

Negroes Hardest Hit By Layoff Pattern

Of all the workers in the Brass Valley of Connecticut, the hardest hit by recent brass industry layoffs are the Negro workers of Waterbury. Compelled to live in segregated slum areas, suffering the constant lash of jimcrowism, the story of the Negro workers' struggle for equality, democracy and security, here as in other Connecticut cities, is a story of courage, initiative and just plain guts.

The Waterbury brass industry rarely employed Negroes before the war except in menial positions. Only during and since the war did many Negroes enter the plants as production workers, thus giving them seniority rights today of barely four or five years at the most. Waterbury Negroes were last to be hired and are now first to be fired.

Negroes still working in Waterbury brass plants are experiencing the old push-around by management, intent on superhuman speed-up and "cutting costs" by laying off hundreds of workers.

LAYOFF PATTERN

The layoff pattern followed by the brass companies is aimed directly at Negro workers. Many examples testify to this.

Take the case of "A" who was shifted from a production job to a crane job at a lower rate. Next he received the blue slip which entitles him to join the unemployed while a white worker with less seniority still remains.

Or "B's" case. Married, three children, a fourth on the way. "B" is taken off production and put to work as jitney driver. Loss in pay, about \$32 per week. Next stop—unemployed. Another Negro worker who asked for the jitney job was told the job was out. Twenty minutes later a white worker drives the jitney by, waves a friendly gesture not knowing his Negro friend had just been refused the same job.

Or take the case of "C" who was furnace tender on a manual coal furnace. Furnace crews were then Negro and white. The company installed new electric furnaces. Negro tenders were first to be laid off.

ing with my union buddies to Hartford to protest the Blakeslee bill. If that bill passes it will hurt Negroes because it will hurt all democratically minded progressives who work with us. If that bill passes, boy—look out!

One gets the impression that Waterbury workers will not take a capitalist depression lying down, but will get together and fight for a decent living, for peace, democracy and social advance.

After being refused an appointment for a personal interview with the judge, the committee told Koch:

"Foster's testimony, as chairman of the Communist Party, as its foremost exponent of Marxism—

transferred to other jobs. Where there were once five Negro furnace tenders, now there are none. "C" was put on dumping moulds. Working diligently on piece work he was able to increase his pay check.

Then came another mass layoff and lack of seniority demoted him to an automatic screw machine. "C's" next pay check showed \$21 less per week.

Then came another layoff and "C" went with it. Now "C" has his blue slip, a six-week wait for his first unemployment check and his wife, expecting a baby soon, needs medical attention they cannot afford.

There are many other examples. One could go through the whole alphabet many times. Waterbury Negro workers along with thousands of white workers are facing up to hard and bitter facts.

A GROWING MILITANCY

Walking about in the Negro community talking with unemployed brass workers, one quickly senses a feeling of urgency, a developing militancy reflected in the firm, determined voices of union men and women intent on building their Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers local into a strong, united union prepared to take up the challenge thrown at them by profit-hungry Big Brass. And they are critical of weaknesses in their union, too.

Workers talked of other issues besides unemployment. They talked of the Trenton Six and of Ben Davis and the other leaders of the Communist Party now on trial for their beliefs.

A tall, slim, brown complexioned lad with sparkling eyes and an alert manner, said:

"I've just lost my job. I'm go-

The South and the Slump

As the South becomes industrialized it is more and more going to be aware of the unemployment problem during slack times. While these increases, percentagewise, are considerable, they represent only a small portion of the labor force and the totals do not compare with Massachusetts' 173,000 unemployed in May with the number increasing fast. New England has been especially hard hit.

The South suffered during the great depression. Income here fell perhaps more drastically than in other regions. But, because our economy was essentially agricultural, there was not as much suffering. This was especially true outside the cities and textile centers. Southern industry, though, is showing stiffening resistance to the current slump, a fact which gives hope that it will recover more rapidly than the rest of the nation.

Now the South is beginning to achieve a balance between agriculture and industry. Unemployment figures are going to be noted with increasing concern.

The latest figures show that while Southern industrial employment declined more sharply than the national average from May, 1948, to May, 1949, the rate of decline has slowed down in the South. In 10 Southern States, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported there was a reduction of 7.4 percent in factory employment in the 12-month period ending in May of this year. The national average was only 5.5 percent.

From April to May of this year, however, the drop was only 1.4 percent in the South compared to 2.1 percent decrease for the nation as a whole. That simply means that unemployment is increasing everywhere, but it is not now increasing as fast in the South as in the nation as a whole.

The textile industry accounts for a large portion of the South's unemployment. Some mills have closed down. A few of them will never reopen because their obsolete machinery cannot be operated profitably on a competitive market.

During May the average number drawing unemployment compensation checks in Georgia was 38,537. This compares with an average of 19,670 who drew checks in May of 1948. Figures for other States in the Southeast are: Alabama, 37,148 in May, 1949; 21,059 in May, 1948. Florida, 33,323 in May, 1949; 25,070 in May, 1948. Mississippi, 15,662 in May, 1949; 7,929 in May, 1948. South Carolina, 25,973 in May, 1949; 15,440 in May, 1948.

Facts of Economic Life Work In South's Favor

The New Deal's famous report on economic conditions of the South (1938) ruffled the pride of many Southerners. Rather, these sensitive souls should have been encouraged. It is true President Roosevelt's foreword called the South the nation's "Economic Problem No. 1." But in substance the report said that the area below the Ohio River and the Mason-Dixon Line was a great potential market.

It was to the development of this market that the report urged attention and concentrated effort. First there was the record of low income to be changed. In 1929 the per capita income of Southeastern States, including Kentucky, was \$344. This was 51 per cent of the whole country's per capita. Obviously, Southerners could not buy as many things as people elsewhere.

Industry was slow to set itself up in the South because the market close at hand was not as attractive as the market elsewhere. Get the income up, the report urged, and other things would come. For example, if the income rose only \$100 a year for each of 30,000,000 persons, it would mean three billion dollars a year more to spend. It would mean more local resources to pay for services of health and education. And these in turn would mean more stability, more incentives, more skills.

Many things have happened since then. From 51 per cent of the national per capita, Southern income has increased to 67 per cent. Kentucky's per capita rose from \$371 in 1929 to \$850 in 1947. And now, according to the National Planning Association's Committee of the South, the predictions are coming true. Able to buy more, the South is attracting industry. It is largely new industry, not establishments drawn from other regions. The committee finds that the South attracted a large share of the national expansion "because its markets were growing faster, its supply of available raw materials was greater, its labor supply was more plentiful."

There is a noteworthy point in the reference to labor. A cross-section of new concerns in 14 Southern States said that Southern labor is preferable not because it was low wage labor, but because it is more stable. Labor costs are lower because of smaller turnover, less absenteeism.

The chain reactions of this sort of thing are unlimited. As industry grows, more value is added to the South's raw products by the manufacturing process. This in turn adds to wealth, both in the total and in the per capita share. It adds to skills and thus naturally to the compensation which labor may command. More income means more buying power and this means better markets. And better markets will bring more industry, greater added value, more income.

The ripples widen in the great pool of the South, and might even at this rate become waves of well-being and prosperity. There never was a better example of how development grows out of development. That Southern banks increased their resources

330 per cent in the ten-year period ending 1948, while capital resources in the rest of the country grew less than 200 per cent is a point of great meaning. The colonial status the South, its dependence on other regions, which for so long was mourned, may be changing faster than you think.

Federal Policies And The South

The National Planning Association and its Committee of the South have submitted a report to the President's Council of Economic Advisers on "The Impact of Federal Policies on the Economy of the South." The report was requested by the council. It was prepared by Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, director of research of the NPA Committee of the South, and Dr. Benjamin C. Ratchford, both of whom are members of Duke University's department of economics.

E. J. Coil, director of the National Planning Association, in his letter of transmittal, outlined the broad scope of the report. It examines, he said, "the developmental needs of the South against the background of federal policy." It offers an analysis of governmental policies which appear to help and appear to hinder. It makes recommendations for changes in federal policies in the interest of promoting Southern progress in ways consistent with the national economic well-being. It makes suggestions as to future research projects.

Members of the NPA Committee of the South cooperated in the preparation of the report, although Dr. Hoover and Dr. Ratchford are declared "solely responsible for the data and the conclusions put forward. . . ."

Low per capita wealth and income are at the base of the South's economic problem, the report asserts.

It declares that the significance and effect of many factors which have been blamed for the South's economic lag have been exaggerated. "Among these," the report sets forth, "have been the protective tariff imposed by the North on the South, higher freight rates in the South, absentee ownership of Southern industry, the wage differentials between the South and the rest of the country, not to mention the hoary old standby, the lingering effects of the 'War Between the States.' All these alleged causes of economic lag are actually either of minor importance or are not truly causal."

While it is obvious that many factors bear on the economy of this region and that oversimplification and exaggeration are to be avoided, there doubtless will be many who will differ with Dr. Hoover and Dr. Ratchford as to the effects of various conditions.

But it will be widely agreed that the need is for greater productivity in terms of value by the workers of the South.

"The fundamental means by which the economic lag of the South can be overcome," the report says, "is through the increase of productivity and value of output of Southern industry and agriculture. This means that the South must have more industry and the kind of industry in which the value of output per worker is higher. It means an agriculture of fewer uneconomically small farms and of more medium sized farms employing fewer people with larger output per capita and greater diversification in crops. Fortunately these trends in industry and in agriculture already exist."

Substantial gains have been made in this respect in the last 15 years, the report declares, but per capita income still is relatively very low and much remains to be done.

On the whole, it is asserted, federal policies have been helpful and can continue so. But, it is soundly emphasized, greater income in industry and agriculture depends on private individuals and corporations.

in the field of waterways development.

With their own steel made in near-by Utah, with their own oil, their own citrus, their own shipping and their own electric power, the West Coast seems at least to be joining hands with the neighboring Western States instead of remaining isolated in State rivalries. Economists, politicians and planners are watching the West.

The South ought to learn from that, and there are signs we are. The regional education plan could be followed by regional planning in the field of economics. There is no reason why State governments cannot give up adolescent rivalries to cooperate in the development of resources and industry. Co-ordination of agricultural markets, planned specialization in

Stay East, Young Man, Stay East

While the South struggles with its agricultural revolution and racial problem, the West Coast, which the boosters said during the war was to be the region sure to make the greatest progress, finds itself confronted with severe problems of its own, one of them racial.

Because it had the most shipyards and the most airplane plants, unemployment is more widespread there than in any other region. Thousands attracted there by the climate and the luring, glowing promises, are being received coldly and, where possible, intercepted with the slogan, "Stay East, Young Man, Stay East."

The huge war populations, several millions of them Negro, have complicated the

crop so as to avoid duplications and ruinous competition are not too much to come out of intelligent planning.

The sooner a State can begin to think across county lines and realize they are really unimportant, the sooner all States will fare better. The same thing is true of regions, especially since our regional economies are so different.

1 to 5 Billions Held Cost To Realign South's Economy

N.Y. Times
National Planning Association Sets Sum as 'One Sure Way' to Place the Region on Industrial Par With Rest of Nation
6-20-49

By H. WALTON CLOKE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Urging extensive industrial development as the "one sure way" of overcoming the economic lag of the South, the National Planning Association said today that a capital investment of \$4,000,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000 would be required, in any year comparable to 1948, if that region is to catch up with the rest of the country.

Economists of the Association stressed that the South "must have more industry and the kind of industry in which the value of output per worker is higher." They also contended that the productivity and value of Southern agriculture had to be increased.

This means, according to the experts, "an agriculture of fewer uneconomically small farms and of more medium sized farms employing fewer people with larger output per capita and with greater diversification of crops."

These recommendations were set forth in a 35,000-word report, "The Impact of Federal Policies on the Economy of the South," compiled by Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, director of research of the NPA committee of the South, and Dr. B. U. Ratchford. Both are members of the staff of the Department of Economics of Duke University.

The report was prepared for President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers.

Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the council, said that the report "gives a wealth of detail without becoming unmanageable and

manifests sharp critical insights without becoming censorious." Copies of the report also have been sent to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report of Congress.

Drs. Hoover and Ratchford said that the essence of the South's economic problem with which Federal policy must deal is that of how per capita wealth and income in the South can be raised effectively.

"The South's low per capita income," the economists held, "stems from a low ratio of developed natural and capital resources to population. This meager ratio is responsible for the relatively low level of physical production in the South, but not wholly responsible for the low productivity of the Southern economy."

Better Trends Are Noted

Fortunately, they held, there already were trends in the industry and agriculture of the South that parallel the lines of action they suggested.

The policies of the Federal Government, the economists emphasized, had helped the trends that were diminishing the economic lag of the South.

The principal reliance for capital funds of the \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 magnitude will have to be placed in investments by large national companies from outside the region, according to the economists. They also pointed out that this source of investment "will be affected by Federal tax policy with regard to profits and reserves."

A second method of raising the funds, suggested in the report, would be for Southern companies

to borrow the money or sell securities outside the region.

Many Problems in Financing

Before the latter source of funds becomes significant, however, money will have to be provided to finance the southern companies in their early stages, according to the report. Most of the small and medium-sized companies will have to depend on local financing, the economists said.

They added that they were not prepared to make "any specific proposal as to how equity capital should be provided for small business."

These two methods of Federal action were suggested in the matter, neither of which would require any outlay at present or necessarily entail any eventual cost to the Federal Government:

1. Extend deposit insurance to cover 100 per cent of all deposits; "with over \$1,000,000,000 of resources at its command, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is now strong enough to assume this added risk."
2. Instruct the Treasury Department to watch the regional flow of funds in any future period of financial tension and, if it is found that there is any pronounced tendency for funds to leave any one region, to move Treasury deposits to counteract such movement.

No specific suggestion was made for direct governmental aid in providing adequate capital for industrialization, but the authors of the report noted that "institutional developments already observable may require a strengthened role for the Federal Government in this field."

To expand further increased physical output per capita on Southern farms the two economists recommended:

1. Continuation and extension of the scope of such Federal activities as support of research carried on in agricultural colleges and experiment stations; erosion control and soil conservation; Federal-State extension system.
2. Further general extension of loans for soil improvement and for similar purposes by local banks at reasonable rates.
3. Continuation of the role of the Farmers' Home Administration in making loans available to farmers for improving productive efficiency.

The authors of the report also suggested a program of "compensatory payments" to farmers which would have the effect of supporting farmers' incomes, but which would allow prices of farm products, themselves, to move freely. The full program they suggested would involve dependence on "forward pricing" by the Government based upon an estimated "normal price" together with the "compen-

satory payments" to stabilize income.

If crop restrictions are imposed as a condition for participation under the "compensatory payments" plan, the report suggested that specific soil conservation and improvements practices be required as a condition for receiving benefits under the program. The plan would be applicable to farm products in general.

The authors of the report said, too, that their program would be especially advantageous in its application to non-storable products. The plan proposed by Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, and the program suggested in the report are similar in some respects.

The report stated that its authors did not believe that higher wages, which labor, in Southern industry, received under labor measures of the New Deal, had slowed up the South's industrial expansion.

If the present levels of business activity continue, and if price levels remain as good as unchanged, the economists said that some increase in minimum wages could take place without producing unemployment.

The report also contained suggestions on freight rates and conservation of the natural resources of the South; as well as its trade with other states and foreign countries.

The Council of Economic Advisers said that it would use the report for reference and study relative to matters dealing with the economy of the South.

Posts for Negroes Urged in the South

ATLANTA, June 8 (AP).—A group of church, labor and business representatives from thirteen Southern states asked Southern Governors today to appoint Negroes to policy-making jobs in those states.

The Governors were told that qualified Negroes serving in key jobs would lessen needless racial friction and prove to the nation the South's intent to administer services fairly.

The request was made by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., which said the need for broader state governmental services goes to the root of the political issue of states' rights.

The council said that if Southern states want more self-rule they should build a tradition of administration free from politics and patronage, and adjust their public services more closely to the needs of all the people.

1949 NEGRO JOBLESSNESS REPORTED ON RISE

Urban League Cites Losses in
Midwest Industrial Cities—

Housing Short in South
New York Times

Increased industrial unemployment among Negroes in Detroit, Omaha and Chicago was reported yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Urban League. The observation was made by Lloyd K. Garrison, executive secretary, in the auditorium of the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East Twenty-second Street.

He said that a trip through the Middle West to check on league branches, had revealed that one-fourth of the 2,500 employable Negro men in Omaha were out of work, and that cut-backs were proceeding in other cities. Conditions in West Coast cities have not improved since the end of the war, he added.

The depression is being felt among the unskilled workers to the largest degree, causing the league to feel that its program of training and education is vital, the secretary said.

The situation in the South has been made worse by the scarcity of good housing, he said, pointing, as an example, to the development of a highway through the Negro sections of Atlanta, which had driven nearly 1,000 families from their "shacks."

Lack of Planning Seen

Although the South has been long accustomed to having large sections of the principal cities, no city has planned to care for the present increases in the Negro population, Mr. Granger declared. He said that about 400,000 Negroes had moved from country to city in the South.

Mr. Granger reported an increase in the number of Southern persons who want the bad conditions the Negroes face in the South "corrected."

New industrial plants for the South have set new patterns, he said, praising the International Harvester Company in Memphis and the Ford Motor Company in Atlanta, for hiring, upgrading and training Negro workers.

The secretary did not think "white" the possibility that Negro share-cropper families would be persuaded easily to accept employment in New Jersey or other Northern areas offering temporary employment in agricultural work. He said that the supply of labor would continue to come from the West Indies and Mexico.

Lloyd K. Garrison, president, said that full employment of Negroes would prevent a waste of human talent. He listed league branches in fifty-six cities in twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia.

New league directors included Gifford Phillips, publisher, of Denver; Thomas Robins Jr., chemist, of Buffalo; Magistrate Hopsor Reynolds and Raymond E. Jackson, social service worker, of Philadelphia; the Rev. F. Sandy Ray of Brooklyn and Clendenin J. Ryan of New York.

Besides Mr. Garrison and Mr. Granger, the officers include Elmo Roper and Willard S. Townsend, vice presidents; Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, secretary, and Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, treasurer.

Alarming Rise. Due To Policy of 'Last Hired, First Fired'

By LEM GRAVES Jr.

(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—While the Nation generally became alarmed over the spectacular increase in unemployment figures in early January, Negroes in this country had much greater cause for alarm largely because of the traditional "last to be hired and first to be fired" policy in this Nation's economic life.

There are several other factors which indicate that what is regarded as a mild decrease in employment generally is of somewhat more vital significance to minority employees.

BASED ON CLAIMS

To begin with, the unemployment figures used in determining a greater downward trend in employment than can be explained by seasonal and weather factors were based on the large jump in initial unemployment compensation insurance claims filed with the unemployment compensation department of the Federal Security Administration. These figures are not entirely accurate as an index to Negro unemployment because a majority of Negro workers are not covered by unemployment insurance.

Domestic service and agricultural work, in which a majority of Negroes are employed, is not covered by unemployment compensation. However, this work is largely affected by any economic fluctuations. The category of the ordinary laborer, in which another large segment of Negroes work, is similarly uncovered by compensation insurance in many areas.

While January figures on them

total labor force are not yet assembled, it is safe to conclude that any general unemployment index based on compensation claims reflects a much larger loss of employment on the part of Negro workers since the industries in which they generally have mass employment are less financially stable and consequently more sensitive to any economic downturns.

UP 115 PER CENT

Another analysis sheds more light on the degree to which Negroes are now facing unemployment problems. The unemployment insurance office has released figures comparing the increase in initial claims for the week ending Jan. 1 and the week ending Jan. 8. While the over-all national increase of 76,247 claims—representing a jump from 338,677 to 414,924—reflects only a national increase of about 20 per cent, the statistics for twelve Southern States in which the majority of the Nation's Negroes live and work, shows increases ranging from 85 per cent to 200 per cent.

Ironically, the "last hired, first fired" axiom applies with greatest force in these jim-crow States, which fact reinforces the conclusion that Negroes are suffering much greater from the unemployment

General

ment down-trend than are other Negro workers in the spring and groups.

For instance, only two Southern States, Maryland and Florida show a decrease in initial unemployment claims. Virginia and Kentucky show negligible increases. None of these States are "black belt" States, which means that legally or illegally, Mexican and unemployment is much greater in West India laborers for farm number of Negroes live.

BREAKDOWN

Broken down in percentages, the Southern State increase in unemployment—as revealed by initial insurance compensation claims for the two-week period—is as follows:

North Carolina, roughly 150 per cent increase; West Virginia, approximately 200 per cent increase; Alabama, 105 per cent increase; Georgia, 90 per cent increase; Mississippi, 95 per cent increase; South Carolina, 90 per cent increase; Tennessee, 60 per cent increase; Arkansas, 115 per cent increase; Louisiana, 90 per cent increase; New Mexico, 95 per cent increase; Oklahoma, 90 per cent increase, and Texas, 80 per cent increase.

While some decrease in employment is expected in January because of seasonal factors, it is generally agreed that the percentages shown in the compensation claims tables are much greater than expected and constitute reasonable indication that an economic slump of some proportion is on its way. The factors usually contributing to a seasonal slump include: severance of Christmas holiday employment; curtailment of agriculture and construction because of weather; layoffs for inventory; the usual post-holiday recession in retail trade, and large scale cutbacks in outside activities owing to weather conditions.

TEXTILES HARD HIT

Layoffs have been reported in textiles, apparel, metal working, and household appliance industries. Negroes in the South are vitally affected by layoffs in textile and metal industries.

One of the greatest misfortunes suffered by Negro workers is the large cuts in employment by railroad, particularly in the South. Already, several thousand Negroes, generally occupying the lowest status in the industry and for the most part unprotected by the strong railroad brotherhoods and union, have been laid off and the Southern railroad reports that it will find it necessary to cut off 2,000 additional workers in the next few weeks.

Because of the failure of the unions to properly protect Negro workers in the railroad industry, it can be concluded that Negroes will absorb a disproportionate majority of these layoffs.

Also contributing to some extent to the alarming conditions facing

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, non-agricultural employment steadily declined in the last four months of 1948. At the end of November—the last month for which statistics are available—this category included roughly 45,741,000 workers as compared to 45,872,000 in October and 45,875,000 in September. This type of employment was greater in 1948 than at the same time in 1947, at which time the level of employment was below forty-five million.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will soon publish its December and January reports on employment which are derived by means of a sampling process. However, officials concede that the down-trend reflected in unemployment compensation will show up in those reports.

DECISIVE DROP

The Bureau of the Census, which compiles monthly labor force statistics by the sampling procedure, reports a decisive drop from November employment in the pre-Christmas period when employment would normally have increased. While 59,893,000 people were employed in November, employment for the week of Dec. 5 to 11 had dropped to 59,434,000. In view of the seasonal layoffs after Christmas, this figure will be considerably reduced when January statistics are revealed in early February.

As regards unemployment in December, the Census Bureau estimated that 1,941,000 were unemployed as compared to 1,831,000 in that short thirty-day period when general employment might have been expected to increase.

GRAVE DANGER

The Bureau of the Census points out that Negro unemployment percentages are consistently higher than are those of whites. While only 3 per cent of white employment were out of work in the December period, 4.4 per cent of the non-white labor force was unemployed. This higher percentage distribution of employed persons operates in times when employment is at its peak.

It is concluded that because of the tendency to lay off Negroes before whites and because of the lack of skill required in jobs usually assigned Negroes, Negroes will suffer an increasingly higher percentage of unemployment in any condition of recession. The present situation suggests that the economic security of the Negro community is in considerable danger.

"Our study reveals that 93 per cent of these agencies inquire into an applicant's religion, and 48 per cent ask his descent or ancestry," said I. B. Benjamin, vice-chairman

of ADL. "More than 38 percent of these agencies inquire into an applicant's religion, and 48 percent ask his descent or ancestry," said I. B. Benjamin, vice-chairman

Employment agencies hit for face questions on applications

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith's Southern California Region asks an applicant's nationality, and 57 percent his birthplace, which is another way of ascertaining his descent," Benjamin added. The study also revealed that,

Majority of local private employment agencies and labor unions are asked to face questions on applications. The study also revealed that,

while only 8.7 percent of the employment agencies ask about an applicant's race, many application forms contain special symbols whereby race is coded by the interviewer. *Sat-5-7-49*

Some agencies ask whether an applicant is native born or naturalized, or the nationality of his parents, or his mother's maiden name.

According to Benjamin, "It is difficult to see what bearing these questions have upon a person's qualifications for a job. Since we believe their continued use can have only an adverse effect upon the morale, health and prosperity of our community, we shall employ every legitimate means to have the

All employment of women, except Negro, up, says Labor Dept.

Los Angeles, Calif.

WASHINGTON—Although Dept. of Labor figures have showed an increase from 15 to 35% in employed married women, and one-fourth of the country's 51 million women, regardless of their marital status, working, for Negro women the picture is different. In 1920, 42% of the Negro women were gainfully employed, but by 1940 the percentage had dropped 38% as Negro women found more security and less need to work with their husbands getting better jobs.

Unemployment Wave Hits Negroes Here

AGENCY HEADS REPORT MOVES TO CUT WAGES

Daily Worker
By John Hudson Jones

A wave of unemployment is hitting New York's Negro population, the Daily Worker was told yesterday in an interview with Vincent B. George, newly elected president of the Employment Agents Protective Association. The head of the group of 47 Harlem job agencies said the unemployment wave extends to Negroes on the West Coast and in the deep South as well.

7-14-49
2-18-49
George, head of the American Domestic and Industrial Agency, 200 W. 135 St., declared that only Tuesday night the association meeting concerned itself with "the sharp drop in jobs we have to offer, the attempt of employers to get part-time workers and the wage cuts they are offering."

From 1946, through early in 1948, George declared, his agency placed an average of 20 men and 30 women in industrial jobs daily.

"We are lucky to place four men and three women today and there is a definite increase in the number of people looking for jobs in all the association's agencies," George declared.

During the war his agency alone received more than 200 calls per week from industrial employers.

"We get about 50 now," the agency head said. "People we placed four and five years ago are coming in every day reporting that they have been laid off."

In the domestic work field, he said, "private home employers are seeking to reduce weekly wages for women from \$40 to \$30 a week." One woman, he said, declared she had to offer less because her husband's business was slow.

As for industrial wages for people he placed, George said that workers have been reporting back to him "employers are failing to give them the pay increases they promised when they were hired."

"My records show a big increase in the number of people looking for jobs. I get from 50 to 100 new people every day plus those who return and this is a general condition with all our agencies."

George said that recently "I've

had quite a few men and women in from California who report big layoffs in the industrial centers have been hitting Negro workers for several months now."

Cyril Stevens, operator of the Elite Employment Agency at 111 W. 125 St., said yesterday his records show a 60 percent increase in the past year of people seeking work, both men and women.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

"I would say that most of them are former war and industrial workers," he said.

Talk by conservative business economists about the present unemployment trend as "a return to normalcy," it was noted, really means a move to fire Negroes and deprive them of their wartime gains. The employment office of the White Collar Center, CIO United Office and Professional Workers, reported that of an average of 50 people a day seeking jobs, about 75 percent are Negroes.

A hotel union spokesman declared that "a year ago we were providing from 3,000 to 4,000 jobs per month. Now we have only 600 to 700 monthly. Negro workers are being laid off in large numbers."

The informational division of the State Unemployment Insurance Office had no ready figures, but declared the offices at 2050 Amsterdam Ave. and 2565 Broadway handled most of the uptown area. A two-day observation of these offices revealed jammed lines, all day long, composed of a good 50 percent of Negro claimants.

On the spot, random interviews showed that many Negroes were recently laid off from industrial jobs.

7-14-49
2-18-49
Mrs. Linda Paine, 123 W. 136 St., was a dress operator. "The boss just went out of business three weeks ago," she said. "One day he told about 14 of us he was sorry, but it was the end of him."

Everson Powell, 443 W. 146 St., was a metal grinder until six weeks ago. "I got the job in 1943 just after I was discharged from the Army," he said. "A lot of other

colored fellows working with me were laid off, too."

HARLEM UNEMPLOYMENT MOMENTUM SAID GAINING

7-14-49
By Alvin White

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Harlem may not realize it, and may be trying to ignore the issue, but unemployment rises here are taking on a more serious note every day.

Longer lines in the welfare offices, longer lines of folks seeking work at public and private agencies just tell one story—no jobs.

The YWCA has been taking cognizance of this growing cancer for some weeks. Every day at the employment office, more and more women appear looking for work.

Even since the Urban league discarded placing domestics, a service it sponsored many years, uptown Negro women have been at a loss at to what to do.

Unemployment insurance benefits have been used up by many men and women and their only recourse is to the relief roles.

RAILROADS HIT

Returning from a trip west, a writer for the Herald Tribune tells very frankly how the recession has hit the railroads. And hardest hit says this intelligent woman, is the group of service folks—waiters and porters. For the first time in 24 years, the Santa Fe is discontinuing its maid service—dismissing all of the maids on its crack trains as of July 1.

These indications of employment crises are not to be ignored. And even in the far west, the Negro as usual, is the first to be fired.

A startling picture in the current issue of LIFE magazine showing what looks like an old WPA group—men standing around waiting to start on made work in an agricultural area. Every man in the group of workers is a Negro! LIFE predicts the condition may be worse by next spring.

Harlem may be laughing now, but it won't be laughing long—neither will the rest of the country if the present recession gets any more serious.

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

There would be wide public interest, we believe, in a detailed report by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination of its successes and failures. If the commission is prevented by law from making such a report, the Legislature either should amend the Ives-Quinn Act that created the commission, or issue from Albany a report that will satisfy the intelligent public. Many people would like to know what the commission has been able to do. While it is a good principle to settle as many employment disputes as possible by conciliation, persuasion or conference, these words, excellent as they are, should not become fetishes that explain nothing when information is widely sought.

Organizations to end racial and religious discrimination are growing in number. There are more in New York State since the Ives-Quinn bill was enacted than in the ten-year period that preceded it. Either these organizations exist to do what the commission is unable to do, or they are created to show that the American people like to work on great public questions without being restricted by legal mumbo-jumbo and judicial restraints.

The present session of the Legislature has before it, then, a chance to clear the atmosphere. If there are so few charges of discrimination being made, then the general educational work that has been undertaken by the commission might be transferred to the State Department of Education. It is significant that the anti-discrimination agency in New Jersey was placed under the New Jersey State Board of Education. This might have been a good procedure for this state—at least work can be started in persuasion, conciliation and conference when the people are young.

Survey Shows N. Y. Employment Agencies Violate Anti-Bias Laws

Results Are

Made Public By

Jewish Congress

Jhu. 6-16-49

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Two-thirds of the Manhattan employment agencies supplying white collar personnel are willing to file an order for a "white Protestant" stenographer in violation of the New York State Law Against Discrimination, according to a survey by the American Jewish Congress, made public by Will Maslow, director of the organization's Commission on Law and Social Action.

Two hundred and forty-six employment agencies, Maslow states, gave clear answers to the discriminatory request, which was made over the telephone by an unidentified caller. Of these 246, 158, or 64 per cent, agreed to fill the request, while 88, or 36 per cent, refused. Sixteen of the agencies willing to honor the request also pointed out that such procedure violated the law. Four of the agencies refusing to honor the request did so "after some hesitation or uncertainty. The survey was conducted during March and April of this year.

Comparing these results with those of a similar survey conducted by the American Jewish Congress in December, 1946, covering 121 white collar agencies in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, Maslow declares that "observance of the law by these agencies has increased over 1946, but only to a slight degree."

PERCENTAGES CITED 6-16-49

He comments:

"Whereas 88.4 per cent of the agencies accepted the discriminatory request in 1946, in 1949, 64.2 per cent had accepted it. Whereas in 1946, 20.6 per cent of the agencies which accepted the request mentioned the law being violated, in 1949, 10.1 per cent referred to the law. Thus, in the Spring of 1949, nearly four years after the passage of the New York State Law Against Discrimination, two-thirds of the Manhattan employment agencies supplying white collar personnel were willing to accept a discriminatory job order from an unidentified person

over the telephone. Violation of the law by employment agencies, the survey shows, must still be widespread. If so many agencies are willing to accept a discriminatory request over the telephone from an unidentified caller, it can be safely assumed that an even higher proportion of agencies will accept such orders, in violation of the law, when made in person."

Quoting from the reports of the State Commission Against Discrimination, which enforces the state fair employment practices law, Maslow observes that some private employment agencies have shown opposition to the policies of the commission.

A few have refused to display a poster which the commission say must be shown by all establishments subject to the law, and have taken the position that the state body does not have the power to issue such an order. The commission sought an amendment to the act to give it this authority more clearly, but the measure did not reach a vote in either house of the legislature in its recent session.

16c 1949

AFL International Longshoremen

RIVAL PICKETS CLASH IN SHIP UNION DISPUTE

Chicago Daily Tribune
New York, June 7 (AP)—Violence broke out today when rival picket lines demonstrated at entrances of the AFL International Longshoremen's association. Nearly 2,000 longshoremen from Hudson river piers joined their fellows in one picket line and charged a group of rival demonstrators. Mounted police and foot patrolmen pushed the battling groups east and west on 14th st. and north on 8th av. *6-8-49*

Passers-by caught in the melee were knocked down as mounted police rode onto the sidewalks. Many longshoremen were killed and several policemen were struck by fists and sticks. Within a few minutes two police emergency squads re-enforced policemen already at the scene and the battling longshoremen were dispersed.

Interrupt Ship Loadings

The demonstrations interrupted loading and unloading operations on 19 ships at New York piers.

The first group of pickets took up positions early in protest against what they termed discrimination in hiring practices on Brooklyn piers. Their demonstration followed a sitdown of 38 Negroes in the ILA offices yesterday. A rival group of pickets appeared in a demonstration termed by ILA officials as "an answer by loyal members to the Communist inspired picket line." Police kept the groups apart until the 2,000 longshoremen made their charge. *16c*

The sitdown yesterday by the 38 Negroes, planned for 48 hours, ended after five hours when longshoremen ejected the demonstrators without violence.

Charge "Jim Crowism"

The 38 claimed they were longshoremen and that their demonstration was spontaneous. However, their move was accompanied by mass picketing of the building, the marchers chanting protests against "Jim Crowism" on the water front.

Joseph P. Ryan, ILA international president, said the demonstrations resulted from a dispute between the ILA and local 968 of the union in Brooklyn.

Says Maritime Industry Refuses To Hire Negro Ship Officers

NEW YORK—The American maritime industry 'has reverted to a pre-war policy of denying employment to qualified Negro ship officers.' *See below*

The charge was made this week by Captain Hugh L. Mulzac, co-sponsor of a committee representing licensed Negro ship personnel.

He said that an appeal for a formal hearing to present evidence of alleged discriminatory conditions in the shipping industry has been sent to Major Philip B. Fleming, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission. *7-16-49*

The 62-year-old dean of Negro ship captains in point of service, reported that less than five percent of the 200 Negroes who were "permitted" to serve as officers with the American merchant fleet during the war years are still employed in the industry. *See below*

Unemployed since October, 1947, Captain Mulzac commanded the S. S. Booker T. Washington, one of several Victory ships named for famous Negroes, during the last war. In the first World War, he served as chief mate on the S. S. Pasadena.

Besides Captain Mulzac, the committee is composed of three other Negroes who were licensed as ship masters. They are Clifton Lastic, John Godfrey and James H. Brown. A fourth, Adrian Richardson, died in 1945.

Scores of mates, engine room officers, Pursers and wireless operators are now unemployed because the ships they operated during the last war have been withdrawn from service, disclosed Philip E. Waldez, chairman of the committee.

Despite its excellent wartime record, the Booker T. Washington was withdrawn from service by the Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc., in October, 1947. Captain Mulzac said the ship crossed the Atlantic 22 times, ferrying 15,000 troops without mishap.

H. M. Singleton, operations manager of the Luckenbach Steamship Co., disclosed no Negroes are now assigned to any of the Luckenbach ships, but added this was purely accidental and was not a company policy.

U. S. Civil Service Cracks Down on Dixie's Jim Crow

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Two dramatic breaks in post office discrimination cases broke simultaneously in Washington last week-end. A positive directive to correct discrimination against colored eligibles in the Winston-Salem (N. C.) post office was issued by Civil Service Commission President Harry B. Mitchell.

A last-day report of the Eightieth Congress Senate Postoffice and Civil Service Commission also found allegations of discrimination in Southern postoffices to be true and recommended specific proposals to curb these practices.

The Senate committee's report, released by its chairman, Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.) was made public twelve days after the death of the man who conducted the investigation of postoffice conditions all over the South. He was the late John T. Risher, first Negro to become a full-fledged investigator for a Senate committee and the man who gathered most of the material included in the extensive report. He was buried here recently.

Both of last week-end's developments in the postoffice cases came as a direct result of charges registered by the Labor Department of the NAACP, of which Clarence Mitchell is secretary. In Winston-Salem it was charged that sixteen eligibles at the top of the carrier-clerk register had been ignored in making appointments.

In a letter to the NAACP secretary, the Civil Service Commission President wrote . . . "that . . . colored eligibles (in Winston-Salem) who were reached for consideration and who were passed over by the postmaster, must be given reconsideration for the next vacancy . . . on the sole basis of merit and fitness . . ."

This applies, he added, even though the register on which the names of these colored applicants appears has expired. In addition, the names of these eligibles who were previously passed over will be kept at the top of the list until they have been given reconsideration.

According to Civil Service practices, this assures that at least one-third of these eligibles must be eventually appointed. The Civil Service Commission notified its own regional director as well as Postmaster-General Donaldson that the action it had taken.

This positive action in directing

were passed over and the fourth man, white, was appointed. The basic rule of Civil Service employment is that one of the first three names must be appointed to any job.

In this same city, a Negro, seeking a clerk-carrier application, was told that there were none available. However, he saw a white applicant supplied with the blank and demanded one. He got it and took the examination, but never heard from it further.

In Vicksburg, Miss., the report found, a solidly colored carrier force and a solidly white clerical force are maintained. It also reported that the U. S. Navy, in taking applications for positions in camp postoffices, told a Negro applicant: "We regret to advise you that openings for postal employees are limited to those persons who have had experience as mail clerks. The ratings are only for members of the white race." This letter came from the New Orleans Naval Recruiting Station.

The Senate committee's recommendations for curbing Jim Crow are:

(1) There be a clear definition of what constitutes discrimination. (2) There be a full-time tribunal on which the public will be represented to "seek out instances of racial discrimination." (3) Congress receive a quarterly report with all details of cases in which Negroes were rejected for employment.

(4) Repetition of "willful and malicious" discriminatory abuses by an agency or department be sufficient grounds for dismissal of the officials involved, such dismissal barring them for life from further civilian employment by the Government.

(5) Departments and agencies compile statistics on the number of Negroes employed during the fiscal year.

(6) The Senate Postoffice and Civil Service Commission continue its study of discrimination for the next three years so it can shape necessary legislation.

Senator Langer urged that moderate or drastic curbs should be placed on postmasters, depending on conditions, and declared that postmasters who persist upon discrimination should be discharged outright and prevented from ever again holding Federal jobs. He also recommends that the appointment of postmasters be taken out of the "political patronage" category in order that men with the highest examination score might be chosen.

The report points out that 1,871 discrimination complaints have been filed with the commission since the issuance of the executive order in 1940 prohibiting discrimination in Civil Service appointments.

In Jackson, Miss., the report said, a deliberate violation of fundamental Civil Service regulations was found. In this case, three Negroes at the top of the register

Four Railway Unions Blasted For Jim Crow By Houston

Washington, July 28.—Charges of blatant racial discrimination by the "big four" railroad brotherhoods were made last week by Charles H. Houston, noted Washington attorney and chairman of the National Legal Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Citing employment figures over the past twenty years, Mr. Houston asserted in an address prepared for delivery at the NAACP 40th Annual Conference in Los Angeles that the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, and Railroad Trainmen, and the Order of Railway Conductors "have been using every means in their power to drive the Negro train and engine service worker out of employment and create a 'racially closed shop' among the firemen, brakemen, switchmen, flagmen and yardmen." Mr. Houston declared that this attempt has already succeeded on at least one rail line and "will soon succeed on all the other railroads in the South and Southwest unless they are checked by judicial decision and the force of public opinion.

"During World War II," Mr. Houston stated, "the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was able to integrate minority workers in many industries, but it was not able to budge the big-four Brotherhoods one inch." Noting that all of the four "have clauses in their constitution excluding Negroes from membership," Mr. Houston charged these unions with "hostile and discriminatory acts" against Negro train and engine service workers and pointed out that census figures for 1949 show that whites hold 99.9% of railroad conductor jobs, 94.8% of locomotive firemen, 99.4% of locomotive engineers, and 97.4% of brakemen, switchmen, flagmen and yardmen.

The Washington attorney, who was unable to attend the NAACP conference because of other legal commitments, cited several cases being carried through the courts by the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and the National Association of Railway Employees which "if won, will establish the principle that a railroad union

has no right to represent a non-member minority worker unless it gives him the same chance to elect the officials who conduct the collective bargaining process, censure and remove them as possessed by the union members."

"If we win these cases," Mr. Houston said, "the Jim-Crow union membership will be nothing but an empty shell." He asked "support and encouragement" of these organizations in their battle against Jim Crow, stating that "what they are doing is basic to the concept of economic democracy" and quoting the Negro Railway Labor Executives Association in its announcement that "We intend to hold this employment and broaden its base until every vestige of segregation and discrimination, and every limitation on a man's right to hold a job on the railroad based on race, creed, color or national origin, is wiped out."

Supreme Court Rules District Jurisdiction

21 Locomotive

Firemen Had

Filed Complaints

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Suits of colored locomotive firemen against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and southern railroads may be brought in the District of Columbia, the United States Supreme Court ruled last Monday.

The District Court here, the high tribunal ruled, "has jurisdiction to enforce by injunction" the rights of colored locomotive firemen to non-discriminatory representation by their statutory representative.

Twenty-one colored locomotive firemen originally sued the Brotherhood, three southern railroads, two local of the Brotherhood and certain officers of those lodges.

They sought to compel the Brotherhood and the railroads to obey the five-year old decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases of *Buster William Steele vs. the Louisville*

and *Nashville Railroad and Tom Tunstall vs. the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers*.

The high tribunal in those cases held that it was unlawful for the union, acting as the collective bargaining agent for the craft of firemen, to enter into and enforce agreements discriminating against colored firemen who are barred from membership in the union because of their race and color.

CLAIM COMBINE

The complaint alleged that the union and the railroads had combined to enforce the very agreements held unlawful by the Supreme Court and that as a result colored firemen continued to be unlawfully displaced from their jobs.

A temporary injunction was granted against the discriminatory practices by the District Court December 3, 1947, and on October 26, 1948, holding that venue was improperly laid in the District of Columbia, ordered the case transferred to the Federal District Court at Cleveland, Ohio.

If the cause of action was founded on federal law, it could not have been brought here because the venue provisions generally applicable to federal courts at the time the suit was filed required such actions to be brought in the district where the defendants resided. The headquarters of the Brotherhood are in Cleveland.

But the high court pointed out that the venue statute, applicable to the District of Columbia, permitted actions to be maintained if the defendant shall be "an inhabitant of, or found within the District."

"We hold that a party asserting a right under the Constitution or federal laws may invoke either the general venue statutes or the special District of Columbia statutes and that the courts of this District may exercise their authority in cases committed to them by either,"

said Justice Robert H. Jackson in delivering the unanimous opinion of the court.

Answering the contention of the Brotherhood that the provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act left the District Court without jurisdiction to grant relief by injunction, Justice Jackson pointed out that to so hold would deprive labor of means of enforcing bargaining rights specifically accorded by the Railway Labor Act.

High Court Acts

Firemen Win 1st Round

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — Another step forward in the lengthy fight of Negro firemen to halt discriminatory action against them by Southern railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was taken Monday when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of the firemen in a significant decision.

In the case of Leroy Graham v. the Brotherhood, the court reinstated an injunction previously granted by the District Court, reversed the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which had set aside the injunction and remanded the case to the District Court for trial on its merits.

Twenty-one Negro firemen had charged that the Brotherhood, in violation of the Supreme Court decision in the famous Tunstall and Virginia cases, had denied them admission to the union, had failed to represent them properly in bargaining with Southern railroads, and had conspired in an agreement with the railroads to prevent Negro firemen from getting promotions.

DEPRIVED OF JOBS

The result was to restrict the opportunity of Negro firemen to advance and to prevent them from getting their jobs.

The high court had ruled that railroads could not enter into such discriminatory agreements but the illy-white Brotherhood had failed to protect the rights of Negro firemen in bargaining agreements and the firemen sued in the District of Columbia court. Meanwhile, a plan for a temporary injunction to restrain further discriminatory bargaining by the union until the case could be decided was agreed upon.

District Court Judge Holtzoff ruled that his court had jurisdiction and he issued the requested injunction. The Brotherhood appealed the ruling to the Court of

Appeals on the basis that the Brotherhood was not a "resident" of the District and that consequently the injunction could not be granted here.

CASE TO BE RETRIED

The Brotherhood also contended that the Norris-LaGuardia Act prohibited such injunction. The high court Monday dispelled both contentions and, after reinstating the injunction, sent the case back for trial on its merits.

The U. S. entered the case on the side of the Negro firemen with an amicus curiae brief prepared by the Justice Department.

SWEATT CASE SLATED

The Supreme Court also Monday noted probable jurisdiction in the case brought by G. W. McLaurin against the University of Oklahoma in which the issue of segregation in education will be argued.

The court also agreed to hear arguments in the case brought by Heman M. Sweatt against the University of Texas, in which the same segregation issue is to be argued. No date was set for the hearings.

The court permitted Congressman Sam Hobbs of Alabama to file a brief in the Henderson case, brought on the issue of dining car segregation against the Interstate Commerce Commission. Hearing date on this case has not been set either.

George W. Crockett, Negro lawyer from Detroit, appeared before the Supreme Court Monday afternoon to represent Communist Party Secretary Eugene Dennis in an appeal from a contempt citation brought by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Crockett was one of the lawyers who defended the eleven Communists in the New York trials.

10 C&O Workers Sue for \$750,000

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — Ten Negro Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad employees have asked \$750,000 compensatory and punitive damages for wrongs sustained from the company and the AFL union's enforcement and practice of discrimination in job assignments.

The Bill of Complaint was filed Monday in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of West Virginia.

The plaintiffs are Claybourne T. Dillard, U. L. Barnes, B. G. Gray, Charles Wilson, Charles Harris, W. H. Harris, C. R. Hill, Gillie Radford, Romon Williamson and Clarence E. Sweeney, all of Huntington.

'Flagrant Violation' Cited**Langer Report Assails Bars To Negro Postmen in South**

By Charles E. Davis, jr.

Post Reporter

Federal postoffices in many Southern cities discriminate against Negroes in hiring new workers.

Evidence of such a policy was contained in a report made public yesterday by Senator William Langer (R., N. Dak.) chairman of the Senate Postoffice and Civil Service Committee.

The report, made by a subcommittee of the Langer committee, includes specific proposals to curb discrimination.

"These proposals," said Langer, "can become as moderate or as drastic as conditions warrant. They will lead to outright discharge from the service of those who persist upon making discrimination their careers."

The report contains results of an investigation launched by the subcommittee after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged that discriminatory practices prevail in postoffices in New Orleans and Shreveport, La.; Memphis and Knoxville, Tenn.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dallas, Tex., and Birmingham, Ala.

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson did not comment. He had not yet read the report.

The report also urged Congress to remove postmasterships from the "political plum" system of patronage so that more importance would be attached to a candidate's examination score and less to his political sponsorship.

The report points out that despite an executive order of November 7, 1940, declaring there should be no discrimination in Civil Service appointments, the Civil Service Commission since October, 1941, has handled 1871 complaints of discrimination.

It adds that discrimination became so pronounced during World War II that President Roosevelt was personally known to have telephoned appointing officers to caution them against infringement of the no-discrimination rule.

The report says the subcommittee's investigator found racial discrimination practiced by the postoffice and all other Federal agencies in Jackson, Miss.

This is one case cited in Jackson:

A Negro veteran of World War II wanted to take the examination for the position of mail clerk-carrier. The secretary of the Civil Service Board told him no application blanks were available. Later he saw a white applicant furnished blanks. He got his, too, then. He passed the examination, but heard nothing further.

In one Jackson postoffice appointment, the investigator found a deliberate violation of the Civil Service rule that one of the top three eligible be chosen.

The top three were Negroes. They were passed over and the appointment went to the fourth name on the list, a white man.

"The rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission were flagrantly violated," says the report.

At the Vicksburg, Miss. postoffice, the investigator found "a tendency to maintain a solidly colored carrier force and a white clerical force."

The report also details discriminatory practices in the postoffices of Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, Memphis and Birmingham.

It reports, too, that during the war when the armed forces were appealing for personnel to man their camp postoffices, one Negro applicant received this reply from the Navy Recruiting Station in New Orleans:

"We regret to advise you that the openings in the Navy for postal employees are limited to those persons who have experience as mail clerks. The ratings are only open for members of the white race."

The report recommends that:

1. There be a clear definition of what constitutes discrimination.
2. There be a full-time tribunal on which the public would be represented to "seek out instances of racial discrimination."
3. Congress receive a quarterly report with all details of cases in which Negroes were rejected for employment.
4. Repetition of "willful and malicious" discriminatory abuses in an agency or department be sufficient ground for dismissal of the officials involved, such dismissal barring them for life from further civilian employment by the Government.
5. Departments and agencies

compile statistics on the number of Negroes employed during the fiscal year.

6. The Senate Postoffice and Civil Service Committee continue its study of racial discrimination for the next three years so it can shape necessary legislation.

Senators Criticize U.S. Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 —(P)—

Employment practices in several Southern cities were singled out for criticism by a Senate committee which investigated reports of discrimination against Negroes in hiring federal workers.

The investigation was by a Senate Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee headed by Senator Langer, (R), North Dakota.

Langer, in his report, called for legislation to end racial discrimination in filing federal jobs and to punish officials disregarding such legislation.

Committee investigators, Langer reported, looked into federal employment condition, principally at post offices, at various Southern cities including Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss and New Orleans, La.

"With the numbers of recorded cases in which returning Negro servicemen have failed to be given fair play, notably in certain of the larger cities of the South, it is evident that, rules or no rules, there still is considerable to be done to bring about equal opportunity in the government service to all races," Langer said in the report.

Race Barrier At Carolina Post Office Cracked

FEDERAL BOARD HAS HEARING:

Charges of Job Bias in New Orleans P. O.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The appointment of two Negroes as carriers in the U.S. Post Office here, the first in half a century—was hailed this week by the Winston-Salem branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which had conducted a vigorous campaign to break down the local postmaster's discriminatory hiring policies.

The NAACP furnished the U.S. Department of Labor with the names of 16 Negro veterans who had been passed over on the eligibility list for post office employment because the local postmaster refused to allow appointment of Negroes as clerks or carriers.

Last December the association was informed by Harry B. Mitchell, chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, that the names of these men would be placed on the top of a new eligibility list and that the postmaster would be required to consider them solely on the basis of merit.

Baltimore WASHINGTON
White non-veterans with low examination marks, who read magazines on the job and were absent without leave for long periods, were appointed by the Postmaster of New Orleans as clerks, while colored veterans with high examination marks were passed over, the Federal Fair Employment Board was told this week.

Appearing before the Board on behalf of fifteen complainants who charged that they had been denied work solely because of their race were Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary of the NAACP; William C. Jason, welfare director of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, and Arthur J. Chapital, one of the national officers of the Postal Alliance, who lives in New Orleans.

Mr. Chapital charged that, in addition to limiting the number of colored clerks employed in the New Orleans Post Office for forty years, those in charge of the establishment had denied supervisory positions and preferred assignments to colored employees who had many years of seniority and high qualifications.

Raymond Young, chairman of the Welfare Committee, NAPE, who was permitted to testify after a dispute about whether he should be a witness, introduced an original letter from Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson to Sen. J. Howard McGrath as chairmen of the Democratic National Committee.

This letter stated that, in almost all cases, the senior qualified employees are accepted for supervisory assignments. Young also testified that the Post Office system of granting demerits give supervisors wide latitude in inflicting excessive penalties on employees for minor infractions of the rules.

Young stated that in large cities postmasters usually appointed clerks in numerical order. However, in southern cities, postmasters do not follow this procedure and as in New Orleans, they frequently skip over colored eligibles.

One of the complainants, Henry Greene, a 10-point veteran, testified that he had been denied regular appointment as a clerk allegedly because of high blood pressure. At the time, Mr. Greene said he was actually working in the post office as a temporary

clerk and had been performing strenuous work on his first assignment which was that of a mail handler.

Maurice A. Fortin Jr., another of the complainants, was challenged by L. C. Lawhorn, executive secretary of the Fair Employment Board, on the ground that he had not filed a letter asking that his case be heard on appeal. When Mr. Jason and Mr. Mitchell produced copies of the letter sent by Mr. Fortin asking that he be heard, Chairman Guy Moffett ruled that Mr. Fortin could testify.

Mr. Fortin told the Board that he worked as a war-service clerk in the New Orleans Post Office and qualified for regular appointment by receiving a grade of 93.0. When he was not given a position, he asked one of the post officials the reason for the delay. At that time, according to the complainant, his record was considered acceptable.

However shortly after he made the inquiry, he was given 97 demerits in addition to those he already had. The Postmaster then said that he could not appoint Mr. Fortin because the latter had too many demerits.

Chapital charged that the Post Office Department sent biased investigators to New Orleans when the complaints were first filed. One of them, he stated, talked about how his people once owned colored slaves. When asked to name this person, Mr. Chapital designated Hugh Alford, who was representing the Post Office Department at this hearing. Mr. Alford did not deny the charge.

Colored Workers Not Represented By Unions

By LOUIS LAUTIER

(The fourth of a series of articles on race discrimination in employment in the railway industry, related by Charles H. Houston, general counsel for the Negro Labor Executive Committee.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The railroad brotherhoods account for their barring of colored railroad workers from membership in the fact that they were originally organized as fraternal benefit societies and in their early days mainly sought to help widows and orphans of members injured or killed in their employment.

Although the Railway Labor Act imposes upon a representative of a craft the obligation to represent all the employees within the craft without discrimination because of race, the Big Four Brotherhoods have continued to negotiate contracts with the railroads designed to drive colored workers out of railroad employment.

During World War I the Baltimore and Ohio and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, which to that time had hired only white firemen, proposed to hire some colored firemen to tide them over the war emergency.

MEMBERS INSTRUCTED

Both the grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen instructed their members to refuse to work with colored firemen on any railroad which up to the war had had a pure white firing crew.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in its official journal in October, 1917, announces its organization was in full accord with the engineers and firemen, and advised its membership to notify the president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as soon as they received any intimation that any railroad was contemplating hiring colored workers for freight, yard or passenger service on jobs previously held by white men.

Records of the Labor Department show that the Big Four Brotherhoods, in pursuit of their de-

termination to run all colored workers out of the railroad industry, even sought the discharge of colored railroad workers in the Panama Canal Zone.

LETTER WRITTEN

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen signed a letter addressed to Colonel W. Goethals on May 15, 1914, asking that colored railroad workers employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission during the construction of the Panama Canal be replaced with white workers.

The letter to Colonel Goethals, taken from the files of the Labor Department, was as follows:

"Dear Sir: We are in receipt of complaints coming from members of the force on the canal works that Negroes are being employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission as engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen, and that this occurs even where there are white men of experience and ability available and when the wages to be paid are regulated by law. It is said, 'They have about 20 niggers on the switch engines, and he had promised to put white men on as soon as he had them to put on; now of Americans and retained these he has discharged quite a number aliens contrary to the law.'

AMERICANS DISCHARGED

'They discharged American citizens to make room, and good jobs, for Jamaica niggers The night yardmaster at Colon, good-paying job, is an English Jamaican nigger; several engineers are Jamaican niggers; while American citizens are getting fired daily. The assistant yardmaster here is a Jamaican nigger. He has several white men, American citizens, who are his subordinates, and they forgot more about railroading than he ever knew'

"While we realize that such matters may be exaggerated under the circumstances existing on the Canal work, if the facts are sub-

stantially as related in the quotations, we desire to protest against the continuance of such a policy, influential as it must be upon the future course of the Government and upon the attitude of the railroad managements in the States.

"It is the policy of the train-service organizations which we have the honor to represent to oppose the employment of Negroes as engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen on the railroads in this country; and we are convinced that, if the 300,000 members of these organizations were made aware that on the government work under your control there existed conditions such as are reported to us, there would break such a storm of disapproval as would result in no good to the officials of the Government who are finally responsible for such actions."

The National Railroad Adjustment Board, under section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, is composed of thirty-six members, eighteen of whom are selected by the carriers and eighteen are selected by the national labor unions.

Since colored workers are excluded from the brotherhoods, they have no voice in the selection of the 18 labor representatives on this board.

Big Four's History In Racial Bias

Record Shows Scheme To Oppose Colored

By LOUIS LAUTIER

(The third of a series of articles on race discrimination in employment in the railway industry, as related by Charles H. Houston, general counsel for the Negro Labor Executive Committee.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Big Four brotherhoods—Orleans and Texas Pacific, Alabama and powerful—have a long bama Great Southern, Central of Georgia, Mobile and Ohio, South-eastern Railway of Mississippi, Georgia Southern and Florida, New Orleans and Northeastern, Ala-

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has a membership of bama and Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, Southern in 1883 as the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen of the Western Railway and Atlantic Coast Hemisphere, and in 1886 it changed its name to its present one.

At its first annual convention in 1884 it adopted a constitutional provision which restricted membership to whites only.

MORE AGAINST COLORED

Proceedings of the fourth biennial convention of the trainmen show that in 1898 its grievance committee met with the management of the Missouri Pacific system in an effort to effect the removal of colored brakemen on the entire system.

The next year representatives of the Big Four Brotherhoods negotiated an agreement with the Gulf, Colorado and Sante Fe Railroad for the replacement of colored porters on passenger trains by brakemen.

In 1905, the trainmen negotiated an agreement with the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company that no more colored men would be hired as brakemen for road service.

WASHINGTON AGREEMENT

On July 2, 1910, the Washington agreement was negotiated with the Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line and other southern roads. It provided that no larger percentage of colored trainmen or yardmen should be employed on any division than was employed on Jan. 1, 1910. It also barred the employment of colored workers as bag-

gagemen, flagmen, or yard conductors.

On Feb. 2, 1911, an agreement was negotiated with the Florida East Coast Railroad, providing that no more colored workers would be employed in train or yard service under contracts effective Nov. 1, 1910.

In 1911, an agreement was negotiated with the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, Alabama and Georgia, Mobile and Ohio, South-eastern Railway of Mississippi, Georgia Southern and Florida, New Orleans and Northeastern, Ala-

FOURTEEN DISPLACED

In 1914, the general committee of the trainmen's brotherhood was able to displace fourteen colored brakemen with white brakemen on the Gulf, Colorado and Sante Fe.

In 1915, representatives of the trainmen's brotherhood and the Order of Railway Conductors met with the joint general committee for the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis Railway with the result that five colored trainmen on the Chicago and St. Louis division were removed and white trainmen put in their places.

The Railroad Trainmen's Magazine in its Oct., 1917, issue, commended the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen for resisting the efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio to hire colored firemen during World War I.

The trainmen negotiated an agreement with the Seaboard Air Line in 1917, restricting the employment of colored trainmen when normal conditions prevailed

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

In 1919, the second triennial convention of the brotherhood of trainmen, meeting in Columbus, Ohio, adopted a resolution calling for all general committees to incorporate into the schedule of each

line of railroad a rule that no more non-promotable (colored) men will be employed, and that the practice of using train porters to perform the duties of baggagemen, flagmen and brakemen be discontinued. The convention also adopted a resolution demanding that the director general of railroads, during the period of Federal control, re-

NO NOTICE GIVEN

work on passenger trains, which the porters have been performing for more than forty years, and have this head-end braking work given to white brakemen.

HOUSTON'S CHARGES

Charles H. Houston, general counsel for the Railway Labor Executive Committee, consisting of the heads of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, Colored Trainmen of America, the Dining Car and Food Workers Union, International Association of Railway Employees, and the Southern Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Firemen, maintains that these organizations basically are not fighting the Big Four Brotherhoods.

"Nobody recognized more than the Negro firemen and brakemen how much the Big Four brotherhoods have done to raise wages and improve working conditions on the railroads," says Mr. Houston.

How American Railroads Bar Minority Workers

Firemen, Brakemen's Fight for Survival

Hampered by Every Unfair Means Possible

By LOUIS LAUTIER

[The first of a series of articles on race discrimination in employment in the railroad industry as related by Charles H. Houston, nationally prominent lawyer.]

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—This is the story of the fight for economic survival by two groups of workers on American railroads—firemen and brakemen and switchmen—as told by Charles H. Houston.

Mr. Houston, with Archibald Bromsen of NYO and Joseph C. Waddy of Washington, is general counsel of the Negro Labor Executive Committee, composed of the heads of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, Colored Trainmen of America, the Dining Car and Food Workers Union, the International Association of Railway Employees, and the Southern Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Firemen.

Barred by Unions

In the railway industry, colored workers are not members of the union which negotiates the contracts, they have no voice in the selection of union officials who make the contracts or police them after they are made.

Whenever a worker has no voice in the selection of the officials who make his contract or enforce its provisions, no right to remove that official in case of misfeasance, the worker is holding his job by sufferance and has absolutely no protection.

Prior to 1920, the Census Bureau kept no separate breakdown on colored and white firemen, brakemen and switchmen. The 1920 census showed 6,505 colored firemen. The 1940 census showed that that number had dwindled to 2,263. The 1920 census showed 8,275 colored brakemen, switchmen, flagmen and yardmen. The 1940 census showed that that number had dwindled to 2,739.

Hiring Discontinued

Figures showing the current employment of colored brakemen, switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen are not available, but if they were they would be much lower than the 1940 figures due to deaths, retirement, discharge and other reasons. There have been no colored replacements by way of new hiring. The Big Four Brotherhoods presented a solid

front against the hiring of colored workers even during the manpower shortage in World War II.

It may safely be said that virtually no colored firemen, brakemen, switchmen, flagmen or yardmen have been hired on Class I American railroads since 1928. On many railroads the hiring of colored workers in train and engine service stopped before that.

On the Norfolk and Western Railroad, due to a secret agreement between the railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen in 1909, not a single colored fireman or brakeman has been hired in the last 40 years, and the last colored fireman on the Norfolk and Western has now retired. There are a few colored brakemen still left on that road but they too will soon be gone.

Used Every Means

For the past 50 years, the Big Four Brotherhoods have been using every means in their power, including strikes, discriminatory contacts, intimidation and threats, abuse of Government power, and collusion with Government boards, to drive colored train and engine service workers out of employment and create a "racially closed shop" among the firemen, brakemen, switchmen, flagmen and yardmen.

They have just succeed on the Norfolk and Western, and will soon succeed on all the other railroads in the South and Southwest unless they are checked by judicial decision and the force of public opinion.

Discrimination Against Minority RR Workers Based on Soft Jobs, Good Pay

Drive to Oust Them Dates Back to 1890;

White Monopoly Revealed in 1940 Census

By LOUIS LAUTIER

[The second of a series of articles on race discrimination in employment in the railway industry, as related by Charles H. Houston, general counsel for the Negro Labor Executive Committee.]

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Colored firemen and brakemen play a strategic role in the struggle to democratize the industrial structure of the United States. Transportation workers are key men in the industrial structure. Hour for hour of service, firemen and brakemen make more money than most white-collar and professional workers.

The average brakeman earns from \$350 to \$400 a month, and the average fireman, from \$400 to \$500 a month. Of the freight train, the fireman or brakeman makes his run in a space of 90 minutes to three hours, and is through for the day.

Jobs Too Good?

He actually performs less than 20 minutes of physical work on a road trip, and spends the rest of the time sitting, watching the road and his train. The softness of the job accounts in part for the attitude of men and yardmen jobs.

Since 1890, the brotherhoods have been whittling down the employment of colored workers in the railroad industry. That year, the Trainmen, Conductors, Firemen and Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association demanded that all colored workers of the Houston & Texas Railway System be displaced by whites.

Bias 50 Years Old

In 1898, the trainmen tried to get all colored brakemen removed from the Missouri Pacific System. In 1899, the four brotherhoods had all the colored porters on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway passenger trains replaced by whites.

In 1908, a vice-president was sent to South America by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to organize a union.

In 1910, he reported he refused to organize railway engineers in Cuba because he "couldn't tell the n—r from the white man."

Others Barred, Too

Not only are colored workers excluded from membership in the Big Four Brotherhoods, but Mexican-Americans, Japanese-Americans, and all other racial minority group workers are also barred.

The brotherhoods restrict their membership to whites, and have the railroad train and engine service tied up tight for a white monopoly, a "Nordic closed shop."

White Monopoly

Census figures for 1940 show that white workers hold 99.9% of the jobs as railroad conductors; 99.4% of the locomotive engineer jobs; 94.8% of the locomotive firemen jobs; and 97.4% of the brakemen, switchmen, flag-

Negro Rail Suit Charges Discrimination

MACON—(AP)—Twenty-one Negro firemen have filed suit in United States District Court here to end alleged discriminations against them and other Negro firemen for the Central of Georgia Railway.

They charge the Central and other Southeastern carriers have conspired with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, an all-white organization, to deny them their seniority preference rights.

The plaintiffs claim all have been employed as firemen for the railroad but they and others have been replaced by white firemen with less seniority as a result of the conspiracy.

The suit was filed for the plaintiffs yesterday by Attorney Thomas W. Johnson in the Macon division of the United States Court for the Middle District of Georgia.

The action charges the Southeastern Carriers Conference Committee, representing the Central and other Southeastern carriers, executed an agreement with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers in April 1941.

This agreement, the plaintiffs claim, designated them as "non-promotable" firemen and denies them the better paid.

Chicago Jitneys Taken For Ride By City Officials

CHICAGO— (ANP)— A Negro jitney operator charges 15 cents for a ride up and down South Parkway and Indiana Ave., but the City Vehicle Commissioner and his front men hit the drivers for a \$77.10 a month insurance fee and sundry other shakedowns, it has been revealed here.

Some of the Negro drivers have to pay up to \$2,000 for a city license that "normally" sells for \$5.50. In addition they must do business with a man by the name of James B. Veitch, head of the Manhattan Casualty Company, if they want to get along with policemen and officers from Commissioner Edward J. Gorman's office.

The network is even more airtight when it is considerable that Veitch sells taxis and performs bonding service. Men who buy their cabs through Veitch are "protected" while anything can happen.

In contrast to the \$77.10 insurance paid by Negro drivers, all other drivers pay \$50.70 monthly. The Yellow Cab Company insures its cabs for \$40.83 a month.

Assail Jimcrow Seniority at Pontiac Plant

By William Allan

PONTIAC, April 28. — Harry Klinger, president of the General Motors Pontiac Division, was quoted in the local newspaper here last week as saying a "bright future is ahead for us all at Pontiac Motor."

With this to cheer we went to see some of his colleagues.

But Pontiac foundry workers snorted: "The only future for us is to work in the foundry and never get out of it."

In the foundry there is a separate seniority system that prevents a Negro from going into other sections of the plant based on his seniority. He cannot "bump" someone else and get himself a job outside of the dusty health-destroying conditions so typical of all foundries.

If a foundry worker by any chance forces the issue of getting a job outside the foundry in another part of the Pontiac plant then he has to start off as a new employe and he loses all the seniority he accumulated back in the foundry.

The Pontiac foundry workers never know from day to day what the production standards will be when they come to work. This is one of the slickest form of speed-up practiced by GM and is done so that workers cannot file grievances about speedup.

The National CIO Auto Workers Foundry Conference convening in Cleveland, May 27-29, will be presented with a resolution by foundry workers from Pontiac asking that this jimcrow type of seniority system be made an immediate grievance, filed with the company and a test case made to fight for plantwide jobs for foundry workers when they seek to get out of the family.

ANOTHER minority group who also view with skepticism, Mr. Klinger's boast that a "bright future is ahead for us all in Pontiac Motors" are the women workers of that plant.

Today many of them are em-

ployed as sweepers in the plant. The company with more than 7,000 unemployed workers, walking the streets of Pontiac is shifting the women workers into impossible heavy jobs, which they can't stand. Most of the women then are forced to quit and thus management accomplishes its aims to get women out of the plants.

While Klinger tells the Kiwanis in Pontiac at a \$5 luncheon how well the company is doing, the workers in Pontiac Motor just suffered a 2 cents an hour wage cut, because of the escalator clause to which their wages are tied, thanks to UAW president Walter P. Reuther.

Michigan

Sue Four 'White' Unions

(By Mound City Press Bureau)

ST. LOUIS—Settlement of the forty-seven-day Missouri Pacific strike of four operating railway brotherhoods has resulted in the filing of a multi-million dollar damage suit against the unions by Negro train porters here. A hearing has been set for Nov. 17 before Circuit Court Judge James P. Nangle.

Porters William King, 4337 St. Louis Avenue, and Mike Harness, 3869 Bell Avenue, have filed suit in Circuit Court for \$5,000,000 in damages from the four unions which discriminate against Negro railmen. The men charge that the white brotherhoods are planning action against Negro brakemen before the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

One of chief claims of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, one of the lily-white striking unions in the seven-way walkout, was the elimination of Negro porters as head-end brakemen. This matter was one of the twenty-seven claims out of the 252 referred to the Railroad Adjustment Board for arbitration after the strike was over. Counsel for the porters warned last week that any ruling depriving Negro porters of their work as brakemen and assigning the duties to white brakemen will result in further litigation.

Local officials of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, official bargaining agents of the porters on the Missouri-Pacific, stated that they have no part in the suit and that Harness and King are not members of the brotherhood. In the event an attempt is made to eliminate the jobs of the Negro porters the Sleeping Car Brotherhood will enter the case, they said.

According to Arthur Lewis of Memphis, president of the International Railroad Association, these men are being supported by that organization. Atty. Henry D. Espy, St. Louis representative of the IARE counsel, told reporters that

the organization is merely seeking to protect the rights of Negro trainmen who have served as brakemen on railroads for over twenty-five years. There are about two hundred and fifty such positions on the Missouri-Pacific.

NAACP Protests

Pres. Truman
Jim Crow At

Comm. on Govt. Unit
Govt. Unit

lead. 10-12-49
Sec'y Mitchell

Complains To

Personnel Head

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has protested to the Treasury Department against racial segregation of employees in the Processing Division of the Internal Revenue office in Kansas City, Missouri.

In a letter to James H. Hard, personnel director for the Treasury Department, Clarence Mitchell, N. A. A. C. P. labor secretary, indicated that if necessary, the association would file complaints on behalf of individual employees under President Truman's executive order setting up regulations governing fair employment practices within Government agencies.

Mr. Mitchell, however, asked the Treasury Department to eliminate segregation and to assure all persons of a full opportunity to obtain employment and promotion in the Kansas City internal revenue office.

CONFERENCE HELD

The letter to Mr. Hard revealed that Mr. Mitchell and Carl Johnson, president of the Kansas City Branch of the NAACP had conferred with E. H. Campbell, head of the processing division of the internal revenue office in that city. According to Mr. Mitchell, this conference disclosed the following:

1. That Mr. Campbell established segregation of colored employees because he anticipated trouble from veterans if any other arrangements were made.

2. About 80 per cent of the employees in the office are women and only 15 per cent of the men are veterans.

3. Mr. Campbell informed Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Johnson that there were no signs designating cafeterias as white and colored and that the rest-rooms in the portion of the building occupied by Treasury were not designated by race but colored employees, who have been in the agency for some time tell newcom-

ers to use certain facilities.

4. Segregation apparently was instituted prior to the time of the arrival of Treasury and numerous facilities carry colored and white designations throughout the agency.

5. There is strict segregation in the work units with colored employees on one floor and white employees on another. The only way colored employees may be promoted to supervisory jobs is when there is a vacancy in supervising all-colored units.

6. Mr. Campbell said he established these arrangements after some conversations with persons in Kansas City and that he has never been advised by the Treasury that they were improper and the only way he will change them is upon directions from Washington. He repeated several times, however, that he did not mean to imply that he would oppose any such directions.

Despite Law One Out of 5 Faced Discrimination

For American Baltimore Maryland
Name Changing, Passing, Used as Evasions;

Few Familiar With Statute; 85% Favor It

NEW YORK—In a 30-page survey report released by the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress and the Research Committee on Intergroup Relations, it was stated that one out of every five New Yorkers has personally experienced discrimination in employment.

It was also explained in the report, that very few persons were familiar enough with the New York State Law to complain to the enforcement agency.

This was found to be most true among the persons who suffered most from job bias—minorities, white collar workers and the uneducated.

A scientifically selected sample of 504 New Yorkers was interviewed to learn how many reported themselves victims of job discrimination, how many were familiar with the State law, and the number who were likely to register complaints with the State Commission Against Discrimination rather than seek other means of escape.

Jews and colored citizens were found to be the greatest victims of discrimination. Of those sampled, 19% said they had experienced discrimination, while 3% said they did not know if they had.

Heavy industry, public utilities and finance, practice discrimination widely in all branches, it was reported. It also was discovered that to avoid discrimination, many minority group members enter the careers they believe to be open to them. As a result of this there is more dissatisfaction with their jobs among this group than among others.

Means of Evasion
On the other hand, the survey showed that a large number of minority group persons preferred to evade discrimination by changing their names or in the cases of colored persons, by "passing" as whites.

Questioned about the State Law Against Discrimination, 56% said they believed it was inefficient because it was easy to circumvent; and only 8% said they understood it thoroughly. However, 85% of them said they approved of the

Recommendations Made
Dr. Gerhart Saenger of the Psychology Department of New York University, and Mrs. Norma S. Gordon, graduate student at the New School for Social Research, are the authors of the report.

They recommended that the law and the agency for enforcing it, be given more wide-spread publicity; that the belief in its inefficiency be destroyed and that minority group organizations initiate an education campaign to change the attitude of minorities.

The change they referred to was the present tendency of many minority group members to either deny the existence of discrimination or to become resigned to it.

Negro Awarded \$3,000 for Loss Of Job in N. Y.

NEW YORK—(AP)—The first case to reach a hearing before New York State's four-year-old Commission Against Discrimination ended yesterday with a \$3,000 payment to a Negro who claimed he lost his job because of his race.

The payment was made by a construction firm, the George H. Flinn Corporation, which also agreed to revise its employment practices.

Lester Block, attorney for the company, said economic and business reasons, rather than racial bias, caused the dismissal of the employee, Walter Tannis.

Block added, however, that the company would rather make the \$3,000 settlement than stand the cost of defending itself at the hearing.

Three members of the anti-bias commission had been designated to hold a hearing on Tannis' complaint after conciliation failed.

The company did not agree to rehire Tannis, explaining that the job on which he formerly worked has been completed.

Before State Commission

Negro Gets \$3000 for Bias After Losing Job in New York

New York, Oct. 31 (AP).—The first case to reach a hearing before New York State's 4-year-old Commission against Discrimination ended today with a \$3000 payment to a Negro who claimed he lost his job because of his race.

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Three members of the anti-bias commission had been designated to hold a hearing on Tannis' complaint after conciliation failed. All business reasons, rather than other cases brought to the body's attention have either been settled by conciliation or dropped for lack of evidence.

The company did not agree to rehire Tannis, explaining that the job on which he formerly worked has been completed.

It promised, however, to treat without prejudice any future job application he might make.

Tannis' complaint, filed October 6, 1948, said he had been fired by the company three times. The \$3000 award represented back pay.

New York Negro Wins \$3,000 In Pay

Bias Charged In His Dismissal

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Three members of the commission had been designated to hold a hearing on Tannis' complaint after conciliation had failed. All other cases brought to the body's attention have either been settled by conciliation or dropped for lack of evidence.

Nicholas H. Pinto, chairman of the three-member hearing panel, accepted the Flinn company's settlement proposal as "equitable and reasonable."

The company did not agree to rehire Tannis, explaining that the job on which he formerly worked has been completed. It promised, however, to treat without prejudice any future job application he may make.

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Discrimination Victim Wins \$3,000 Settlement

NEW YORK — Acceptance of the sum of \$3,000 by Walter Tannis, Negro sandhog, as compensation for wages lost because of a discriminatory discharge, brought to a successful conclusion a year-long fight by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against discriminatory practices by contractors who built the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel.

Announcement of the settlement was made Monday by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, the agency with which Mr. Tannis last October filed his complaint against the George H. Flinn Corporation, contractors for the tunnel Mr. Tannis charged that he had been dismissed because he had vainly sought to obtain employment for Negro union members while the company was employing white non-union workers.

ANOTHER AWARD

The NAACP was retained by the complainant to represent him and the case was presented to the State Commission by Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry, assistant special counsel. An award of back wages was secured last spring for Curtis Chaney, a complainant in another case.

After failing to secure re-employment of Mr. Tannis, CAD cited the Flinn Corporation for violation of the Ives-Quinn law and scheduled its first public hearing for October 4, later postponing the hearing until today. Meanwhile the company agreed upon the \$3,000 settlement, reported to be the largest yet secured before the Commission.

Supporting the charges before the Commission in the Tannis and other cases were Negro and white members of Local 147 of the International Hod Carriers Union AFL. The union's anti-discrimination committee, composed of Lloyd Joseph, chairman, and Edward Cross and Joseph Terrace, actively co-operated in securing evidence for submission to the Commission.

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Negro Awarded \$3,000 in Pay

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Sandhog Wins \$3,000 In Biased Job Suit

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Failed to Regain Job

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The union's anti-discrimination committee, composed of Lloyd Joseph, chairman, and Edward Cross and Joseph Terrace, actively cooperated in securing evidence for submission to the Commission.

200 Jobs Go Begging, Not for Colored Women

CINCINNATI, Ohio (ATLAS)—
"More than 200 nice clean factory jobs for women remain unsought after," complained Hildebrand Jones, director of the Cincinnati branch of the Ohio Unemployment Center. The jobs pay 80¢ per hour, are light and could easily be performed by any fairly intelligent woman or girl.

When reporters from the colored press called on Mr. Jones and asked if the jobs could be filled by colored women, it was discovered that they were for "Whites only."

Jury Awards

Worker \$15,000

CLEVELAND — (ANF) — Twelve white jurors Thursday ordered Darling and Company, \$13,000,000 processing firm, to pay \$15,000 damages to a Negro worker for malicious prosecution.

Henry H. Medley, for 12 years a fireman for the company, filed suit after being accused of stealing by his employer and later cleared in court.

"When an all-white jury states publicly that mental torture experienced by a Negro workingman is worth \$15,000, I feel the Negro race is definitely making some progress in our courts at least," declared Chester K. Gillespie, attorney for the plaintiff.

The case was argued by Gillespie and John G. Peters before Judge John D. Martin of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth District, in Cincinnati. Judge Martin was sitting in Cleveland by assignment from the docket here. Both the judge and the defense counsel are southerners.

Medley incurred the disfavor of the company when he established a union in the plant in 1943. In 1947 he was arrested for petit larceny, accused by Darling and Company of stealing calf skins and grease worth \$34. Medley was tried and acquitted in August, 1947. Afterwards, he filed a lawsuit asking \$25,000 damages.

Negro Railroad Workers Fight Union-Company Ouster Move

By Robert Wood

For a Southern Negro railroad worker, Jimcrow is a monster with four fists, hammering away. The Negro railman has to stand fast against a hostile ruling class: the railroad he works for, the Brotherhood which excludes him from membership and the Federal agencies set up for the industry. Now there is an organization in Texas to which the crew men of the "Texas Eagle" belong. And the Colored Trainmen of America is taking an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Take the case of the two Negro crew members of the "Texas Eagle." Its a streamliner which gallops the 372-miles from Houston to Brownsville. The train's modern engine is the pride of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway. The train marks a high-point, too, for Negro railroaders in passenger service. It is the only one in the nation which carries two Negroes in its crew, a head-end brakeman and a rear-end glagman. More, the CTA is part of a larger organizational setup, entitled the Negro Railway Labor Executives Committee, made of top leaders in five railroad unions whose membership is Negro. They've hired lawyers, too, and they include some of the best railroad labor attorneys in the country.

FOR 22 YEARS these two Negro workers have been on the edge of losing their jobs. For Alexander F. Whitney finds their employment not to his liking. The president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen speaks glowingly of Truman's "Fair Deal" but he has held on to his organization's Jimcrow clause. And he is determined to make train crews as lily-white as his "Brotherhood."

The jobs of these men now hangs on the thread of a pending appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. In December the Federal Court in Texas turned its face and declared it saw no discrimination. The Railroad Adjustment Board, set up under the Railway Labor Act, ruled the jobs belonged to white trainmen. The Board which handed down this job-destroying award included among its "judges" a member of the very Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen involved in the struggle.

Years ago, Negro operating men were hounded out of the industry by the hundreds. It was all done by simple terror. But its not so easy these days. There are several reasons. It's 1949 and job lynchings have a tougher time of

NEGRO TRAINMEN SCORE MAJOR LEGAL VICTORIES

Case Continued

To June 23.

The suit of the National Association of Colored Railway Trainmen against the white operating brotherhoods and the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, was continued to June 23, here last Friday, when the case was not finished in its allotted time of one week. Attorneys Houston and Espy, had hoped to finish presenting their case in time, but unforeseen developments slowed the pace.

As the case now stands, the Negro trainmen have won two victories in their effort to save their jobs and wipe out job-discrimination on the railroads. The suit which asks \$4,000,000 in actual and punitive damages, is the climax of a long dispute which entered the critical stage in 1946 when the company entered into an agreement with the white unions which would have fired

most Negro train porters from their jobs.

Attorney Houston is now in Chicago, to intervene in a claims case filed by one of the white brotherhoods, demanding a sum in excess of \$600,000 of the railroad on the ground that white brakemen lost this amount in wages due to the company's failure to carry out an agreement which would have stripped Negro train porters of their braking duties. An injunction granted by Judge Moore, restrained the white union from further pressing the claims case until it had given a proper hearing to the Negroes involved. Attorney Houston is expected to arrive in St. Louis in the next few days, in order to be on hand for the resumption of the trial.

Attorneys Congratulated

A telegram from a white engineer congratulated the attorneys for the Negro trainmen of their victories. The text of this telegram follows:

Attys. Charles H. Houston and Victor Packman and Henry Espy: *Tr. 5-6-49*
Congratulations on your historic victory in the Tillman

case in compelling cancellation of the 1928 Job Exclusion agreement and the 1941 Fifty-fifty Frisco agreement as veteran locomotive engineer; am confident my well-wishes shared by many thousands of brotherhood men all over the nation. I am a member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and prior to 1946 was local chairman of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and member of the latter organization over 25 years.

Maritime Page

Daily Worker, New York, N. Y. Thu. 6-23-49 P. 26.

Negro Seamen Fight Discrimination

By Frank Byrd

Unemployment among seamen throughout the U. S. reached a postwar high in the past month. There is an alarming shortage of even the most menial jobs. The sharp competition for jobs creates an even more sinister problem for the Negro job-seeker. At the company office he is given a polite brushoff or is told that his qualifications do not meet company standards. In some cases, he is rejected as "physically unfit." All these are merely more subtle ways of saying: "For Whites Only"; "No Negroes Need Apply."

The Negro workers recognize these old dodges. They are not fooled by the hidden intent of polite language or legal double-talk.

They understand that the sum total of all these things is equivalent to systematic exclusion, by many companies, of Negroes from all skilled jobs, and, eventually, from certain sections of industry entirely.

RYAN'S ATTACK

The case of the 1,000 Negro longshoremen, members of Local 968 (ILA) who were the victims of joint, organized police and waterfront-goon-squad attacks, is a striking example of the dirty tactics employed by some of our home-grown and very often tax-supported brand of fascists who would deny and destroy the civil rights of the people, especially those of minority groups.

The discrimination in the East Coast longshore union, however, is only part of the growing picture of discrimination that is taking shape in the marine unions.

The SIU, for example, still segregates its Negro members right in the union hall, as well as aboard ship.

The NMU has become infected with this virus of discrimination.

Some NMU contract-companies like Moore-McCormack and the United States Lines have, during the past few months, been requesting that certain ratings on Class A passenger vessels be equipped with so-called Pre-War, Western Ocean

discharges in order to be eligible for jobs. This means, in effect, that the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the NMU, the majority of whom joined during the war, are excluded from certain types of seagoing employment. Yet nowhere in the union's contract is there a provision for this type of discharge in order to be eligible for work.

The union officials have waged no real campaign to defeat this discrimination practiced by the shipowners against racial and national minorities.

This is just ONE example. There are many others.

GRACE LINE

One company on the waterfront, Grace Line, has a sinister reputation among Negro seamen for the clever ways in which they carry out their concealed policy against Negroes, especially those who happen to function as delegates or members of Ship's Committees. These sailors are fired on the slightest pretext, and it is the exception rather than the rule these days for a union official to fight this type of beef. The union patrolmen and other union officials take a hangdog, conciliatory attitude toward the shipowner-representatives, and try to discourage the elected, delegated spokesmen of the ship's crews from fighting these beefs; especially if the victims happen to be Negroes. They held the threat of "charges for disruption" as a big stick over the heads of militant delegates.

In this way they seek to cover up their own inefficiency and capitulation to Jimcrow by repeating hackneyed speeches advocating cooperation with the shipowners as a means of securing and main-

taining jobs . . . even to the extent of giving up all disputed overtime or completely ignoring other obviously flagrant violations of the contract.

The net result of all these "deals" is that more and more Negro seamen are forced to remain on the beach. This system has worked itself out into a real Jimcrow pattern; something entirely foreign to the democratic constitution of this formerly progressive union.

NEGRO OFFICERS

Negro merchant marine officers, both deck and engine-room, have also found it almost impossible to obtain work since the end of the war.

This situation was recently brought to the attention of the House Merchant Marine Committee by John B. Clark, former second mate of the S.S. Bert Williams, and Philip Valdez, chairman of the Negro Officers of the American Merchant Marine, an organization representing deck and engine room officers. Members of this organization were among those who manned the Victory ships named for famous Negroes during the war. Most prominent of these was the Booker T. Washington, that achieved an enviable wartime record under the captaincy of Hugh Mulzac, perhaps the most widely known of the many Negro officers, members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, who are unable to sail today for lack of berths.

Captain Mulzac's plight and the plight of his fellow officers is the direct result of the fixed discrimination policy of American shipowners, many of whom are able to operate only with the aid of government subsidies.

In the face of all this evidence, John R. Fox, executive director of

the State Commission Against Discrimination, recently declared that he had no knowledge of this situation in the merchant marine, but that the Commission would consider any complaints filed by any individual who felt that he had been discriminated against by a private shipping company doing business in the Port of New York.

Fox, like Mayor O'Dwyer and Commissioner of Investigation Murtagh, is apparently blind to the rank discrimination now sweeping the New York waterfront . . . and having its effect on the East, Gulf and West Coast Ports.

If they look a little more carefully, however, they are sure to find Jimcrow—naked and unashamed.

The question is, what will the Mayor and the New York State Anti-Bias Commission do about it?

16c 1949

Texas

Mexico Resents Texas Bias, Bans Migration

BROWNSVILLE, Tex. (ANP)

—The Republic of Mexico does not like the manner in which the planters of Texas treat the Mexicans nationals who cross the border to work and has cracked down on the practice.

A law is in effect which prohibits Mexican workers from crossing over into Texas in spite of the attractive offers made by Texas farmers faced with bumper cotton crops and the fact that colored labor is not as plentiful as formerly.

Negro Firemen's Discrimination Suit Nears Ruling

12-7-49
Richmond, Va., Dec. 6 (AP).—After seven days of hearings, Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson today took under advisement the \$225,000 class suit brought by Negro firemen against the Atlanti Coast Line Railroad and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers.

Hutcheson promised an early decision. Negro firemen charged the ACL and the brotherhood are discriminating against them and preventing them from being promoted to engineers.

William G. Maupin, brotherhood counsel, said most Negro firemen cannot pass the examinations, although they are good men and have given the railroad long and faithful service. He believes the majority do not possess the necessary education to pass the examinations for engineer.

Railroad, 6 Unions Sued for \$750,000 by Workers

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Ten employees, with from 23 to 40 years seniority, filed a \$750,000 damage suit in the Federal District Court last week, based on racial discrimination, against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and six shop unions, their leaders and bargaining representative. *Oct. 11 - 26 - 49*

The plaintiffs, all of this city, ask \$25,000 compensatory judgment and \$50,000 punitive damages each. They are: Clayborne T. Dillard, U. L. Barnes, B. G. Gray, Charles Wilson, Charles Harris, W. H. Harris, C. R. Hill, Gillie Radford, Romon Williamson and Clarence E. Sweeney.

Barred From Unions

Employed as laborers or helpers, they charge that they were denied membership in the unions and were prevented from obtaining advancement despite their experience and qualifications.

They state in their complaint that the railway informed them it was helpless to prevent discrimination against them because of its contract with the American Federation of Labor, Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The plaintiffs are represented by T. Gillis Nutter of Charleston and D. W. Ambrose of this city.

Decline Noted In Domestic Employment

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
 By ALICE DUNNIGAN
 WASHINGTON (AP) — There has been a considerable decline in the number of Negro women workers employed in the fields of domestic service and agriculture in the past seven years, according to Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's bureau, department of labor.

Concerning the postwar gains of Negro women in other occupations, Miss Miller said that the proportion of Negro women had more than tripled in clerical and sales occupations; more than doubled in operative occupations; and almost doubled in such commercial service occupations as beauticians, waitresses, and cooks outside of private families.

Speaking at the 27th annual convention of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Wednesday night, Miss Miller declared that "women's role in the national economy is not as isolated, specialized issue but an integral part of the whole economic picture and for the sake of the nation and the women workers themselves, it must be appraised as exactly that."

Citing the contribution that Negro women are making to the economic life of the country, the bureau chief said that almost two and a quarter million Negro women were in the labor force in 1947. And there is an indication that the distribution of employed Negro women has changed considerable since 1940.

AGRICULTURE SLUMP

The greatest of these changes is in the field of agriculture, in which 21 percent of Negro women were employed in 1940 as contrasted to only seven percent engaged in farm occupations in 1947. In domestic service, 70 percent of the Negro women of this country were engaged in 1940. This number has declined to 50 percent thus engaged in 1947.

Miss Miller said that the Women's Bureau and a number of agencies have been urging improved standards, improved training and placement activities, and business like status for persons engaged in household employment, as a means of freeing this important occupation from the handicaps it has long faced. She reported that some 19 communities in the country have made some progress in this direction.

In professional and semi-professional work, the gains of Negro women have been small but significant declared the speaker. The four and one-half percent of women engaged in these occupations in 1940 had only increased to six and one-half percent by 1947. A combination of both Negro and white women form less than five percent of all dentists, physicians, engineers, architects, lawyers, certified public accountants and pharmacists.

PRIEST FINDS DP'S SUFFERING IN LTH

New York Times
150 on Sugar Cane Plantations
in 'Semi-Servitude' With Their
Babies 'Crying for Food'

NEW ORLEANS, May 3 (UP)—

A "deeply shocked" priest charged today that 150 displaced persons resettled on Louisiana sugar cane plantations were so ill-paid their babies "are crying for food and milk." *Wed. 5-4-49*

The priest, the Rev. Carl Schutten of New Orleans, added that the DP's were no worse off than native-born Americans who planted, cultivated and harvested sugar cane in Louisiana.

Men—American and foreign—are paid \$2.90 each for a nine-hour day. Women are paid \$2.80 each for an eight-hour day. Father Schutten said that when they could not work because of rain, they were not paid. He estimated that cane field workers averaged about four full days a week—a wage of less than \$12.

Father Schutten and the Rev. J. Stanly Ormsby, who represented the National Catholic Bishop's Resettlement Program, inspected the homes of DP's on four plantations Saturday.

Father Schutten said houses provided for the DP's and other sugar cane workers were "not bad." But they had to furnish their homes, pay their electric and gas bills, and buy their food and clothes, he said.

"The plantation commissary is the only place where the DP can cash his check," he continued. "As a result, he has to do all his dealings there, where prices are considerably higher than they are in New Orleans.

"When he gets into debt for \$100 or \$200, he finds that he can never leave the plantation because he will never have enough money to pay his debts."

Father Schutten said it amounted to "semi-servitude."

PUERTO RICAN WORKERS IMPORTED BY FOUR STATES

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (ANP)

A deal to use between 5,000 and 7,000 Puerto Rican farm laborers to work in New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania was closed here last week *Sat. 4-16-49*

30,000 Mexicans Replace Negroes In Dixie Fields

Negro Labor Mart Plays Out; Dixie Tycoons Feel Impact of Mass Exodus

Sources contending that the current migration of Negroes from the South to the North and West is not of any especial importance find their own reasoning faulty when they note the systematic demolition of southern economic structures caused by the North and Westward Ho movement.

The current exodus of Negroes from the South is hitting where it hurts most — dead in the pocketbook — but at the same time, the exodus is giving rise in some parts of the South to a better standard of living for Negroes.

Owners of the huge cotton plantations in the areas south of North Carolina are now making arrangements to import over 30,000 Mexican agricultural workers to "tote that bale" this season. These tycoons were forced by the absence of Negro labor to make this drastic move.

That there was a shortage of Negro labor arising in the South was first noted some few years ago when plantation owners in the Tidewater Virginia area made arrangements through the Depts. of Agriculture and Labor for the employment of Puerto Rican and Cuban labor during the strawberry and peanut seasons. The men negotiating for this imported labor were not naive enough to declare that they needed such labor because of costs. They made it clear that the migration of Negro labor out of the area was the direct cause.

More Imports

It has been rumored that several of the larger southern cities will soon see the importation of more workers — from Mexico or the Caribbean Isles — to work in tobacco factories during the "green" season now approaching. In cities like Richmond, Va.; Durham, N. C.; Winston-Salem, N. C., etc., the only season in which some Negroes could secure employment

fallen off drastically since World War II and the head count continues to diminish.

Not All Laborers

Not all of the Negroes leaving the South during the Exodus of the 1940's are in the "laboring class." With the current scare among school and college executives gaining "epidemic" proportions, many teachers are packing up their books, pencils, children, et al, and heading for points North. Especially is the fact true in South Carolina (where some 500 teachers were recently accused of cheating in state exams) and in Florida where the state has set up an un-American Activities Commission that asks Negro teachers whether or not they favor segregation.

The "artistically inclined" young Negro has always sought points North and West in which to attempt to "make the grade," and the drop off of the music and entertainment business on the Eastern Seaboard following World War II has forced many musicians, entertainers and other back-of-the-lights personalities to seek berths outside the South.

Like in the days of old when New Orleans musicians were learning how to use the Mississippi River and its riverboats as roadways to Chicago, entertainers are now joining up with carnivals, circuses and other traveling groups taking leave of the Lowlands.

Varied manners of getting out of the South have been adopted. Johnny "Fate" Williams, long-shoremen's executive and Cal Jacox, newspaperman of Norfolk, Va., relate how entire families that moved into the seaboard Virginia area in quest of the lush wartime salaries of the early 1940's are now migrating further North. The men in these families secure seamen's papers and trainmen's permits and the women take jobs with "rich, white folk" headed North to leave the area.

Observers on the scene note that Norfolk's Church St. and Brambleton Ave. intersection is almost bare; that Miami's Second Ave. has taken on the appearance of a street in a ghost town comparatively; that Durham's Pettigrew and Fayetteville Sts. are almost denuded of "young" Negroes; that Greensboro's Market St. "ain't what it used to be"; that Beale St. in Memphis is really becoming "blue"; that Richmond's 2nd Ave.

is "dead" and that all of the renowned "Negro" thoroughfares are losing their usual load of hangers-on and passers-through.

Negroes, Mexicans Strike Against Starvation Pay

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Strikes now in progress give a partial picture of the extreme exploitation of Negro and Mexican-American workers here. The Negro workers now picketing the Gibbs Building were locked out by the San Antonio Loan & Trust Co. after they joined the Building Service Employees Union (AFL), Local 84. The San Antonio Loan & Trust Co. had been paying the workers \$20 for an 85-hour week. They had been working continuously at the same building 15 to 16 years.

Other Negro and Mexican-American building service employees are paid similar starvation wages. Many earn as little as \$9 a week.

Members of Motion Picture Operators Union Local 407 have been on strike against the Alameda Theater and the four other Spanish-language theaters owned by G. A. Lucchese since March 7. Picketing has continued at the Alameda, in spite of repeated mass arrests of strikers. The arrests have been made by Bob Cruz, who is employed by the Alameda Theater in his off hours.

THE MOTION PICTURE operators are demanding union recognition and the same wages paid to operators at other theaters. The Mexican-American operators employed by Lucchese are paid approximately half what other operators receive. Lucchese's boast that he has been against unions for 23 years and that he will never sign a contract and his slanderous assertion that Mexican-American workers produce only half the work of other workers have been widely publicized by the union in the Spanish-language and labor press.

General Drivers and Helpers Local 657 (AFL) has been on strike

Puerto Ricans Work On New York Farms

NEVIS, N. Y. — (ANP) — Farm laboring by Puerto Rican workers on upstate New York farms is helping to make the fruit industry a success. This year 165 workers at

two camps are making the strawberry crop something to talk about.

These workers live in two camps, 65 at Green Valley farm and 100 at Tivoli. During the summer months they average between \$40 and \$65 a week picking berries. Late in August many of them will move on to apple orchards.

Hiring of Puerto Ricans on small farms here was started as an experiment last year. The workers live in a camp, thus providing a labor pool for the various farms in the area.

The greatest difficulty farmers have had with the workers has been language. Most of them, although they have lived on the mainland for months and in some cases years, still they speak Spanish most of the time. To get around this the farmers use the man with the best knowledge of English as interpreter.

Workers pick an average of more than 100 quarts of berries a day with some going as high as 200 quarts. They are paid six and a half cents a quart. Room and board at Green Valley camp is \$10.50 a week.

FEPC Now

Michigan has no law to guarantee all people equal opportunity to work regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin. Both the Democratic and Republican parties have committed to FEPC. The Michigan Committee on Civil Rights has urged the passage of House Bill 148 now up for consideration.

We believe that this problem is so great and it must be handled through an agency created to organize and coordinate a program of education and negotiation, backed up with law enforcement powers.

The elimination of discriminatory practices in employment can be gradually achieved at nominal cost to the state, with immense return to be realized in terms of greater productivity, reduced welfare costs, and improved intergroup relations which can contribute much to the peace and security of our communities.

The purpose of the bill is to provide the necessary working tools with which to overcome economic discrimination based on race, creed, color, or national origin. Law enforcement measures are to be taken only as a last resort. Negotiation and conciliation as the first steps are mandatory. Education, the use of advisory councils and negotiation are to be the principal methods.

Well over 75 per cent. of job openings are closed to certain groups of people because of race, religion or national origin. The effect of this discrimination is to impoverish a large segment of the public, curtail productivity and disillusion those who believe that democratic free enterprise system should provide equal opportunity for all.

Urge your representative or state senator to vote for FEPC.

Rhode Island News State to Set Up FEPC

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—By a vote of 24 to 16, the Rhode Island House of Representatives today passed the FEPC bill sponsored by Sen. Raymond A. McCabe of Providence.

Negro Congressman Challenges Charge That Reds Back FEPC

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(AP)—A charge that "Communists and long-haired agitators" are behind fair employment practices law proposals was challenged today by the Negro chairman of a congressional group.

Rep. Bennett (D), Florida, made the charge at opening hearings on legislation to create a permanent fair employment practices commission (FEPC).

Holds Copy Aloft

Chairman Powell (D), New York, Negro chairman of a House Labor subcommittee, smiled broadly at Bennett and, holding aloft a copy of the administration's bill, remarked that "President Truman wrote, and the chairman of the Demo-

cratic Party introduced it in the Senate."

Sharply-conflicting views demonstrated legislators are about as widely disagreed as ever on the FEPC idea. The testimony ranged from advice of a Southerner, Rep. Battle (D), Alabama, to "forget the whole thing," to that of an Easterner, Rep. Dolinger (D), New York, that hiring discrimination has "brought shame to this nation."

Views expressed by a number of House members at the hearing showed that battle lines for and against FEPC within the Democratic ranks are still tightly drawn. Critics and even some friends of FEPC are doubtful it can get through this Congress.

Nine bills before Powell's committee seek a legal ban against

employers discriminating in hiring of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. It is proposed that an FEPC be set up to administer this policy.

Rep. Howell (D), New Jersey, said a New Jersey FEPC law is working successfully. But Rep. Hoffman (R), Michigan, opposed the idea of the Federal government telling employers whom they should or shouldn't hire.

'Unwise' Says Battle

Rep. Battle, in a lengthy statement, called FEPC legislation "unconstitutional, unenforceable and unwise."

In the South, he said, "the true leaders of both races are convinced that the delicate problem of race relations must be met by enlightened action from within, not by coercion from without."

He charged there are "some people more interested in making political capital out of this issue than in investigating the facts."

Battle said there was also a state's Right issue involved, and suggested the committee "look into it."

Powell Agrees on Point

Powell agreed that Battle had a joint "worth considering," and noted his bill provided the FEPC "may consult" with the states or other local groups.

Battle said he didn't consider this strong enough, and doubted that any commission would yield its power, for example, to the Birmingham City Council.

If such legislation were passed, Battle continued, there would be "pandemonium," a "serious disruption in industry," and "heightened racial tensions in the South."

He said federal aid to education would do more than this kind of legislation "in meeting the problems involved."

Henry Wallace Advocates FEPC

Flays Jim Crow

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Progressive Party leader Henry A. Wallace declared this week that "if the creation of a Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission which could enforce its case, desist in the courts. He testified before the House Committee on Labor and Education.

"You may put these bills out of your mind, and millions of Americans of all colors and creeds will help us do just that," he said in a statement presented to the Powell Subcommittee of the House

Committee on Education and Labor, now conducting hearings on FEPC bills. The former vice-president charged that the "handful of men" who profit from inequality are perpetuating Jim Crow with the aid of leaders of both Democratic and Republican parties.

Wallace pointed out that when the Republicans controlled Congress they failed to pass an FEPC and that now that the Democrats are in control an equal number of Democrats joined the Republicans in perpetuating the filibuster against FEPC.

"These Senators would not be so bold in flouting the human rights of 15 million Americans if the President of the United States were not a party to their game," Wallace charged. Wallace said that President Truman's failure to end Jim Crow in the Army and the Panama Canal Zone and his failure to direct the Justice Department to protect the civil rights of Mrs. Rosa Ingram, the Nixons, the Mallards and the Trenton Six has given the green light to the Senate and Congressional enemies of the FEPC.

Wallace also attacked Senators Tom Connally (D.-Texas) and Arthur Vandenberg (Rep.-Mich.), the Senatorial leaders of the bipartisan foreign policy who led the fight to retain the filibuster.

Wallace stressed that Jim Crow is costly not only to Negro Americans but to the American people as a whole. He pointed out that by paying Negro workers less, employers are able to keep the wages of white workers low and by keeping a pool of Negro unemployed they force down the wages of everyone.

Jewish Lawyer Says South Will Support Strong FEP Statute

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Describing FEPC statutes without enforcement powers as "counterfeit" laws, Will Maslow, general counsel of the American Jewish Congress urged the creation of a Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission which could enforce its case, desist in the courts. He testified before the House Committee on Labor and Education.

Drawing upon his experiences as Director of Field Operations of the war-time President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Maslow argued that a government agency without sanctions would be treated with contempt, and would set back the fair employment practice movement for years. He also compared the experiences of the four states which have strong FEPC laws (N. Y., N. J., Mass. and Conn.) with the "masterful inactivity" of Indiana and Wisconsin where the FEPC laws have no enforcement powers.

"Let us not be misled by Southern demagogues" Mr. Maslow warned. "The South by and large has compiled with the Supreme Court's holding that Negroes have the right to vote in democratic primaries. It is now obeying Supreme Court decisions which requires a state to provide college facilities for Negroes equal to those provided for whites. It will comply with a Federal FEPC law if the Congress enacts one."

Mr. Maslow also testified that voluntary efforts to persuade employers to hire without discrimination have now reached the limits of their usefulness. Further exhortation would be as valueless as distribution of blotters urging us to love our neighbors.

New FEPC In Federal Jobs Acts

Government Bureaus Informed Of Rules

On Fair Employment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Civil Service Commission's Fair Employment Practice Board last Friday issued instructions to federal agencies for carrying out the policy of non-discrimination in government employment.

In a directive supplementing President Truman's executive order of July 26 last, calling for more effective application of the long-established but little practiced policy against discrimination in the federal service, the board emphasized that it is "primarily concerned with actions affecting the equality of economic opportunity among federal employees and applicants."

The board said it "believes that the fair employment program should include positive measures to reduce the cause of complaints in addition to the proper adjudication of the complaints themselves."

The board said it "believes that the fair employment program should include positive measures to reduce the cause of complaints in addition to the proper adjudication of the complaints themselves."

PROCEDURE FOR APPEALS

Appeals may not come before

NEW INSTRUCTIONS

In commenting on the new in-

the board until all appeals right within the agency have been exhausted and a decision has been made by the agency head. The board stresses the need for assuring the complainant a decision without undue delay.

The instructions require that a case be initiated and carried forward by the aggrieved employee or applicant, and not by some other person or by an organization, but the complainant is entitled to have others appear in his behalf if he so desires.

The new provisions, with certain alternatives discretionary with the agencies must be incorporated into the fair-employment regulations and procedures of each agency of the government.

All agency procedures for handling complaints and appeals must be brought to the attention of all employees in the agency, and to the attention of applicants who allege discrimination.

In preparing those instructions, the board consulted the fair employment officers of the agencies, it conferred with the Fair Employment Committee of the Federal Personnel Council, and it had discussions with a number of private organizations which had requested the opportunity of presenting their views regarding fair employment procedures.

Bias Probed In Powell's FEP Hearing

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-21-49
By VENICE SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr., (D., N. Y.), chairman of a House Labor sub-committee considering the Administration bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, brought the first week on hearings on the legislation to a dramatic close by announcing that he would haul heads of five railroad brotherhoods before the committee to tell why they bar Negroes from union membership.

Rep. Powell sent telegraphic invitations requesting the brotherhood officials to give testimony before the sub-committee. However, he made it quite clear that if the union heads disregarded his invitations, they would be subpoenaed.

Powell's unexpected announcement came at the close of testimony by Charles H. Houston, Washington attorney, that Negroes are being denied membership in the brotherhoods and are hold-

ing their jobs by "sufferance." Houston, a member of President Roosevelt's wartime FEPC, has distinguished himself in a long and bitter fight to gain equality of work opportunity for Negro railroad employees.

At Houston's suggestion, Powell invited, Alvanley Johnston of the Brotherhood of Engineers, D. B. Robertson of the Firemen and Enginemen, A. F. Whitney of the Trainmen, and officials of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmen's Union of North America, to appear before the committee during the first six days of the hearings on FEPC bills, 12 Congressmen and two Senators urged adoption of the measure which would prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Only two Southern Democrats, Reps. Laurie Battle of Alabama, and Bennett of Florida, along with Republican Representative Clare Hoffman of Michigan testified in opposition.

Powell expressed confidence that the measure would be approved by the sub-committee to mark the first time an FEPC bill has been able to hurdle a House Committee. Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, who for her three terms in Congress has fought unceasingly for enactment of FEPC legislation, told the sub-committee that "the discrepancy between American ideals and American practices—between our aims and what we actually do—creates a moral dryrot which eats away at the foundation of our democratic faith."

Mrs. Douglas' reasoning was echoed by Senator Hubert Humphrey, who as a member of the Democratic platform committee at the Philadelphia Convention insisted on strengthening the civil rights provision of the platform "even at the risk of breaking up the Democratic Party," as he put it.

"If this bill is beaten," he declared, "it will not be our Southern brethren who will be to blame. It will be the indifference, apathy, and at times, the politics of our Northern, Western and Eastern brethren."

Senator Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.) unqualifiedly supported enactment of the Administration bill as the key to the whole civil rights issue. As father of the New York State statute, Senator Ives said a Federal statute of "moderate type, properly administered" will work and can go a long way on clearing up employment discrimination. He recommended the enactment of a Federal law rather than to wait "twenty-five" years for the states to adopt such measures.

Rep. Adolph Sabath, (D., Ill.) a veteran of 43 years in the House, urged adoption of the legislation as a practicable and workable solution.

Socialist Party leader, Norman Thomas, asserted that FEPC legislation would become "an integral part of our effective foreign policy

in the eyes of peoples of the world," and would go a long way "to vindicate our American leadership for true democracy and individual rights." Other members of Congress testifying before the sub-committee in support of the legislation included Representatives Isidore Dolinger (D., N. Y.), John J. Rooney (D., N. Y.), Charles R. Howell (D., N. J.), Arthur Klein (D., N. Y.), Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), Andrew Biemiller (D., Wis.), Chet Holifield (D., Cal.), and Flood (D., Penn.)

Must Be Bold To Progress Asserts Sparks Montgomery, Ala. Ex-Governor Outlines Problems Facing South To Huntingdon Seniors

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 5-21-49

Progress is never attained by holding back from problems an advancing civilization brings, former Gov. Chauncey Sparks told 117 graduating seniors at Huntingdon College yesterday.

"Progress is not an accident," Sparks stated. "It is always at the cost of intelligent effort and struggle."

And, he added: "One who harks back to the good old days and expects the precepts and dogmas of a earlier time to solve the new problems will be grievously disappointed..."

"Examine The New"
"We must be bold and courageous," he continued. "We shall, of course, be not the first by whom the new are tried nor yet the first to lay the old aside; but we shall, in all frankness and sincerity, examine the new, and if it be good, adopt it."

Many problems confront the South today, Sparks told the Huntingdon seniors. He named education, labor, social security, wages and hours, health and welfare, parity prices, control of quotas, and many other problems. "We do not need such legislation as national FEPC or other enactments of the kind aimed primarily at the South and which would produce no good results, but only increased tension," the former governor declared.

"If it ever becomes necessary to enact fair employment laws to protect the interest of our people and not as a social-climbing ladder, let the individual states enact them."

Mobile Girl Awarded
In another part of the commencement program, the Margaret Read Scholarship Medal for having the highest scholastic average in four years of college went to Miss Jean Rodgers,

daughter of Mrs. Paul Rodgers, of Mobile.

There were 15 other students, including two married couples, who were graduated with honors, having grade point ratios of 2.35 out of a possible 3.00.

The married couples were Mr. and Mrs. James Black and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney May, all of Montgomery.

The 117 seniors who received diplomas constituted the largest graduating class in Huntingdon's history.

"You, nor I, can refuse to face the problems modern civilization presents," Sparks stated, adding: *June 25-31-49*

"We cannot refuse to progress, and in that progress we must remember that we cannot always carry with us the beliefs and practices of the past; but must determine our course by the

Don't Hark Back



CHAUNCEY SPARKS
demands of our times and our environments...

"If the past is the only measure of our actions, there would be no progress. If we cannot add to, then we have made no contribution," he said.

Other seniors who were graduated with honors were Patty Corban, Biloxi, Miss.; Gloria Kennedy, Clayton; Evans Bates, Montgomery; Ruth Milner, Gadsden; Louise Slaughter, Montgomery; Walter Bozeman, Montgomery; Nora Alice Prine, Irvington; Frances Pearson, Autaugaville; William Finlay, Montgomery; Elizabeth Reed, Columbia, Miss.; and Virginia Kerling, Marianna, Fla. *6-31-49*
Bishop Clare Purcell, of the Bir-

mingham area of the Methodist church, delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the First Methodist Church Sunday.

LET THE VOTERS DECIDE ON FEPC

Chicago Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
June 11-18-49

Backers of a state fair employment practices commission defeated two amendments to their bill offered by Rep. Ora Dillavou of Urbana. Why they should have objected to the Dillavou amendments is hard to see, because they embodied exactly the same logic on which FEPC itself depends.

Rep. Dillavou wanted to extend the application of FEPC to all employers. Certainly its advocates do not wish to argue that it is any less difficult for a small employer, or a religious organization, to refuse employment on grounds of the applicant's color or faith than it is for a large industrial employer to do the same thing. He also would have prevented any employe from quitting his job because he disliked the race or religion of a fellow worker. If the state can force an employer to accept employes whom he does not want, what is more logical than to protect the employer against the probable consequences of that action by compelling his other employes to accept the same worker?

To all this the reply of the FEPC proponents is that such proposals as these are impractical. Practicality, in fact, has become a watchword of all the civil rights advocates recently. Their paladin, Sen. Paul Douglas, has insisted lately that since southern senators would defeat the housing and education subsidy bills if they forbade segregation, it was impractical to insist upon that ban.

By injecting this issue of practicality, the FEPC people give away their whole case, for if there ever was an impractical proposal, it is their own. The only argument in its favor is that since it is morally wrong to discriminate against a man because of race or religion, it should also be made legally wrong.

The first practical consideration of any law touching the daily lives of as many people as an FEPC would touch is that its principles have popular approval. If they do not, FEPC will meet the same fate that prohibition did. The legislature would be well advised to submit the proposed act to a popular referendum or to defer action until a public policy referendum is held on the question. Without the support of a majority of the public, FEPC could do a great deal of harm.

Oakland Council Turns Mild F.E.P.C Down--No Sponsors for Ordinance

OAKLAND—The mild anti-discrimination ordinance proposed by Councilman Raymond E. Pease was rejected by a 7 to 1 vote Thursday, March 3, at the regular meeting of the Council. The absence of any group or individual to approve the ordinance and urge its adoption was significant. Howard H. Desky, chairman of the Mayor's Civic Unity Committee, wrote a letter in opposition to the bill. Councilman Vernon Lantz' motion to amend the proposal to include the provisions suggested by the Mayor's Committee in a previously defeated bill was beaten 5 to 3.

Desky wrote, "We believe it is unsound for reasons that: (1) it does not accomplish the purposes of Fair Employment statutes; (2) it does not prohibit payment of tax monies under current ETOIN tax monies under contracts of the city to firms that practise discrimination, and (3) the passage of this ordinance would create the impression that the city has a Fair Employment Practices ordinance protecting citizens regardless of race, color or national origin, when in fact, we would have no such ordinance."

Negro leaders all agreed that the ordinance as proposed by Pease would have no positive effect and would actually give false impressions. It is thought that the efforts to elect councilmen in the spring elections who are favorable to the enactment of a fair ordinance is the wisest strategy to follow at this time.

F. E. P. C. NOT ON CITY BALLOT

A fair employment practices act will not be on the April 19th, Oakland city ballot.

At the request of Mayor Joseph E. Smith's Civic Unity Committee and on the recommendation of City Attorney John W. Collier, the City Council this week rescinded its action placing a city anti-discrimination law on the ballot of the nominating election.

Collier's recommendation that the measure be withdrawn from the ballot was based on questions of the le-

gality of procedure.

"The charter provides that any ordinance which the council is empowered to pass may be submitted by an affirmative vote of its members at a general municipal election only," Collier told the council at Tuesday's session.

"However, I haven't been able to find a case where an ordinance that failed to pass a council vote has been submitted to the voters," Collier said.

The council failed to pass an anti-discrimination measure recommended by the Mayor's Civic Unity Committee at a recent special meeting. They then voted to submit the matter to the voters at the April 19 election.

Collier said that the other legal question was raised when it was pointed out that the April 19 election is a "nominating" and not a "general" election, as prescribed by the charter.

"I can't say if you can put it on the ballot or not, and if you can, just what election," Collier said.

Mayor Smith told the council that in view of the legal difficulties that had developed, the Civic Unity Committee felt it would be in the best interest if the measure didn't go on the ballot. *Eni. 1-28-49*

Southern Congressman Urges Demos Not To Force FEPC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 — (AP) minority problems, says Hays — A Southern congressman who but "the administration's move favors a compromise on the threatened to interrupt that President's civil rights program progress." urged the administration today Hays said he has not abandoned hope that the administration will agree to the Arkansas bill. "I learned with regret," said Hays (D-Ark.), plan "providing a greater degree that the administration has of economic justice through a scheduled the FEPC bill for immediate consideration by the Congress and has determined age to our liberties and to the upon an all-out fight for it." spirit of good will between the

Hays is author of the so-called racial and religious groups." Arkansas plan. This proposes a compromise on the principal civil rights proposals, including the bill for a Fair Employment Practices Commission which is designed to prevent racial or religious discrimination in hiring.

Instead of a commission with authority to enforce rules relating to hiring and firing of workers, Hays has proposed one to advise and counsel with employers and employees.

"The inclusion of coercive and punitive provisions advocated by the administration would if carried out impair and even destroy in some industries the basic freedoms of both management and labor unions," Hays said in a statement.

He said he concedes that the grievances and aspirations of the racial and religious minorities "are very real."

"This issue is fundamental and it must not be evaded either for political reasons or through a desire to avoid offense to those pressing for this legislation," he said.

Hays added that while it is easy for the administration to make its proposals, it is "very difficult for Congress to do a good job in the atmosphere which the agitation has created."

"I am not blaming the minorities exclusively; it is fair to say that the consequences of this extreme measure have not been carefully weighed by them. For the minorities at stake I have pleaded with the administration's spokesmen not to force this issue," he said, adding:

"We ought to be honest enough to say it simply will not work and if forced upon American industry will cause the most bitter and tragic reaction since the days of reconstruction."

Progress is being made in the South and elsewhere in solving

No Teeth in New Ban on U. S. Job Bias

Weak' Orders Issued By Truman, FEP Board

Loop-holes Offer Several Federal Agencies
Opportunity to Continue Jim Crow Policy

By LEM GRAVES JR.

Courier Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—After six months of work, the Federal Fair Employment Practices Board, appointed as a result of an executive order by President Truman, announced last week an extensive set of rules of procedure which are universally considered too weak to be effective against job bias and Jim Crow.

Disappointment in the rules brought forth by the board was widely expressed here by daily newspaper columnists, union officials and progressive race relations organizations.

The most glaring deficiencies in the regulations, according to competent observers, are as follows:

1. The practice of segregation is omitted from the field of personnel action to which the FEP rules apply. This omission was undoubtedly deliberate since several of the organizations which testified before the board prior to the issuance of the orders specifically urged that segregation be considered discriminatory. The FEP board is reportedly operating on the theory that segregation in facilities, such as cafeterias, dressing quarters, lavatories, and departmental shops, is not unequal. It is generally assumed that the "equality," which the board requires, is impossible in a segregated pattern. This conclusion would, according to these sources, preclude action against those bureaus, such as Government Printing Office, Bureau of Engraving and General Accounting Office, where the major problem is one of undemocratic segregation. The great body of complaints by Negroes in Government derive from conditions of segregation.

2. In spite of the eight pages of single spaced material which constitutes the board's regulations, not a single item covers the initiation on the part of the board, of investigations or procedures designed to eliminate discriminatory practices. The board will, presumably, rely almost entirely upon complaints filed by aggrieved workers. The history of Government employ-

ment shows conclusively that employees are generally reluctant to bring charges against their superiors for fear of loss of employment or other reprisals. Under such a system, a low index of complaints will in no way indicate accurately the extent to which job discrimination goes.

The board does say: "The objectives of this order cannot be reached by the adjudication of complaints alone. There is need for a positive program to remove the causes of complaint."

However, beyond this brief statement, the announcement, which runs in excess of 4,000 words, is absolutely devoid of any regulations, directives or machinery for removing the causes of complaints.

The purpose for the establishment of the board was to correct discriminatory conditions of employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government. It was established on order of President Truman and members of the board are to form a final appeals court to adjust any complaints not satisfactorily adjusted in an extensive "ascending chain of administrative authority" which operates in the agencies and departments.

THIRTY-DAY PERIOD

Complaints of Federal workers must be filed within thirty days after they learn of a discriminatory personnel action, with a supervisor or a deputy Fair Employment officer selected in every department. Appeals from the decision of the supervisor must be made to the deputy within ten days after the decision is handed down. Further appeals, at ten-day intervals, are possible to the Fair Employment officer, to the head of the agency and finally to the Fair Employment Board which serves under the auspices of the Civil Service Commission.

By the board's own admission included in its report, the instructions

represent only the "minimum required."

Jesse H. Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, and one of the two Negro members of the FEP board, told The Courier Saturday night that the instructions announced satisfied him in every particular. He said that if he had had the sole responsibility of writing the directive, he would not have "substantially changed the regulations."

The other Negro member of the board, Eugene Kinkle Jones of New York was vacationing in Arizona last week when the report was issued. Guy Moffett is chairman of the board.

Those who considered the FEP board's regulations as inadequate included Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary; Thomas Richardson, United Public Workers of America; George L. Porter, chairman CIO Committee Against Discrimination, and Bob Carter, American Veterans Committee.

Order Hits 2 Federal Departments

WASHINGTON—Actions taken this week by two federal agencies directly responsible to President Truman were seen as moves by the administration to get the government's own house in order in the field of fair employment practices, pending Congressional action on a federal FEPC law.

The new directive issued by the U. S. civil service commission, spelling out the steps for equal employment clause in all contracts with the armed services procurement, were both announced in the same week. They are seen as moves opening new job opportunities to Negroes and other minority groups in all sections of the country where expenditure of government funds is involved.

tion government employees, no discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin shall condition the actions of government officials.

The order requires that "all personnel actions shall be based solely on merit and fitness," and prescribes steps by which an applicant for federal employment or a civil service employee may appeal any decision effecting his employment in which he has evidence that discrimination has been a factor.

Plan Positive Approach

The order sets up a central Fair Employment Board, and orders each federal agency to designate a fair employment officer and a deputy officer to screen all complaints of discrimination arising within the agency. These offices will also survey the agency's own hiring and promotion policies with respect to discrimination, with a view to setting up positive safeguards against any such practices. The new directive is of particular interest to veteran Negro employees of the various federal departments in Washington, and in the post offices and other federal agencies all over the country who have been denied promotions and advancements despite their seniority and qualifications by a "gentlemen's agreement" to block Negro promotions by certain career administrators.

Infamous "Rule of Three"

It is also expected to improve chances for government jobs for Negroes who have qualified by competitive examinations in all sections of the country. They have in the past been "blackballed" by these same career administrators purely on the basis of race or color because of the infamous civil service "rule of three." This rule allows the local appointing official to choose one of three applicants of equal rating for appointment to a civil service job without explaining his choice. In the past, qualified Negro applicants were usually simply not chosen, and had no recourse.

Renewal of the non-discriminatory employment clause in all government contracts for equipment and supplies for the armed forces, under the Walsh-Healey law, will require all manufacturers, dealers and suppliers holding such contracts to eliminate race and color prejudice in the hiring of their employees to work on filling such contracts.

The non-discriminatory clause in government contracts will now be enforced by the Department of Labor, through the Wage and Hour Division, which inspects industrial employment and pay practices in all sections of the country.

Though neither federal directive makes a frontal attack on race prejudice or segregation in either

the government employ or private industry, both are expected to open new job opportunities for qualified Negro workers, and to aid equalization for promotions based solely on merit in both the government service and in industry.

IF FEPC IS SIDETRACKED

THE South is entitled to hope that the

F. E. P. C.—the chief generator of the Truman Civil Disturbance Program—has

been entirely stalled. If so, a considerable political tempest will ride out to sea. Such is the evidence on the eve of battle, which begins tomorrow as the Senate commences action on a move to limit filibuster.

Evidence that the F. E. P. C., by all odds the most explosive and the only calamitous proposal in the Truman omnibus, lacks sufficient support for enactment has been accumulating steadily. The most competent of the Washington reporters have been reporting its recession. None of them have predicted passage.

For some weeks the consensus has been that there is a good chance that the anti-poll tax and anti-lynch bills would be enacted—perhaps as a compromise with Southern congressmen—but that F. E. P. C. was washed up.

This, as is shown under Mr. Birt's byline on the page opposite, is the confident consensus of Alabama congressmen and senators.

ALL APART from the South's racial problem, the Fair Employment Practices Commission act is without doubt one of Congress' major, abortive follies. Few provisions could be more repugnant to individual liberties than a commissar telling a business house that it cannot refuse to hire whomsoever it chooses.

For example, The Advertiser could not refuse employment as an editorial writer, of a Russian fired by Pravda for extremism! In refusing to employ such a communist to implement our free enterprise editorial policy, we would be discriminating against him on account of race and creed.

Even the people of other regions who have a ignorant hostility towards the

South are widely opposed to any such thing as even more meaningless than the had handled 1,000-odd complaints from legislation because it diminishes personal liberty and annuls the employer's more citizen resistance than they have there was never a single prosecution. In the reason that no resolute effort is Michigan surveys have disclosed that the anti-discrimination law has created a

The last time we checked, New York

source of protection pay-offs to enforcement officers.

F.E.P.C. would be a violent and abrasive deprivation of an employer's liberty in any part of the country. That is the major reason why it is possible to repel the invasion.

Should F.E.P.C. be stifled in this session, as observers confidently expect, the South can emit a fervent sigh of relief and indulge the luxury of debating what made the repulse possible.

THAT will still leave the unpalatable anti-lynch and anti-poll tax measures. There is evidence that Southern congressmen are prepared to accept these measures in return for F.E.P.C. amnesty. That will provoke a Macedonian cry from many a Southern bourbon who doesn't want peace with the Democratic Party anyway, but it is a compromise that appeared not undesirable on the morning of Nov. 3.

THE anti-lynching bill is more or less a mockery (unless, of course, the Klan becomes itself again). Enactment would be a ridiculous act of going on record against sin, that and nothing more. For as Senator Borah said in the Senate 11 years ago, "Lynching is the one crime, Mr. President that is distinctly and markedly on the decrease in the U. S." Further, Alabama passed the most iron clad anti-lynch laws nearly a half century ago, and they have been enforced as is shown by the impeachment of negligent sheriffs. It is worth recalling that at the time, the counties objected to a state anti-lynch law as state encroachment on local self government.

AS for the anti-poll tax provision, the poll tax is disappearing anyway. Only a handful of states retain it. Almost all recent candidates for governor in Alabama have either demanded its repeal or modification. The Advertiser has favored repeal—by the state legislature.

There is, of course, the important question of federal interference in strictly state affairs. There is no bogus in this one of the States' Rights arguments; it is clearly valid. Therefore, even should

this Congress enact the two measures, it is not unlikely that the Supreme Court would invalidate them.

The various sections of the United States throughout history have accepted compromises far more sacrificial than the one the South may now be asked to accept.

Fight FEPC Legion Urged By Talmadge

Gov. Talmadge warned American Legionnaires here yesterday that the Southern fight against an FEPC and other civil rights legislation "is not over but just begun."

Declaring that State's rights already have been virtually destroyed, the Governor said that "it is necessary to restore the dual concept of government that authority not delegated to the Federal Government is reserved to the 48 States."

"What might be good for New Hampshire might be disastrous to Georgia, and what might help Arizona could be harmful to Vermont."

If efforts to break down States' rights are successful, he said, our Government will become a "socialized bureaucracy, communistic in principle, telling us where we must work, when we must work and for what pay we must work."

He warned of such a fate by pointing to Great Britain, "which was the greatest empire in the world until it turned to socialistic government and since has had to call on the United States for aid."

He also pointed to a recent statement by the House Un-American Affairs Committee that there were 800,000 Communists in the United States who would be traitors to America if we became involved in a conflict with Russia.

A Legionnaire, himself, Talmadge told the Veterans Luncheon Club, sponsored by Atlanta Post No. 1, that the veterans "are the greatest bulwark this nation has against Communism."

"We fought enemies abroad during the war," he said, "and now we are threatened with world-wide Communism, within and without our country. As we fought in uniform to defend our families and our American way of life, we are still enrolled as members of a great army fighting for the same cause."

Introduced by Charles (Chuck) Wingo, Chaplain of Atlanta Post

No. 1, the Governor told the Legionnaires that one of his campaign promises to veterans already has been carried out, and that progress is being made in carrying out another pledge to the ex-service men.

Veterans are now receiving free drivers' licenses, he said, and the State is improving on-the-job and on-the-farm training programs for veterans.

THE ECONOMIC REASONS FOR FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE LEGISLATION

In last week's issue we stated that the Oregon Committee on Fair Employment Practices believed that there is a moral, an economic and an international justification for Fair Employment Practices legislation. We gave the moral reason. Here follows the economic reason:

A strong and workable Fair Employment Practices Act will result in great savings to the state of Oregon. It is not economical to let our present discriminatory employment practices go unchecked.

When we deny a man a job for which he is qualified, we keep him so poor that he cannot buy the goods the rest of us produce. We force him to take his family to live in the slums. By-products of unemployment and employment discrimination are poverty, disease, delinquency, and crime. In their wake they bring:

Higher welfare budgets; More police and juvenile authorities; More social workers; more free hospital beds; Additional space in correctional and mental institutions; The loss to America of the productivity of worthwhile citizens by stifling opportunity; by smothering self-respect and incentive.

To the taxpayer discrimination means higher taxes in three ways: increased county and state services mean increased taxes.

2. The unemployed person can

3. When we deny a man a job for which he is qualified and refuse him the opportunity to be self-sustaining, we must support him and his family on public welfare rolls.

If the enactment of Fair Employment Practices legislation resulted in but 12 family heads becoming self-sufficient, the savings in welfare would be \$26,172 annually, or \$52,344 for the biennium. The appropriation asked for in the original Senate Bill 6 was \$48,000 for the biennium.

Washington FEPC Voted By Accident

OLYMPIA, Wash. — An unexpected yet fortunate development marked the passage of fair employment practices bills last week as the measures became law in two states.

In the state of Washington the legislation was enacted over the reported opposition of the Governor—not by design but by what is termed an "accident."

Meanwhile the New Mexico legislature voted a law described as one "with teeth."

In Seattle, Washington on Feb. 22, the bill cleared the Republican dominated Senate by a sweeping vote of 31-6.

House Votes 77-19

Not to be outmaneuvered by the GOP, the House which is controlled by Democrats, came back on March 6 and pushed the bill through by a vote of 77-19.

Republican Governor Arthur Langlie is not expected to sign the bill. Observers state that it will become law without his signature.

Strong forces in the state waged an unrelenting fight to prevent passage of the measure in both the House and the Senate.

On the other hand, down in New Mexico the bill has already become law. The legislation is modeled on the New York and Connecticut fair employment laws.

POWELL TELLS SHOULD STAY IN CAMPAIGN PLED Says Eleven States H On Statute Books, Re TEXAN SAYS NEC CANS I

WASHINGTON.—(ANP). of Congress should stay in Washington weather until at least by each of the political parties the FEPC should be the one," Powell (D., N. Y.) last Tuesday night.

This statement was made on the American Forum of the Air, over the coast-to-coast network of the Mutual Broadcasting system where Cong. Powell debated with Cong. O. C. Fisher (D., Tex.) on the question as to whether there should be a federal FEPC.

Cong. Fisher opposed FEPC legislation on the grounds that such a measure was only an attempt to create a bureau in Washington which would dictate to the little merchant down on Main street as to whom he should or should not employ.

Such a measure might soon be telling the employee for whom he should or should not work, contended Fisher.

"The rank and file of the American people oppose this bill," stormed the Texan.

"I don't know who you consider the rank and file," declared Powell as he pointed out that every major religious organization in America, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, had gone on record favoring the bill. FEPC legislation was included in both the Democratic and Republican platforms. All of the labor unions, SIO, AF of L and the railroad brotherhoods have testified before the subcommittee favoring fair employment legislation. Eleven states with approximately 65 million people or half of the population of the United States now have FEPC legislation on their statute books. "Now who do you consider the rank and file?" questioned Powell.

During the question period,

Cong. Fisher was asked what Texas was doing to assure employment for Negroes and Mexicans.

To this the Texas representative replied that the minorities in his state are getting along very well. They were happy he said and do not want to change the U. S. constitution. They are almost all employed, he continued, and they feel that they can settle their problems very well themselves. Therefore, they do not want a great white father in Washington telling them what to do.

Fisher was stumped when a Bureau employee asked how Negro men could ever become apprentices at the Bureau of Engraving if they were denied the right to compete in the printers examinations.

After a moment's hesitancy the Texas congressman had to admit that he did not know. In an attempt to justify his inability to answer this question the congressman from Texas added that he was not familiar with the situation at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

Powell pointed out that the proposed FEPC legislation is the only civil rights bill which is not experimental, it worked during the war and is working now in 11 states. This he contended is sufficient proof that it can work all over the United States.

Treasury FEPC Officer Finds No Bias Acts

Bureau Examination
Subject Of Protest

Of Large Union

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The United Public Workers of America will appeal the decision of James H. Hard, II, Treasury Department fair employment officer, finding that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing did not discriminate against colored employees in canceling examination for apprentice plate printers.

It was learned last Thursday

Ellender Ready To Speak Long Against FEPC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—(AP)—Sen. Ellender (D., La.) said today he is prepared to speak for "days on end" against a federal fair employment practice code when it comes before the Senate. In a statement to his constituents, he called the measure nefarious, undemocratic and unconstitutional. He said it is part of the "so-called civil rights program which certain Northern politicians are trying to foist upon the people of the South." A Senate labor subcommittee earlier in the week reported an FEPC bill favorably to the full committee.

That the appeal will be taken to the full committee, later held a hearing. He has Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder and, if he upholds the ruling, to the Fair Employment Board set up in the Service Commission under an executive order of President Truman.

In the face of an acute shortage of plate printers, the bureau announced the examination in July, 1948. It was to be open only to veterans of World War II who met certain rigid qualifications.

Previously, the bureau had left apprentice training to the powerful Plate Printers Union, which bars colored printers from membership. As a result, colored men have not been able to obtain apprenticeship training to qualify for civil service jobs as plate printers.

MEET QUALIFICATIONS

Several of the seven different job categories at the bureau, to which the examination was limited, have a high proportion of colored men. About thirty colored employees met the qualification and applied for the examination.

Later, the bureau canceled the examination, explaining that there were enough printers available. It decided to install modern, labor-saving presses which made it unnecessary to train apprentices.

At the time, plate printers at the bureau were working fifty-four hours a week—fourteen hours of overtime—and the Civil Service Commission had been unable to recruit all the plate printers the Bureau needed.

In the past, the union always had objected to the use of these modern presses, apparently fearing that they would throw printers out of work. It now has agreed to operate them.

When the examination was canceled, a number of colored veterans, represented the United Public Workers, appealed to Mr. Hard, but he took the position that cancellation of the examination did not come within President Truman's executive order setting up regulations governing fair employment practices in Federal agencies, and that there was no discrimination involved since it affected both white and colored applicants.

THE RULING

Mr. Hard, who also is the Treasury Department's director of person-

1. That the original examination was announced while the bureau still planned to use the old-type presses indefinitely.

2. That it was restricted in a way designed to encourage a large number of colored applicants.

3. That the bureau "acted to the advantage of the Government" when it decided to install the new-type presses.

4. That in canceling the examination, "It acted prudently, and for the best interest of the Government." The bureau has never employed a colored plate printer, and of its 1,000 employees in apprenticeable trades only one or two are colored.

Politics Reason For FEPC Issue

BY JAY G. HAYDEN

WASHINGTON—(NANA)—The Truman administration's decision to focus its civil rights fight in next year's Congress on a compulsory equality-in-employment bill means simply that this issue is to be continued as a political football, with no goals—at least until after the 1950 election.

The South will stage a filibuster against this Fair Employment Practices Commission measure, and there is not the slightest chance that the 64 Senate votes required to break this filibuster can be obtained.

There is a very good chance, on the other hand, that 64 votes could be recruited to pass either an anti-lynching bill or one or all of Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath's five proposals for stiffening the federal machinery for dealing with civil-rights complaints, short of wholesale coercion.

Why Press For FEPC?

THE REASON the administration has chosen the futile FEPC political boxing match is that its wranglers of racially-conscious voters say that the all-important point is to keep ahead of the Republicans in professions of devotion to Negro welfare. Less drastic measures are rejected because enough Republicans might go along to put them through—thus weakening racial discontent as a vote-catcher.

Sen. Robert A. Taft is leading a group of Republican senators who favor a national FEPC setup, limited to digging up facts as to discriminations in employment

on account of race, creed or color and to persuasive efforts to end such discriminations.

This group believes that, short of an overwhelming federal police force, the Washington government can not wipe out racial discriminations in the South than it could stop sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors in the bibulous Northeast, under the national prohibition law.

The difficulty of Sen. Taft is that a majority of his Republican colleagues are primarily interested in outpromising the Democrats, in the matter of coercing the South, in their bid for Northern Negro votes.

So the Senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after year without getting anywhere, except as it may contribute to election or defeat in a relatively few Northern states or congressional districts where Negroes exercise a balance of voting power.

* * *

McGrath's Proposals

RIGHT NOW THIS COMPETITION for votes has been stirred to fever heat by claims that Gov. Albert C. Driscoll (R., N. J.) won reelection last month by outdoing the Democrats in actions and promises favorable to the Negroes. Driscoll carried many Negro precincts that, in all other elections over the past decade, had gone heavily Democratic.

Until Negro organizations put their foot down against him, Atty. Gen. McGrath is known to have been urging concentration on his five proposals as the civil-rights measures—both as most helpful in mitigating racial discrimination and as most likely of adoption.

These are (1) a permanent civil rights commission; (2) a new Justice Department civil rights division; (3) a joint congressional civil rights commission; (4) legislation safeguarding the Negro's right to vote; (5) strengthening legal protections of individuals from police violence.

The first three proposals, like Taft's non-coercive FEPC, would lead to investigation and publicizing of discriminations, with the effect of building up public sentiment in favor of their correction.

The federal law now is restricted to prosecution of conspiracies of two or more persons to destroy safety and security of individual citizens. McGrath proposed that individual offenders be made liable under this act and that penalties for its violation be increased.

Similarly, he proposed that the right of the federal government to move against police brutality and related crimes be broadened.

Neither of these McGrath proposals nor any other sensible and practical approach to the civil-rights problem seems to have a chance so long as the present political dogfight persists.



WALTER

White

Should GOP Be Called 'Gone Old Party' Now?

A conservative middle western Republican Senator told Leslie Perry during the recent filibuster that the GOP is finished as a political party and therefore he plans to retire at the end of his present term.

His pessimism seemed to me quite justified recently at Harrisburg, Pa., when I was summoned there hastily along with representatives of Protestant, Jewish, Catholic, labor and other groups to do what was possible to avert a calculated lynching of the FEPC bill to which the Republicans were unequivocally pledged. If it be true that the GOP is dead or dying, its demise is clearly a case of suicide and not of murder.

What happened to the FEPC at the hands of the heavily Republican majority on the Pennsylvania Senate Judiciary Committee is a clear and brazen example of the manner in which the GOP is insuring itself against winning in 1950 or any year thereafter. Ten of the 14 GOP members of the committee joined four Democratic members to vote against reporting out the bill. On the same afternoon a motion to discharge the House committee and bring the FEPC bill directly to the floor was decisively defeated by what was virtually a straight party vote which included, amazingly enough, that of a Negro Republican.

Governor James H. Duff had begged his Republican colleagues at least to temper callous repudiation of their party's pledge by some sort of statement that the bill as introduced was too strong for their tastes but that if it were amended they would permit it to be reported out. Even this proposal was repudiated contemptuously. Lobbyists of powerful employers groups including Grundy and Pew, longtime financial fat cats of the Pennsylvania Republican Party, had given blunt orders to their puppets in both Senate and House that no FEPC law, however, toothless, was to be permitted to be considered by the 1949 legislature.

One would have believed that it was the Mississippi instead of the Pennsylvania state legislative body which was listening to the "arguments" of the messenger boys of the employers. The very same objections were voiced, the same lies were told to kill the bill. When the reactionaries alleged that \$600,000 to administer the law, if enacted, was too much money, Governor Duff offered to cut the figure in half. The result was totally negative. It was clear that any offer to reduce the funds to six cents would have been equally useless.

In addition to all the other cliches, which in New York and other states with FEPC laws have been proved through experience to be quite false, the lobbyists for employers trotted out the vicious fiction that the law would promote social equality and intermarriage.

Any reasonably sane person would assume that in the state which proudly boasts of the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall such blatant appeals to ignorance and bigotry would at the very least be laughed out of court. It is sinister that such was not the case. The bought-and-paid-for stooges and puppets of reactionary big business shuddered in appropriate horror and submissively did what they were ordered to do.

The tragedy of this sorry performance is great enough so far as an FEPC law is concerned. But the tragedy is even greater for representative government and the two-party system which is the basis of democratic society. The choice lay between keeping one's honor on the one hand and coldly, calculatedly saying to huge numbers of Negro, Jewish, Catholic, labor and Protestant citizens of Pennsylvania that they are unimportant and impotent in comparison with the big boys of reactionary business. Especially those who can be counted on for fat checks.

Even Pennsylvania legislators can't be dumb enough to be unaware of the inevitable consequences of what they have done.

FEPC (FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE)

Governor Duff, reputedly eyeing a seat in the United States Senate and understandably concerned with the label such double-crossing will pin on his party, tried to warn the Republicans but to no avail. In its fashion, the Republican betrayal in Pennsylvania is as shameless and suicidal as was the recent similar action by GOP reactionaries in the U. S. Senate. Can it be that the famous initials of Abe Lincoln's party should henceforth read "Gone Old Party?"

(Reprint by Special Request)

ONE STEP CLOSER TO VICTORY:

FEPC Bill Approval by House Unit at Hand

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Passage of fair employment practice legislation moved one step closer on Thursday, when 14 Representatives indicated their intention to vote that the House Education and Labor Committee favorably report the Powell bill against race and religious discrimination in employment.

And on Monday, debate began on the anti-poll tax bill. As it has done four times before in the past 10 years, the House is expected to pass the bill. From the House, it will go to the Senate. The 14 who indicated they would vote favorably for the FEPC bill include two Republican converts to FEPC, Reps. Carroll D. Kearns of Pennsylvania and Harold H. Veldo of Illinois. A third Republican, Rep. Walter E. Brehm of Ohio had previously indicated his support of the legislation. The other 11 are all Democrats.

The Education and Labor Committee will meet Friday to read the bill in its entirety. Members insisted on doing that, said Rep. John Lesinski of Michigan, committee chairman, and that is what we are going to do.

Couldn't Table Report

After rejecting a motion to table the report of the subcommittee, which held hearings on the bill, the committee last Thursday voted to receive the report. The motion to table the subcommittee report was made by Rep. Tom Steed (Dem., Okla.). It was rejected by a vote of 18 to 7.

The members voting to table the report were Reps. Graham A. Barden, North Carolina; John S. Wood, Georgia; Wingate H. Lucas, Texas; Hugo E. Sims, South Carolina; Tom Steed, Oklahoma, Democrats, and Thurston B. Morton, Kentucky, and Wint Smith, Kansas, Republicans.

The committee then voted, 19 to 6, to receive the report. The same members, with the exception of Mr. Lucas, voted against

receiving the report. Mr. Lucas voted for the motion.

Powell Sees FEPC "In"

Commenting on the commitment of Mr. Kearns and Mr. Veldo to vote to report favorably his bill, Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.) said:

"It means that FEPC is in. The Republican leadership cannot now go back on their votes. Up until that vote (to receive the report) we did not have them. With Kearns and Veldo joining Brehm, who has been with us all along, we now have 14 votes."

But May Adjourn First

The Education and Labor Committee consists of 25 members, of whom 9 are Republicans. With full attendance, 13 votes are required to report out a measure.

After the bill is reported favorably, it still has to run the gauntlet of the House Rules Committee.

If that committee refuses to give it a rule making it a special order of business, Mr. Lesinski said he will exercise his prerogative as chairman of the committee, after a lapse of 21 days as required, and call the bill up for floor action.

Without a rule, it cannot be brought upon the House floor until the latter part of August. Congress may be adjourned by then.

The subcommittee report, which the full committee voted to receive, emphasizes that the Powell bill has as its purpose "equality of economic opportunity

in the last election were pledged to enactment of FEPC legislation.

Bipartisan Approach Urged

"It is the hope of this committee," the report, "that this unanimity will make possible a bipartisan approach to the problem that will result in speedy enactment," of the Powell bill.

The bill forbids discrimination in all stages of the employment relationship from the initial step of recruitment to the final step of discharge.

It would make it an unlawful employment practice:

1. For an employer to refuse to hire, to discharge or discriminate against an individual because of his race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry, or to utilize recruitment agencies which practice such discriminations.

Bars Union Discrimination

2. For a labor organization to limit, segregate or classify its members in such a way that would deprive or limit any individual's employment opportunities.

3. For an employer or a labor union to discriminate against any persons because he has opposed any unlawful employment practice.

The bill would create a fair employment practice commission of five members, who would be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Members, who would be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Members would hold office for five-year overlapping terms and receive \$17,500 a year, except the chairman, whose salary would be \$20,000 a year.

The commission would be empowered to prevent unlawful employment practices by the issuance of cease-and-desist orders. First, however, the commission would be required to investigate the sworn written charters of aggrieved persons and seek the elimination of the practice complained of by conference, conciliation and persuasion.

Cease-and-desist orders would be legally enforceable only after they have received judicial review.

It is pointed out in the report that both major political parties and their Presidential candidates

Fair Employment Practices

The Florida Letter
By REV. WM. C. KERNAN

In the light of the experience of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts with Fair Employment Practices laws there is a lot to be said in favor of the passage of similar legislation by other states.

Jacksonville Fla. Sat. 3-5-49
In general a Fair Employment Practices law simply requires that every person applying for a job must be judged solely on his merits and ability---without respect to his race, religion, color, or national origin. It does not require that an employer hire a certain percentage of any group. He may employ whom he will in accordance with his own standards, provided only that a qualified person is not rejected because of his race or religion.

Religious, social, fraternal charitable, and educational associations are not regarded as employers, and so subject to the law, if they are not organized for private profit. Neither do employers come under the law who have less than six persons in their employ.

Sat. 3-5-49
1200 cases charging discrimination in employment are being settled each year in the four states where fair employment practices prevail. Yet, not one of them has required a public hearing. Conciliation and persuasion have been found to be sufficient for settling every case.

In the same four states many firms have voluntarily changed their employment practices so as to include people of certain races and religions who previously had been overlooked or denied employment. There is nothing surprising about that. According to Joseph Bustard, a member of the New Jersey Commission administering the law in that State, it is "the natural expression of the majority wishing to live within the law and of others finding that the law enabled and supported them in initiating that they had desired but feared to do."

The experience of department stores and other retail establishments which, under Fair Employment Practices laws, employ people of many races and religions, clearly demonstrates that a fair employment policy does not discourage customers from patronizing them.

As a rule, it is equally true that in the experience of banks, telephone companies, industrial plants, restaurants, and utility corporations a Fair Employment Practices law does not create trouble between employees of different races and religion.

Sat. 3-5-49
That a man has the right to work in the same sense that he has the right to speak and worship, will not be disputed by anyone who understands the principle of the natural law which God has implanted in human nature. A Fair Employment Practices law means no more than this---that, as the State is obliged to secure to men the right to speak and to worship, so it is obliged to secure to them the right to work at jobs for which they are qualified---without respect to race or religion. And that is why Fair Employment Practices legislation received such wide support. In Pennsylvania

General

for example, its advocates include the Catholic Interracial Council, B'nai B'rith, the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, the National Association for the advancement of Colored People, the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor (A.F.L.) and the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council (C.I.O.)



A Federal FEPC Law Would Express An American Sense Of Fair Play

A SUBCOMMITTEE of the House of Representatives' Committee on Education and Labor is now holding hearings on one of the most controversial phases of the Civil Rights Program. Under the subcommittee chairmanship of Rep. Adam C. Powell of New York, one of the two Negroes serving in the 81st Congress, testimony is being heard on the pros and cons of fair employment practices legislation.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to outlaw denial of opportunity to work when such denial is based on racial identification, color of skin, religious belief or national origin. It seems preposterous that such legislation should be necessary, yet experience and statistics show such denials are rampant.

Wholeheartedly, I endorse the proposed legislation for a Fair Employment Practice Act as I do all phases of a civil rights program. I look askance at those who bleat that you cannot legislate away prejudice or force good-will by legislation.

Such arguments are the grasping of a dying man for a straw. It is twisting the truth to serve an ulterior purpose. For no one proposes an attempt to legislate away prejudice. The proposed FEPC legislation no more will do that than will laws against murder legislate away hate or greed or jealousy or any of the other motives that lead to murder.

It is the resulting effect of prejudice, just as it is the resulting effect of hate and greed and jealousy, that the legislation outlaws. Laws against murder outlaw the taking away of life. An FEPC law would outlaw the taking away of one's livelihood because of his race, creed, color or national origin.

America needs an FEPC law as an expression of American sense of fair play. But equally as important, it needs such a law as an indication to the 60 to 70 per cent of the world's peoples who are colored that American protestation of democracy is more than mere propaganda

ground out by radio and printed page---that it is a living thing applied in her own boundaries and hence likely to extend to others beyond her borders though their faces may be yellow, brown or black.

Sat. 5-21-49
These millions of yellow, brown and black peoples are being told differently by an equally, and sometimes more potent propaganda machine that talks in terms of hammers and sickles.

Strong forces, however, will oppose enactment of so fundamentally American a principle. It behooves the millions of little people all over America to raise their voices against the soundboard of their voting strength, demanding that Congress give effect to fair play and assurance to the world that democracy is what we say it is.



Race Riots Feared If Congress Fails On FEPC Legislation

WASHINGTON (SNS) — A House labor subcommittee was warned Wednesday that a depression may touch off race riots in the United States unless Congress passes fair employment legislation.

The warning was sounded by A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL), in a statement read to the committee by the research director for the union.

Headed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (Dem., N. Y.), the committee is considering FEPC legislation.

5-19-49
Randolph said such legislation is necessary to stall off "racial tensions in the area of unemployment."

"The instinct to live in human begins, regardless of race or color religion or natural origin, is so strong that they will fight for the right to work in order to live," Randolph declared.

Bias Charge 'Lie,' Says Treasury Aide

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-4-49

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—As FEPC hearings before the Powell subcommittee came to a close this week, Thomas Richardson, official of the United Public Workers Union, charged that Edward Foley, undersecretary of the treasury, had "lied to the committee regarding conditions of jim crow and discrimination for Negro workers" at the Bureau of Engraving, here.

Mr. Foley, who was the chief Bureau official called before the Powell committee, told Congressman Powell that there was no segregation or discrimination in the Bureau of Engraving. Mr. Richardson, who represents the workers in the Bureau, charged that "Foley deliberately misrepresented the facts."

RACE SIGNS

Mr. Richardson had previously told Rep. Powell's committee that Negroes are required to work on one side of the room while whites work on the other side; that while there are no "colored" or "white" signs on the doors of rest room facilities, Negroes are required to use segregated facilities under threat of recriminations on the part of powerful and prejudiced supervisors, and that Negroes are systematically excluded from skilled and supervisory positions.

Denials by a battery of Bureau and civil service personnel seemed to fall short of reassuring Representative Powell, who announced during the hearings last week that he proposes to conduct his committee on an unannounced tour of inspection through the Bureau of Engraving. Mr. Powell asked the Bureau representatives if they would object to participation in this tour by Negro workers of the Bureau who might point to the committee the conditions of which they complain.

Agreement Desired By Anti-Bias Agencies

NEW YORK (NNPA)— Officials of fair employment practice commissions in four states—New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut—conferred last Thursday and Friday regarding tighter enforcement of existing state anti-discrimination in employment laws.

The meeting was held in the headquarters of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination at 270 Broadway.

The conference was prompted by a desire to reach agreement among the four states on measures to be employed in dealing with businesses that operate in two or more of the states represented. The refusal of railroads and airlines to employ colored persons and other minority groups in operating categories was on the agenda.

An exchange of information as to the acceptance "or non-acceptance" of the New York law by employers, employment agencies and unions was scheduled.

ACHIEVEMENT RECORD

The New York commission pointed to a record of achievement, noting that all major trade unions had met the demands of the commission by altering their constitutions or by-laws, or by making them non-operative in this state.

Similar reports by representatives of other states disclosed that the change of union attitude had not altered the hiring picture of long-hauling buses, railroads and airlines.

During the absence on leave of Charles Garside, chairman of the New York commission, Edward E. Edwards, New York State Commissioner had directed operations.

At last Thursday's meeting Elmer A. Carter, a New York commissioner, was conference chairman. Last Friday's meeting considered a permanent organization of commissions from states with anti-discrimination laws.

The possibility of strengthening the anti-discrimination laws of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut

and Massachusetts by making them uniform in language and content is to be explored by a committee on co-operation named last Friday at the conclusion of the two-day meeting of these states' Commissions Against Discrimination.

16f 1949

Illinois

Illinois FEPC
Daily World
Bill Recommended
Atlanta, Ga.
For Passage
Oct 6-4-49

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(INS)—Governor Adlai E. Stevenson's Fair Employment Practices bill was recommended for passage Thursday by the Illinois Senate Judiciary committee.

The vote was 12 to 7 in favor of the bill, with one member of the committee declining to vote either way. *Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.*

The bill, which recently passed the House, is patterned after the New York State FEPC. It sets up a commission to investigate charges of job discrimination on the basis of creed, color, religion or national origin. *Oct. 6-4-49*

Mass. FEPC Official Advocates Federal Agency

Commissioner
Fu. 6-3-49
Says Southerners

Need Have No Fear

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

BOSTON —(ANP)—Congress and the southern states have no reason to fear the administration of a federal fair employment practices law, according to the testimony given by Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney, member of the Massachusetts FEPC, in Washington last week. The testimony was given in support of enactment of a Federal law against discrimination in employment at a hearing of the House on Education and Labor.

The experience of northern states which have adopted FEPC laws, said McKenney, has proved that such legislation can be effective without disrupting economic patterns when administered on the basis of reason rather than force. He further declared, "A Federal act can be just as intelligently administered as the state statutes have been."

ADMINISTRATION POINT

Attention was called to the administration of this type of statute which is almost as important as the provisions of the statutes themselves. The commissioner asserted, "Unless persons with an eye to the goal, the elimination of employment discrimination, have charge of the effort toward that goal, there will be little of significance accomplished."

A positive step in the right direction will be the education of the general public with the fact that FEPC laws have been generally accepted and have functioned smoothly.

Opposition to anti-discrimination legislation, according to the Massachusetts official, stems from "those few interests which would protect the well-being of themselves as a privileged minority. We cannot hope to broaden the base of our national economic enterprise as long as millions of people have not the proper opportunity to be educated and live in dignity, and as long as equal chance to work is denied them."

2nd Year Report Of FEPC In Mass. Cites Progress

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

BOSTON, Mass.—(ANP)—This week the Massachusetts FEPC published its second annual report to the state legislature. In part, it was stated that the commission has recognized, from the beginning, that the elimination of discriminatory employment practices based upon individual and group prejudices could be accomplished most effectively by reason instead of force.

In direct answer to the query, "Is FEPC really working out?" the report revealed the progress made in the two-year period of the enactment of the FEPC law.

"It can be frankly stated that because of FEPC, people of this commonwealth of all races, creeds, and origins have today economic opportunities which they never had before. These people are sharing now the benefits of American citizenship along with its obligations."

In 1948 the FEPC processed 142 complaints of economic discrimination and settled 135 of these after investigation and conference, indicating thereby that some discriminatory employment practice had been eliminated in each case. Latest statistics indicate that from the beginning of its administration, in the fall of 1946, the commission has "handled" a total of 445 complaints, involving business organizations employing over 350,000 people, and has not yet had occasion to conduct a single formal hearing or have a matter which it has settled through conference brought into a court of law for further consideration.

There are notable instances where the settlement of one case in a given field opened up scores of job opportunities to persons belonging to a group which has

been the victim of racial or religious discrimination for years.

In particular, employment opportunity in the railroad industry in Massachusetts, which gives work to over 75,000, has been shackled for years by the restrictive racial policies of the big brotherhoods. "In 1948, the railroad carriers," the commission revealed, "sat down with the Massachusetts FEPC and the New York State Commission Against Discrimination and effected an agreement, in the matter of certain complaints, whereby Negroes have been employed as stewards and machinists and have been placed in other categories of employment from which they had been barred hitherto because of their color."

Also the commissioners of the FEPC conferred in 1948 with representatives of the automobile industry and worked out an agreement which has resulted in the hiring of Negro workers in that field on the same basis as white workers.

In view of the strong skepticism on the part of which employers relative to the hiring of any but white people in selling jobs with reference to the retail merchandising field, Negro sales girls, as a result of complaints, are employed in good numbers and are no longer a novelty. Also openings have been created in the clerical, operating, and supervisory positions. "Some of these changes have come about by agreement with FEPC, others have occurred through voluntary recognition of the spirit of equal opportunity before and after the Fair Employment Practice law became effective."

The commission's report cited the splendid co-operation which has been received from the daily and weekly newspapers published in the metropolitan areas of Massachusetts. Editors of the papers have been keenly alert to their own obligation under the law to eliminate help wanted advertisements of the applicant. In short, in December, 1948, 104 job openings of this type were noted in the help wanted sections of Massachusetts newspapers. By November,

1947, this figure had decreased to 14. A check of the newspapers in October, 1948, revealed no advertisement at all of this sort.

FEPC in Mass. Handles 445 Cases in Two Years

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission in its two-year history has handled a total of 445 complaints, involving the employment practices of firms employing more than 350,000 persons, without once finding it necessary to resort to formal court action, the commission revealed last Wednesday.

Emphasized in the commission's second annual report, which was filed with the Secretary of State, was the statement that the agency has found, "the elimination of discriminatory employment practices based up individual and group prejudice could be accomplished most effectively by reason instead of force."

The commission, stated the report, "has endeavored to deal fairly in every instance with complainants and respondents. It has appealed to the intelligence and sense of justice of employers and workers alike in each attempt to break down the barriers of racial and religious intolerance."

Processed 142 Cases

During the past 12 months the commission "processed 142 complaints of economic discrimination and settled 135 of these after investigation and conference indicating that some discriminatory employment practice had been eliminated in each case."

From its beginning in the fall of 1946, the commission which has handled 445 complaints has found that the procedures which employers established to remove job barriers have had a marked effect in certain fields of employment.

The settlement of one case in a given field has opened up scores of job opportunities to persons belonging to a group which has been the victim of racial or religious discrimination for years," the report stated.

Commission Personnel

Since the anti-bias law was adopted, the members of the FEPC have been Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney of Winchester, chairman; Judge A. K. Cohen of Boston, and

Elwood S. McKenney of West Newton.

"Because of FEPC," the report held, "people of this Commonwealth of all races, creeds and origins, now have economic opportunities which they never had before. They are sharing the benefits of American citizenship along with its obligations. They have a growing faith in the American doctrine of equal opportunity."

The report referred to two recent national studies by the U.S. Department of Labor and the National Community Relations Advisory Council, which showed that:

There are proportionately more colored persons employed in white collar and professional jobs in areas covered by FEPC legislation; and that the queries by employers of the religious affiliations of employees occur only one-sixth as frequently in Massachusetts as in States which do not have FEPC laws.

The settlement of one case in a given field has opened up scores of job opportunities to persons belonging to a group which has been the victim of racial or religious discrimination for years."

"In addition, it is true that the procedures which employers established to remove barriers against the employment of workers because of their color, religion or national origin have had a marked effect in certain fields of

Massachusetts Fair Employment Reports On The Year Of 1948

BOSTON — The Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission, stated the report, "has endeavored to deal fairly in every instance with complainants and respondents. It has handled a total of 445 complaints, involving the employment practices of firms employing more than 350,000 persons, without once finding it necessary to resort to formal court action, the commission revealed this week. Emphasized in the commission's second annual report, which was filed with the Secretary of State, was the statement that the agency has found, "the elimination of discriminatory employment practices based upon individual and group prejudices could be accomplished most effectively by reason instead of force."

House Gets Democrats' State Fair Employment Practices Bill

BY HUB M. GEORGE

Free Press Political Writer

LANSING—What amounts to a statewide blacklisting of non-conforming employers is the major penalty proposed in the Administration's Fair Employment Practices legislation.

Mrs. Martha Griffiths, of Detroit, and Leo J. Doyle, of Flint, Democratic Representatives, sponsored the measure. It was introduced in the House Tuesday.

The bill provides penalties of up to a year in jail or fines of \$500 or both, but the inclusion of labor unions among agencies required to avoid discrimination raises a realistic obstacle to the imposition of jail terms.

THE BILL would create an administrative body of five full-time members with power to set up sub agencies any place in the State and to make rules for enforcement.

The main objective of the bill is to forbid discrimination by employers, labor organizations or employment agencies, on the basis of race, creed, religion or ancestry.

Complaints would be registered with the Commission and hearings would be set up. Findings would be subject to court review.

AFTER A Commission finding is reported, that body would turn to the attorney general and prosecutors to call upon the courts for enforcement.

It also would notify the chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, and others, of violations of the law. By statewide publicity of the findings, it is assumed, public opinion would be brought to bear.

The discriminations which the measure attempts to block affect employment, discharges, work assignments and pay.

EMPLOYERS COULD be required to produce their books and records for examination and subpoenas could be issued for witnesses.

Witnesses would not be able to evade testimony on the ground of self-incrimination, but would be exempt from prosecution for disclosures made where the incrimination claims are established.

New York Shows the Way

Legislation against discrimination in employment is practical and successful. This is common knowledge in New York; the evidence is everywhere plain. There were serious doubts when our State Commission Against Discrimination began operation in 1945, but the subsequent record is one of expanding progress. The achievements have been many and precise, and the New York system is so well established and recognized that it is now taken as a model in other forward-looking cities and states.

The commission's annual report is a cheering document for all who believe that it is possible to proceed exactly by specific legislation against the social imponderable. The law's stated aim is "to eliminate and prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin," and this is exactly what New York is doing. Statistics hardly tell the story. There were 273 complaints filed last year, mostly charges of race discrimination. But the commission, ably headed by Mr. Charles Garside, was not content to sit and wait until approached by an aggrieved individual. Its formative investigations were successfully directed, for instance, at "Caucasian" clauses in labor unions and advertising in telephone directories. Broad and productive conferences were conducted on the industry level, such as the confectionery business, private hospitals and surety companies. Continuing consultation proceeded on every level of government. Any New Yorker can look about in daily life, in offices, department stores and everywhere, and see that something very definite and personal is being done.

What is our secret of success? First, there is determination firmly and simply expressed in law. Second, the commission gets results by "conference, conciliation and persuasion." Third, our law has teeth. Up to now, the cease-and-desist sanctions of court order have never been sought, which is a tribute to the commission's skillful and forehanded administration. The necessity for crackdown is avoided by developing a community atmosphere that is progressively favorable. We progress by conscious education; the whole air is co-operation instead of conflict. And this is the triumph of intelligent legislation, the proof that a broad and imperative aim can be harmoniously translated into happy result.

**SUCCESS OF N. Y.
DISCRIMINATION
BAN TOLD HERE**

Washington Post
Four years of successful functioning of a law prohibiting racial or religious discrimination in employment is bringing about a changing pattern in employment in New York State, an official of that state said here.

Henry Spitz, general counsel to the New York Commission Against Discrimination said fears that were expressed prior to passage of the law have dissipated and there is a marked willingness to accept the statute. "There has been no customer resistance and no employee resistance," Spitz stated. "There has been no attack on the law's constitutionality. No business have left the state."

"Business firms and industrial plants generally are law-abiding, and when the law was put on the books they started complying. The law probably has affected hundreds of thousands of workers. It permits any person to gain employment at the highest level of his skill."

"Employers are still free to set up job qualifications, but the qualifications must apply to all persons and may not be qualifications regarding color, religion, place of birth or ancestry. The result is that members of minority groups are finding jobs for the first time at their proper level."

Mr. Spitz addressed a meeting here at the Chamber of Commerce sponsored by the Washington State Committee Against Discrimination in Employment, proponents of a state measure similar to the New York law. He was guest at a luncheon at the Washington Athletic Club sponsored by Civic Unity Committee.

Illinois FEPC Chicago, Ill.

The Illinois house has, most unwisely, passed a bill to establish a state fair employment practices commission. The measure now goes to the senate, which, it is to be hoped, will show better judgment. The proposed commission would receive complaints from any persons who thought they were denied jobs or membership in a trade union because of race or religion, and would have power to order them employed or admitted to a union if it held the complaints justified. It would have the inquisitorial powers usually vested in regulatory commissions.

There are numerous objections to the measure, most of which have been thoroughly reviewed during discussion of the bill. Employers would be penalized for the prejudices of their present employees, or their customers, over which employers have no control. While the bill was presented as an instrument for easing racial tensions, its operation would be more likely to increase such tensions.

If precedents in the field are followed, the majority of any such commission and of its employees would be members of the minority groups that are promoting the legislation. This fallacious theory that legislation promoting special interests can be successful only if it is entrusted to its friends really means that there can be no hope of unprejudiced administration. The minorities are made judges in their own cases, with broad powers to tyrannize over the majority of citizens.

The greatest objection to an Illinois FEPC, however, is that there is no need for an FEPC in Illinois. This is demonstrated by a survey made last year by the Urban league, a respected Negro social service agency and an ardent backer of FEPC.

The primary objective of FEPC is to assure more jobs for Negroes, and white collar jobs in particular. The Urban league made a survey of the number of Negroes holding such jobs in 25 American cities. Only jobs in private business employment were counted. Those in government, social and welfare agencies and educational institutions were not considered. Neither were jobs held in Negro owned businesses, or white owned businesses in Negro districts.

At the time that this survey was made, New York had had in operation for about three years an FEPC act considered a model by its advocates. Yet the survey showed that Negroes held 2,613 jobs of the type listed by the report in New York City, and 2,524 in Chicago. The last census showed 458,444 Negroes living in New York and 277,731 in Chicago.

Without FEPC, Chicago had about the same number of Negroes in white collar jobs as New York had with FEPC and a Negro population nearly twice as great. For Negro white collar jobs to have been as numerous in New York in proportion to population as they were in Chicago, there would have had to be 5,539 New York jobs instead of 2,613. Any such comparison, moreover, is weighted in favor of New York, because it is primarily a commercial city, with a larger proportion of white collar jobs than industrial Chicago.

With some difficulty, THE TRIBUNE managed to borrow a copy of this report from the Urban league and printed these figures last August. More recently the league has refused to make the report available for further study to us or, so far as we can learn, to anyone else.

The senate should hold thorough hearings on so important and controversial a subject as FEPC. So far it has had only one brief committee meeting, at which proponents of the measure were heard. The Urban league or one of its allies in pushing the bill should be required to submit the survey report at these hearings. Compiled as it was by an organization friendly to the bill, it is a most effective argument against passage.

BOTH PARTY, RACIAL LINES ARE CROSSED

Act Carries by 4 over Majority

BY JOHNSON KANADY
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)
Springfield, Ill., May 18—An Illinois fair employment practices law, designed to eliminate discrimination in employment because of race, creed, or color, squeaked thru the house 81 to 43 today and was sent to the senate for consideration.

FEPC was made No. 1 on the agenda of Gov. Stevenson at a Democratic caucus last night. The orders were to hold the line, since a close vote was expected. Only 11 of the 80 Democrats in the house slipped away from the ad-

ministration pressure, either dodging the vote or voting no.

Twelve Republicans joined with 69 Democrats to give the bill 81 votes, four over the majority required for passage. Three downstate Democrats and 40 Republicans, six of them from Cook county, voted against the measure.

Pending Fight Sidestepped
The bill, establishing a commission of five members to rule on the fairness of Illinois employers, was called on a special motion by Rep. James J. Ryan (D., Chicago), Stevenson's spokesman in the house. The maneuver sidestepped a pending fight on controversial legislation backed by the Chicago Crime commission.

"Illinois needs a statute to give effective legal protection to all inhabitants against discrimination in employment," Ryan said.

The three hours of debate which followed culminated in the first legislative victory for Stevenson in the 4 1/2 months the 66th general assembly has been in session.

All Lines Breached
Both the arguments and the vote breached party, sectional, and racial lines. All four Negro members of the legislature took the floor during the day and produced some of the best oratory this session has seen. Republicans joined Democrats both in supporting and in opposing the measure.

Rep. Fred J. Smith (D., Chicago), a Negro, was given the plum of closing the debate. Answering objections that morals or tolerance cannot be enforced by law, he said:

"A law provides the means of obtaining some good."

"We admire your proud Anglo-Saxon race and its accomplishments," he said. "All honor to your progress. May it continue."

"How Can We Forget?"

"How wonderful, when you say we should not bring in legislation of this kind. How can we forget 2 1/2 centuries of woe and misery? How can we forget those many centuries of crushed manhood, of prostituted virgins, and of bereaved mothers?"

"He that could forget is a knave and a fool."

Other members of the legislature gravely told the advocates of FEPC that their action would enhance rather than diminish racial prejudice. They warned that Communists are supporting the bills in the various legislatures of the nation.

"Unseen Sponsors"

Rep. Ora Dillavou (R., Urbana) called the Communists the "unseen sponsors" of the legislation.

"I will refresh your memory,"

he told the house. "Last session (34)—Branson, Bruer, Brydia, Burt, Carpenter, Chapman, Dillavou, H. S. Green, Mabel Green, Hart, David Hunter Jr., Johnson, Kamp, Keller, Laufer, Lewis, McDonald, O'Neill, Peppers, Rhodes, Robbins, Robison, Rogers, Searle, J. Ward Smith, Strinsky, T. J. Thornton, W. J. Thornton, Topping, Travers, Verhines, Waltrip, Willett, Wood.

"I believe they were asked not to appear this time, but they want this bill to create distrust and to create intolerance."

"The unseen sponsors wish to destroy our free enterprise. They want to destroy our country."

"And this bill will help them."

Charges Insincerity
Dillavou charged sponsors of the bill with insincerity in their anti-discrimination talk.

Representatives Nick Keller and Harvey Pearson, both Waukegan Republicans, split openly on the bill. Keller contended that if the bill becomes law "there will be less tolerance in Illinois than there is now."

"The invisible forces of resolution will join with hate and intolerance," he said.

Pearson, a former CIO organizer and a first term, made his maiden major speech on the bill. Communists, he said, "feed on our country's mistakes."

ILLINOIS HOUSE ROLL CALL ON FEPC MEASURE

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Springfield, Ill., May 18—The roll call on the FEPC bill today in the house follows:

FOR THE BILL (81):
COOK COUNTY DEMOCRATS (34)—Berman, Boyle, Clark, Cronin, D'Arco, Davis, Delacour, Euzzino, Gorman, Gormley, Halick, Hannigan, Hruby, Kaindl, Kohout, Kosinski, Krasniowski, Marzullo, McCabe McGrath, Meites, Mioduski, Mueller, Noonan, Prusinski, Ronan, James J. Ryan, John G. Ryan, Shannon, Skyles, Fred J. Smith, Swinarski, Touhy, Weber.

DOWNSTATE DEMOCRATS (35):
Alexander, Bolger, Carrigan, Choate, Collard, Crippin, Downey, Edwards, Ferguson, Floweree, Gibbs, Gray, Haag, Harris, Holten, Kane, Karber, Kennedy, Knauf, Lannon, Clyde Lee, Lorton, Monroe, Morris, Powell, Ray Roberts, Schaefer, Shade, Shapiro, Simpson, Stengel, Sullivan, Welsh, Wilson.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICANS (7):
Adduci, Granata, Jenkins, Noble W. Lee, Perrone, Rinella, Ruddy.

DOWNSTATE REPUBLICANS (5):
Allison, Grebe, Horsley, McRoberts, Pearson.

AGAINST THE BILL (43):

DOWNSTATE DEMOCRATS (3):
Edward C. Hunter, Ratcliffe, Stremiau.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICANS (6):
Reich, Schneider, Swanson, Thon, Van Der Vries, Zientek.

DOWNSTATE REPUBLICANS

NOT VOTING (25):
COOK COUNTY REPUBLICANS (7)—Armstrong, Arrington, Best, Finucane, Marek, Miller, Randolph.

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRATS (2):
Kuklinski, O'Grady.

DOWNSTATE DEMOCRATS (5):
Bozeman, Brands, Considine, Donohoe, Taylor.

DOWNSTATE REPUBLICANS (11):
Burhans, Caton, Clabaugh, Cutler, Hugh Green, Hodge, Clifford C. Hunter, Peel, Schaumleffel, Walker, Westbrook.

Voting present—Harry W. McClintock (R., West Frankfort); Leo M. Schuler (D., Aurora) and John P. Meyer (R., Danville).

Another FIRST for Cleveland!



Giving impetus to their Voluntary Plan of Fair Employment Practices, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has hired its first Negro stenographer, Miss Mildred Piper, of 2055 E. 79th St., who reported for work Monday morning of this week in the Union Commerce Building.

Ohio FEPC Passes

First Test By

70 To 61 Vote

COLUMBUS, O. (AP) — After a bitter four hour battle last week, the Ohio House of Representatives voted its approval of the Ohio FEPC bill 70 to 61.

During the long and bitter fight, many amendments were offered, one designed to emasculate the bill by changing it into an educational measure, was defeated by the narrow margin of one vote.

The bill, backed by Gov. Frank J. Lausche, was originally scheduled to come up for consideration on March 1. Leaders of the fight held it up until there was greater certainty in its passing.

The bill has yet to be approved by the Ohio Senate and signed by the governor before it becomes law.

16f 1949

Oregon

Oregon Senate
House OK FEB 26-49

SALEM, Ore. — A fair employment practices bill, which provides penalties of \$500 in fines or one year in jail for persons discriminating in employment, is awaiting the signature of Gov. Douglas McKay following its passage by the Oregon House by a vote of 31-26-49.

The Senate had previously approved the measure by a vote of 27-21. Terming the new measure "very significant," Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary of the Oregon League of Portland, said the action presaged the "dawn of a new day for democracy in Oregon."

Oregon FEPC

Becomes Law

SALEM, Ore. (AP) — With Gov. Douglas McKay's signing of the state FEPC bill Friday, Oregon became the sixth state to have a fair employment practice law.

The bill makes it illegal for any employer, labor union or employment agency to discriminate against any person because of his race or religion. It will be administered by the state labor commissioner, and enforced by the courts.

Only six of the 90 legislators voted against the bill.

Philadelphia FEPC Field Staff Named

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Appoint-ment of three field representatives for the Philadelphia FEPC staff has been completed, according to an announcement by Judge Gerald Flood, Commission Chairman, and they are expected to commence their duties immediately.

Among those named were Clarence J. Boxdale, prominent local Negro worker in the field of adult education and recently a teacher in this field of pedagogy. The other two field aides are Herbert W. Dean, former assistant vice-president for personnel for the Bell Telephone Co., of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Anna McGarry, vice-president of the Catholic Interracial Council. Only Boxdale and Dean will be employed fulltime.

Philly FEPC Notes First Year Progress

PHILADELPHIA — (NNA) — Reporting on the first year of its activity, the Philadelphia Fair Employment Practices Commission last Wednesday noted substantial progress in eliminating race and religious discrimination in employment.

Since the local FEPC ordinance was enacted last March, the commission reported that it had handled a total of 204 complaints of alleged unfair practices. Of that number, 155 were settled by adjustment and 49 are still under investigation.

The commission said its experience was like those of other communities. When anti-discrimination in employment laws are in effect—not a single case has required a hearing nor has a single case been certified for court action.

In a letter accompanying the report, the five members of the commission recalled that the agency operated without a budget until November.

EFFECTIVE IMPACT

"We believe that considerable progress has been made nevertheless, in correcting unfair employment practices, and that there has been an effective impact on the community through our educational program."

The commissioners said they accepted the proposition that prejudice cannot be legislated out of existence. But, they added, overt

acts of discrimination can be checked by a law with means of enforcement.

Investigators of such charges, the report said, become the occasion for explaining the goal of the F. E. P. C. ordinance. Feelings and misconceptions are brought into the open in conferences with the parties concerned.

"As a result, the case is generally adjusted to the satisfaction of the people directly concerned," the commissioners found. "But the gain is even greater. The likelihood that other incidents of discrimination will arise in the same place is reduced, and employment opportunities are opened for others among the groups previously discriminated against."

"FAR-REACHING"

Described as the most "far-reaching" provision of the ordinance is that which requires the commission to work out a comprehensive educational program. This program has been twofold. First to describe the law, itself, and then to eliminate prejudice, in the thinking and attitudes within the community.

The city's response to the commission's educational activities, the report said, have been widespread. Commissioners and staff members have filled more than 75 requests for talks, appearing before industry, business and labor, civic and fraternal organizations; in churches and schools, and before legislative bodies.

Pennsylvania

In response to other requests more than 100,000 copies have been distributed of an illustrated folder "Employment on Merit." The commission also praised in the cooperation of newspapers and radio stations and noted the observance of an annual "Fair Employment Week."

"At the end of a year's activity," said the report, "a number of things have become clear. The principles of equal job opportunity and employment on merit are based on tested knowledge that discrimination is uneconomic."

"The effect of discrimination on the worker is reduction of his income, inability to utilize all of his training and skill, as well as personal frustration and loss of self-esteem."

States Co-operation It Received Aided Its Work

Also - American, Baltimore, Md.
Commission Cites List of Accomplishments
Through Education as Highly Significant

PHILADELPHIA — Substantial progress has been made in reducing unfair employment practices here, the Philadelphia Fair Employment Practices Commission said today (Wednesday) in its first annual report to the mayor and members of City Council.

Praising the co-operation it has received, the commission said it work had been greatly aided by "many individuals and organizations with a deep concern for better human relations."

Of 204 cases of alleged discrimination handled in its first full year, the agency reported that 155 have been closed and 49 are still under investigation.

No Resort to Courts

So far the commission has not resorted to the courts, but has worked towards adjustment through conferences.

In the case closed out, 97 were satisfactorily adjusted; 27 were without basis; 12 were without sufficient evidence of discrimination; 5 were withdrawn because of insufficient evidence; and 14 were found to be outside the commission's jurisdiction, under the ordinance.

In a letter to Judge Gerald F. Flood, chairman of the five-man commission, whose resignation because of the press of court-riom work becomes effective today, Mayor Bernard Samuels commended the agency for its first

year's achievements.

Callahan to Fill Post

The commission vacancy created by Judge Flood's resignation will be filled by Robert J. Callaghan, prominent attorney and president of the Catholic Interracial council. The law firm of Clark, Hebard and Spahr, with offices at 1500 Walnut St.

Far reaching result of adjustment of unfair employment charges was to open up job opportunities not only to the person making the complaint, the commission said, but to many others.

Banishes Prejudice, Fear

"For the employer and the worker, discrimination is frequently rooted in prejudice and fear," the commission reported, adding that "both prejudice and these untested fears evaporate when people work together and get to know each other."

The commission has relied for the most part on its educational program, which, it stated, has produced an "effective impact on the community." Response to the educational activities has been widespread the agency said.

Employment patterns have broadened in department stores, specialty shops, chain stores and public utilities, according to the report, which added that racial integration in unions has been stimulated.

Fairness "Good Business"

Its experience, the commission declared, proved "that discrimination is uneconomic and that for employers an dther community the practice of fair employment is good business."

The agency took cognizance of the fact that economic changes may lead to reduction in employment opportunities and consequently add to its work load.

It felt, however, that it would be ready to meet the problem when it arises and work out adjustments "in keeping with the goals" of the ordinance.

Hasn't Functioned Year

Created by an ordinance in March, 1948, the commission was appointed and held its first meeting two months later. It was not until November, however, that staff began functioning.

City Council appropriated \$8,500 in October for the agency's use during the last two months of the year and later alloted a \$9,700 budget for 1949. There are nine members on the paid staff.

Philly FEPC Reports Ninety Cases Settled

Thu. 3-24-49
Accomplishment

Covers First

Nine Months
Thu. 3-24-49

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Of the 147 charges received by the Philadelphia Fair Employment Practice Commission in its first nine months of operation, 96 have been settled and 51 are now under investigation, it was revealed last week in a report sent to Mayor Bernard Samuel and members of the City Council by commission chairman Judge Gerald F. Flood.

The report, written during "Fair Employment Week" on the anniversary of the passage of the Fair Employment Practice ordinance, covers the activities of the commission from the time of its appointment on June 1, 1948, to March 1 of this year.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT

A statistical summary attached to the report revealed that the 96 cases settled, 73 had been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned; in

eight no evidence of discrimination had been found; in seven insufficient evidence of discrimination had been found; four complaints had withdrawn their charges; and in four other cases the commission had had no jurisdiction.

investigate complaints on its own initiative, but Senator Maxwell S. Rosenfeld, Philadelphia Democrat, said the language was not too clear and would require a court interpretation.

FEPC Bills In

Daily Worker
Pa. Hopper

Atlanta, Ga.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—(SNS)— Two unasculated fair employment practice bills were introduced in the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature Monday night, April 11, with reported administration support.

One of the bills was offered by Senator Charles R. Mallery, Blair County Republican, and the other Majority Leader John M. Walker, Allegheny County Republican.

Neither bill provided for criminal prosecutions nor carried with it the severe penalties of \$1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, contained in the Meade-Frazier Bill, which was pigeonholed recently by a 14-to-8 secret vote in the Senate Judiciary General Committee.

Administration leaders in the Senate maneuvered the new bills away from the Judiciary General Committee. They were referred to the Labor and Industry Committee, which consists of ten Republicans and five Democrats.

The new bills, like the Meade-Frazier bill, outlaw race or religious discrimination in employment. Both measures would create an independent commission of five members to investigate complaints of such discrimination and to issue cease and desist orders.

COURT RULE REVIEW

The Walker bill would require the courts to rule on the commission's findings of fact, while the Mallery bill would allow the court to review the entire case, including the introduction of new testimony.

The courts would have authority to enforce orders of the commission. Violation of the court order would subject the offender to punishment for contempt of court.

The two new measures also differed from the Meade-Frazier proposal in one other important phase. Instead of permitting the aggrieved person, his attorney or the Attorney General, Secretary of Labor and Industry and FEPC-minded agencies to file complaints, the Walker and Mallery bills restrict such action to the aggrieved person or his lawyer.

Walker claimed, however, that his bill permitted the commission to

Rhode Island Gov Calls For FEPC

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (ANP)
The Rhode Island democrats took control of the general assembly last week for the first time in 16 years. This places proposed FEPC legislation in a better position than in previous years.

Gov. John O. Pastore, reelected state chief executive stated in his inaugural message, "I again advocate the enactment of an FEPC guaranteeing to all our peoples equal opportunities in employment regardless of race, color, or creed."

"While I realize that we cannot legislate tolerance, a great deal can be accomplished by this type of legislation toward eliminating well-known discriminations. Once again, therefore, I urge the passage of this legislation."

Senate Bill No. 12

The Northwest Enterprise
 STATE OF WASHINGTON, 31ST REGULAR SESSION

January 13, 1949, read first time, ordered printed, and referred to Committee on Labor.

AN ACT

To prevent and eliminate discrimination in employment against persons because of race, creed, color or national origin, creating in the executive department a state board against discrimination defining its functions, powers and duties and providing for the appointment and compensation of its officers and employees.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington: and any agency or instrumentality of the State or of any political subdivision thereof;

Section 1. This law shall be known as the "Law Against Discrimination in Employment." It shall be deemed an exercise of the police powers of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health and peace of the people of this state, and in fulfillment of the provisions of the constitution of this state concerning civil rights; and the legislature hereby finds and declares that practices of discrimination against any of its inhabitants because of race, creed, color or national origin are a matter of state concern, that such discrimination threatens not only the rights and proper privileges of its inhabitants but menaces the institutions and foundation of a free democratic state. A state agency is hereby created with powers with respect to elimination and prevention of discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin, as herein provided; and the Board established hereunder is hereby given general jurisdiction and power for such purposes.

Section 2. The opportunity to obtain employment without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

Section 3. As used herein: (a) The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers or any group of persons, and includes any political or civil subdivision of the state

(b) The term "employer" includes any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly, or indirectly, who has eight (8) or more persons in his employ, and does not include any religious, charitable, educational, social or fraternal association or corporation, not organized for private profit;

(c) The term "employee" does not include any individual employed by his parents, spouse or child, or in the domestic service of any person;

(d) The term "labor organization" includes any organization which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances or terms or conditions of employment, or for other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment;

(e) The term "employment agency" includes any person undertaking with or without compensation to recruit, procure, refer, or place employees for an employer;

(f) The term "national origin" shall, for the purpose of this act, include "ancestry."

Section 4. (a) There is hereby created a Board to be known as the Washington State Board Against Discrimination in Employment, which shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be designated as chairman by the Governor.

(b) One of the original mem-

Washington

bers shall be appointed for a term opportunity to be heard thereon. of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of four years, one for a term of five years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of five years each, except that any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member and duties: whom he shall succeed.

(a) To establish and maintain its principal office in the City of Seattle, and such other offices within the state as it deems necessary. (Continued Next Week)

Section 5. The Board shall receive reimbursement for actual and necessary travelling expenses incurred during such time. Such reimbursement to be made in the manner provided by law for similar reimbursements for state employees. A member shall be eligible for reappointment.

(d) The Board shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(e) A vacancy in the Board shall be filled within thirty days, the remaining members to exercise all powers of the Board.

(f) The principal office of the Board shall be in the City of Seattle, but it may meet and exercise any or all of its powers at any other place in the State and may establish such district offices as it deems necessary.

(g) The Board, at the close of each six months period, shall report to the Governor, describing in detail the investigations, proceedings, and hearing it has conducted and their outcome, the decisions it has rendered, the recommendations it has issued, and the other work performed by it, and shall make such recommendations for further legislation as may appear desirable. The Board shall present its reports to each regular session of the legislature; the Board's reports shall be published and made available upon request.

(h) Any member of the Board may be removed by the Governor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, misconduct or malfeasance in office, after being given a written statement of the charges and an

Fair Employment Laws Passed In 3 States In March; Others Pending

Lat 104-9-9-1
NORFOLK — An effort launched during World War II to prevent discrimination in the hiring of workers on account of race, color or creed as a defense measure, is gaining ground during the post-war period. The progress has been slow but steady.

While Congress has been fighting the FEPC with every weapon available including the filibuster, some of the states have enacted anti-bias hiring and firing laws. The number of states with such laws is increasing.

The current legislative season witnessed by the introduction of FEP bills in 17 states.

Such laws were approved in three states.

There are eight states which are still considering FEP bills.

FEP bills were defeated, killed or allowed to die in six states.

STATES WITH FEP LAWS

Ten states have FEP laws which were adopted in recent years. They were adopted in March by legislatures in New Mexico, Washington and Oregon. They were enacted between 1943 and 1948 in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Kansas, Connecticut, Indiana and Wisconsin.

All these laws in the different states have the same objective, but have points of difference.

The Washington state act, one of the most inclusive of them all, applies to employers in hiring and firing workers, and to labor unions in accepting or rejecting members.

OREGON ACT

The Oregon act covers employers, labor unions and employment agencies.

Penalties are omitted in New Mexico's act.

FEP proposals of various kinds are under consideration in Colorado, Michigan, California, Illinois, and Ohio.

Efforts for FEP were defeated or died in North Dakota, West Virginia, Montana, Nebraska, Utah and Minnesota.

Crew of Ship Sued In Plot To Fire Negro

Attempt Charged to Get Rid of Colored Officer

Conner Journal
Philadelphia, April 3 (A) — Twenty-five crew members of an American merchant ship were charged today with plotting to force the dismissal of a Negro officer.

The charge was made by the Isbrandtsen Company, New York, in a suit filed in U. S. District Court. The company asks permission to deduct \$10,640.91 from wages due members of the crew of the freighter Flying Arrow. Two of the crew members named are women. Their duties aboard the ship were not explained.

The suit charges the 25 crew members participated in work stoppages at Manila and Singapore last January in an attempt to force dismissal of Jean A. Brown, Negro second engineer.

Blames Racial Grounds.

The shipping firm's petition says that Brown was a strict disciplinarian, but was not unfair to those under him, and that the agitation for his removal principally was on racial grounds.

Crewmen David Beynon and Frank Cook, the petition said, started a "rebellion" of the crew at a secret meeting in Manila on the night of January 4. It charged they used "intimidation and violence" to force other members to join them in complaints to the American consul that it was unsafe for the ship to sail because of the "misconduct or dangerous or menacing conduct" of Brown.

The consul dismissed the complaints and ordered the crewmen to return to their post, but the 25 remained away for 14 hours. When the vessel arrived in Singapore January 16, the crew again made complaints to the U. S. consul there, who ordered the men to go back to their ship. This time, the company contends, the 25 delayed the ship 57 hours.

Quit Performing Duties.

Brown did not perform his duties on the ship from January 17, when it left Singapore for the U. S. *Sum - 4 - 3 - 49*

The Isbrandtsen Company asks court permission to deduct from wages due the 25 crewmen losses of \$7,395 during the stoppages at Manila and Singapore; \$1,035.91 due Brown in wages, and \$2,216 in expenses for returning him from Singapore.

Attorney James W. Ryan, coun-

sel for the company, asked an immediate hearing, noting that the crew is scheduled to be paid off on Monday. The Flying Arrow docked here yesterday.

Merchant Marine Academy Long Has Been Awarding Commissions

KINGS POINT, N. Y. — (NNPA) — Unmindful of the publicity given to colored cadets at the United States Military Academy or the graduation of a colored man from the United States Naval Academy, the United States Merchant Marine Academy here on Long Island has been quietly awarding commissions to colored midshipmen in the Merchant Marine and the Naval Reserve since its establishment in 1938.

The graduation of the first colored man from the Naval Academy and of three more from the Military Academy at West Point naturally raised the question: "How about the Merchant Marines?"

Last Tuesday on the eve of graduation of some 200 midshipmen that question was raised with official at Kings Point. The answer: Kings accepts qualified colored men, sends them through a completely integrated four-year course of training, and turns them out as licensed officers of the Merchant Marine, qualified to walk the decks as officers on any ship floating on the high seas, irrespective of its tonnage. *Atlanta, Ga.*

So completely has integration been at Kings Point that officials last Tuesday were unable to give its colored graduates without going through the files of all its graduates. *Sum - 10 - 19 - 49*

RESERVE OFFICERS
Graduates of Kings Point, in addition to their licenses which they receive as officers in the Merchant Marine, they also automatically become officers in the Naval Reserve. This means that if there is war, they can immediately be called to active duty as officers in the Navy.

There were no colored midshipmen graduating from the Point this year, but there are four enrolled in the school. They are Joseph Turner Stewart, Jr., of New York, William Elbert Mitchell, of St. Louis, Arthur Theodore Ross of Brooklyn, and George Edward Turner, Jr., of Harvey, Illinois.

Stewart and Mitchell are training to be deck officers. Turner and Ross will be licensed as engineer officers. These are the two types of officers produced at the Point.

Like all other midshipmen at the Point, the four men receive \$65 a month as subsistence allowance

while training and spend three years at the academy and one year at sea.

Stewart, who will graduate in the class of 1952, if he is lucky, is the most advanced of the four students and is now at sea rounding out his year of duty on the deep blue. He is presently aboard the S. S. Exchequer of the American Export Lines.

Midshipmen at Kings Point are selected on the basis of a nationwide competitive entrance examination given to high school students. All midshipmen must complete naval science courses similar to those required of Naval ROTC students at college.

LIVE IN BARRACKS

The midshipmen live in barracks and are subject to rigid discipline twenty-four hours a day. It is also compulsory for them to qualify and accept commissions as ensigns in the Naval Reserve before diplomas are granted them.

Accredited by the Association of American Universities, the men are taught basic nautical science, navigation, seamanship, astronomy, naval architecture, electronics, communications, cargo handling, meteorology, diesel engineering, engineering drawing, marine engineering, machine shop, thermodynamics, electrical engineering, steam engineering, mathematics, chemistry, physics, economics, ship operations, and subjects required in naval operations.

In addition, they must learn to use either Spanish, French, Portuguese, or the Russian language. Officials explained that these are the most frequently encountered in the ports of call frequented by merchant ships.

The colored midshipmen at the Point said everything about their training is thoroughly integrated from the swimming pool to the mess hall.

Stewart ranks eleventh in a class of seventy-seven, Mitchell is seventy-fifth in a class of 190, Ross is 166 in a class of 213, and Turner will not receive his standing in his class until June 18, the end of the first academic quarter.

Merchant Marine Has Quietly Trained Negro Midshipman 11 Years

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Four Enrolled in School

So completely has integration been at Kings Point that officials last Tuesday were unable to give the actual number of its colored graduates without going through

Then A Book

Montgomery Advertiser
Winston Craig, a Selma Negro, has been chauffeur to three Alabama governors. He is a career man who has driven Dixon, Sparks and Folsom a total of 300,000 miles, nor scratched a fender. This alert, responsible man, however, is a good deal more than a chauffeur; to Dixon and Folsom, we happen to know, he has sometimes acted as social secretary. He has had an intimate relationship with all three governors and has their liking and respect. Probably no other man, even the secretaries of the three governors, has overheard so many private conversations on matters of state or seen their excellencies in so many informal circumstances.

Two of three more governors and Winston will be able to write a "Starling of the White House" book of reminiscences.

Machine A Success

BRICK-LAYING MACHINE THREE TIMES FASTER THAN HANDWORK

BY THOMAS J. FOLEY

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) —

The nation's bricklayers thought of throwing in the towel Thursday after the demonstration of a mechanical device which can lay bricks at least three times faster than an ordinary workman can.

The machine was shown off at Montgomery's Huntingdon College Campus before Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of the U. S. Army Engineer Corps, and some 2,500 formerly skeptical onlookers — including construction engineers from at least 25 states.

Gen. Pick called the odd-shaped, 20-pound baby of Montgomery inventor Paul H. Sommers "A Major Engineering Contribution to the Building Industry."

To work the machine — and larger variations of it — the General, as well as other men and girls inexperienced at bricklaying, rolled up their sleeves.

A CIRCULAR GADGET

A circular gadget built a wall that looked like a Silo, at the rate of six thousand bricks an hour. There were devices that enabled one workman to make corners, and two workmen to set down 48 bricks at a time. Another gadget was used for hollow wall construction.

Sommers and his business partner, John S. Hodgson, said the devices, which will be mass-produced by the middle of October and cost as little as \$50, can save the construction business \$100-million every year and slash labor costs 60 to 80 per cent.

To the bricklayers who see nothing wonderful about all this as far as their employment picture is concerned, Sommers and Hodgson pointed out that the innovation will result in an increased volume of brick construction — and the need for more bricklayers.

SAME PRICE BRACKET

The two men claimed the brick-laying thingamajig would bring brick home construction into the same price bracket with frame housebuilding. Roughly, the device works this way:

The box-like affair is clamped down to a starting corner of the foundation base. A scoop supplies enough mortar in one operation to lay eight to 12 bricks. The machine makes sure that the bricks, which

are quickly and easily put in place by hand, build up a level and flat wall.

The operation is completed with a spreading movement of a trowel. After watching yesterday's demonstration, Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, acting president of Alabama Polytechnic institute, was properly impressed, but he added: "I think it is only in its infancy."



GENERAL LAYS BRICKS—Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of Army Engineers, tries the Montgomery-invented revolutionary brick-laying device, demonstrated to 2,000 visitors at Huntingdon College yesterday. He is shown constructing a brick wall with the machine as John Hodgson (left) and Paul Sommers (right), inventors and developers, look on approvingly. (Staff Photo by Albert Kraus.)

2,000 Witness Demonstration Of 1st Brick-Laying Machine

By JOE AZBELL

Construction executives from 28 states witnessed here yesterday the first improvement in brick-laying that has been made since Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt.

Approximately 2,000 people, some from as far west as California, and as far north as Connecticut, attended the first public demonstration of a Montgomery too, as a boy stepped from the invented brick-laying device on audience and operated the rig blind-folded, stacking the bricks in a neat row

They saw Major Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of Army Engineers, lay down a row of bricks with the new device, nearly four times as rapidly as the average workman does it by hand.

They watched with interest,

Experienced bricklayers took a turn at using the device along with rank amateurs. Two pretty Huntingdon co-eds proved that the fair sex can work the device

~~And lay bricks along with~~
men. ~~3 3 5 4~~

Spectators expressed approval and praise for the revolutionary innovation of Paul Sommers, of Montgomery. Many predicted it will have a far reaching effect on the future of the world's brick construction industry.

The device will be marketed by Sommers and John Hodgson, a Montgomery contractor. They developed the novel machine after serving together as Army engineers during World War II.

The demonstrators—in record time—used the machine to construct a 12-inch wall, a straight eight-inch wall, a 10-inch wall with a two-inch air space in the middle, a circular wall, and a square column.

Lays 3,000 A Day

Several models were shown yesterday. They ranged from a small 20-pound one to a large 90-pound size which takes two men to operate. The machine is designed to enable a workman to lay as many as 3,000 bricks in an eight hour day—about four times the normal rate.

Oscar L. McDonald, head instructor of masonry at Tuskegee Institute, said that the "device will greatly aid in solving the rural housing problem, and will

increase the work for bricklay-tional magazine photographers
ers." and writers were present to re

H. H. Houk, of Montgomery, and writers were present to report the demonstration.

The program was sponsored by the civic affairs committee of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce.

to improve their workmanship or "run them out of business." He also predicted that it will prompt them to take more workmen into their trade.

The 41-year-old Sommers and his partner, who is 47, plan to put the brick-layer into mass production immediately.

General Pick, who was principal speaker at the demonstration, praised the ingenuity of the inventors and developers.

"I'm personally and professionally interested in the development of such an invention as this," he said, "the Army has been always interested in developments which lead to progress."

Sees Bright Mobile Future

The two star general devoted much of his address to the government's program of developing waterways both for navigation and flood control.

"The time is coming" in Alabama and the South when the industrial development will be along the coast. The Port of Mobile will be one of the biggest factors in Alabama's economic life," he predicted.

After the demonstration, Sommers presented the original experiment model of the machine to Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

The visitors were welcomed by Mayor John L. Goodwyn. Haygood Paterson, State Agriculture and Industries, was master of ceremonies.

The inventors say the machine will enable builders to save up to 36 cents a square foot and that "any reasonable acceptance by the construction industry will cut costs at least \$100,000,000 a year."

The frame-like rig is geared to put down eight or 12 bricks at one time. Built-in guides and spirit levels keep a constant plumb, horizontally and vertically, without use of plumb lines, guide strings or hand levels.

An auxiliary master scoop provides enough mortar to bed eight bricks in one operation and guide points on the sides of the device take care of the problem of quick and accurate placing of the bricks. It will work on almost any type of construction.

Television, newsreel, and na-

Marie Bankhead Owens, of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, will be presented with the original machine by Inventor Sommers.

General Pick will be honored with a luncheon at 1 p.m. today at the Whitley Hotel.

The demonstration at Huntington College is open to the general public.

The outcome of a brick-laying machine demonstration here today may revolutionize the brick construction industry.

More than 5,000 government officials, contractors, architects and brick manufacturers, throughout the nation have been invited to the demonstration at 10:30 a.m. on the campus of Huntingdon College. *Thurs 9-20-11*

The chief of Army Engineers, Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, is scheduled to speak at the demonstration about \$100,000 a year.

The committee of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored by a civic affairs committee of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, will report the demonstration.

The mechanical brick layer was invented by a former World War I army engineer, Paul Sommers, of Montgomery. John Hodgson, a contractor, who became master of ceremonies. Following the demonstration Mrs. Paterson, commissioner of Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries will be master of ceremonies.

Brick-Laying-Demonstration Outcome Awaited By Builders

not recommend that everyone lay bricks blindfolded with the device, this young man proved that it can be done. Haygood Paterson, master of ceremonies at the demonstration, is standing in the background. The girl is a Huntingdon co-ed, Virginia Lee, who demonstrated that the fair sex can use the device, too.



*Advertiser
Aug. 9-30-44
Montgomery Ala*

NO SKILL REQUIRED—Robert Cook, of Prattville, constructs a brick wall with the Sommers-Hodgson device. He says that no skill is needed to lay bricks expertly and quickly with the machine. The inventors contend that bricks can be laid four times faster with the machine than with old-fashioned methods.



I CAN DO IT BLINDFOLDED—John S. Hodgson, Jr., uses the brick-laying device blindfolded. While the inventors do

Westside Negro named manager of important Apparel Industry Office, Department of Employment

Los Angeles, Calif.
Westsider Edward A. Burch, of 3831 Montclair, today had what was unofficially called the top position held by a Negro with the California Department of Employment.

Burch has been appointed head of the newly created Apparel Industry Office which the Dept. of Employment has opened at 728 W. 10th pl. *Lab. 7-2-49*

As manager, Burch will direct both unemployment insurance and employment placement service to the Apparel Industry, and will supervise an interracial staff of 60.

In making this appointment, area Manager H. R. Harnish said preliminary conferences show that apparel industry activities will become heavier as the summer progresses, due to the seasonality of its operations. "Creation is a byword in the apparel field," the area manager stated, "and Burch is a man of ideas who needs no charts to go by."

"The establishment of an office for the exclusive service to this industry keeps us in step with the trends and permits us to render greater service to the estimated 1200 employers and about 25,000 employees who now create all types of wearing apparel for world-wide trade," Harnish said.

A native of Ohio, Burch is 36 years old. He is the son of Mrs. Hazel Burch Gray, of Los Angeles, and is married to the former Jeanne Blackburn, of Columbus, Ohio. They have one daughter, Linda, aged four. Burch graduated from Manual Arts high school in 1930 as an honor student. He received his A. B. degree in Political Science and Psychology at UCLA in 1934 and was awarded his Master of Arts in Sociology from the University of Southern California in June 1948. His Master's thesis was, "Attitudes of Employers Engaged in Manufacturing in the Los Angeles Area Relative to the Employment of Negroes." This thesis was prepared on the basis of questionnaires sent to 390 local employers. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Delta, Honorary Sociological Society.

Burch enlisted in the Army as a private, became a first lieutenant on the Adjutant General's Staff in June, 1943, serving as a psychologi-

cal examiner and personnel consultant, until December, 1944. He became an educational and vocational guidance officer in 1944.

He has been with the California Department of Employment since 1937, re-entering after his military leave, and he has held such responsible assignments as manager of the labor division of the Los Angeles Service and Labor Office, where he as supervised a large staff of California Department of Employment employees serving several thousand workers weekly.

Judge Says Minor Changes In State Child-Labor Law Would Help In Combating Delinquency of Teen-Agers

Becker Proposes Faster Issuance Of Work Permits

By ROY STEINFORT

Juvenile Court Judge William D. Becker said yesterday that minor changes in Kentucky's child-labor law would help combat teenage delinquency.

Under the law passed by the Legislature last year, children may quit school when they are 16 years old and go to work.

Children between 14 and 16 may be given special employment certificates with the approval of their parents, the local Board of Education, the superintendent of public instruction, and the commissioner of industrial relations. It takes about 30 days for the papers to clear through the three agencies, the judge said.

Becker proposed that Boards of Education be given authority to grant temporary work permits after fully investigating each case.

If the board approves, the child would be given a conditional employment permit that would allow him to start to work immediately.

The conditional permit then would be sent to the superintendent of public instruction and the commissioner of industrial relations for final approval.

"Generally the law is good," Becker said, "but many children are capable of going to work before they are 16."

Becker said school-attendance officers report that the greatest amount of truancy exists between the ages of 13 and 16 years. In many of these cases the children have been retarded because of poor home conditions.

As a result many children of 15 are placed in classes with children who are 11 and 12. They are embarrassed about their size and find little in common with the other pupils.

"Then they become disinterested, quit school, and start to wander on the streets. Eventually they become involved in some minor crime," Becker said.

Crime Prevention Department records for last year show 72 arrests of 12-year-olds and 264 of 16-year-olds.

Becker cited the case of a 15-year-old boy with a low I. Q. the youth was from a big family that needed financial help. He no longer had any desire to go to school because he was too large for his grade. It was almost impossible to keep the boy in school.

"Wouldn't it be a lot better if this boy went to work under supervision of the Board of Education and the commissioner of industrial relations?"

It is possible under the present law for this boy to be given a permit, Becker explained, but usually when it arrives 30 days later the job no longer is available.

Colored Clerks Run Ark. License Office

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP) For the first time in Little Rock's history, the city set up a vehicle license office of Negroes and hired four Negro clerks to take care of the activities, last week.

The four clerks are Mrs. Grace W. Cummings, Mrs. Allie Mae Herndon, Mrs. Yvonne Carter and Mrs. Gertrude Cleveland.

Announcement of this action was made by Bill Woodyard, supervisor, Vehicle Division, State Revenue Department. The new office is in the Urban League building. *2-1-49*

Philadel-
phia's newest downtown Wool-
worth's store opened with four
colored girls behind the counter.
The girls are Claudine Hawkins,
Misses Elizabeth Budge, Evelyn
W. and Laureline Jenkins.
They were selected from among
200 applicants. *2-1-49*

First Time In Memphis

Two Negro Men Serving As Clerks At Main Post Office

Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn.
BY STAFF WRITER
Edward A. Horne, 24, of 1248
Quinn Street, veteran of Army Air
Corps with 41 months' service and
Nathaniel Jackson, 26 of 1327 Tho-
mas Street, also army veteran with
33 months overseas, are now at
work on night shift at the down-
town Post Office as regular clerks.
They were employed as clerks Oc-
tober 5, 1948 at Desota station and
transferred to the main Post Office
January 17 to become the first Ne-
groes ever to serve as clerks in the
Memphis Post Office.

Both men have been students at
LeMoyn College, Horne for three
years and Jackson 2 1-2 years. Mr.
Horne is married to the former
Miss Claudine Roberts, teacher in
the Memphis public schools. Mr.
Jackson is single.

They must serve apprenticeship
for one year before becoming per-
manent clerks. *2-2-49*

Acting postmaster A. L. Moore
land, veteran of 27 years in the
main post office, said the men were
cordially received. "I called the
clerks together and told them that
we must all work together in a
friendly spirit for the good of the
service," he said. "I also told the
new clerks that since this marked
a new adventure and experience

that much depended on them to
use discretion, good judgment and
every courtesy. "They have done
that and are making good. They
have won the respect and friend-
ship of their associates and super-
iors."

2-4-49
Asked the reason the two colored
men were given night service the
foreman J. B. Wiley said, why they
make 10 percent additional pay.

Mr. Jackson lives with his moth-
er, Mrs. Mary F. Jackson. He had
no previous experience in the post-
al service whereas Horne had been
a temporary letter carrier. "How

did you happen to take the exami-
nation?" the World reporter asked
Horne. "Mostly for curiosity," he
replied. "I had no idea of being em-
ployed. It was quite a surprise to
me and to mother." He is a mem-
ber of Metropolitan Baptist Church.
"Edward and I have been cordi-
ally received," said Jackson, whose
hobby is drawing.

Capital Stores Won't Hire Negro Clerks; Alliance Pickets

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—
The New Negro alliance has for
the past two weeks sponsored

Clerks

picket lines around Safeway Food
stores located in Negro sections of
the District of Columbia which re-
fuse to hire Negro clerks.

Functioning in full force on
Saturdays, which is the usual
marketing day for the majority
of the people, these picketers urge
Negro buyers to stay out of these
Safeway stores which will not give
them employment.

Office City Office
The alliance claims that peti-
tions have been sent to these
stores which have 99 percent
colored trade and no percent
colored clerks, but they have been
ignored. Letters have been writ-
ten but remain unanswered.

For this reason Negro customers
are requested to stay out of these
stores for their own self respect
and their youth's future.

2-5-49
In direct opposition to the policy
of the Safeway stores, the Giant
Food stores, which carry as com-
plete a line of merchandise at just
as reasonable a price, employ Ne-
gro clerks, cashiers and supervi-
sors. About two-thirds of the
personnel of the Giant Market
located in Negro communities are
Negroes. *2-5-49*

The Giant's liberal employment
policy is said to be the result of
negotiations of the Washington
Urban league.

Philadelphia Worker Saves Discriminating Foreman's Job

Memphis World
PHILADELPHIA.—(ANP)— The
case of a Negro worker who saved
a white foreman's job after that
foreman had been found guilty of
discriminating against her was re-
ported this week by the Philadel-
phia Fair Employment Practice
commission.

The workers, whose name can-
not be disclosed in obedience to the
commission's rules, worked in a
shop where both Negroes and
whites were employed as sewing
machine operators.

All were engaged in the same work
but this particular worker began
noticing that she always received
large-size items which were heavy
and hard to handle. They slowed up
her production and consequently
reduced her earnings. All workers
in the shop were paid on a piece
basis and it, of course, took longer
to make a larger item than a small
one. *2-29-49*

Becoming concerned about the
practice, the worker began looking
around and discovered that all Ne-
gro workers were getting the larger
pieces and less money while the
white workers were receiving small-
er, light items and making uniform-
ly higher wages.

GOES TO FEPC

Sensing discrimination, the work-
er went to the FEPC and stated
her case. An investigation was start-
ed and revealed that her charges
were correct.

Both the employer and the labor
union to which she belonged were
notified. The employer checked his
records and was surprised to dis-
cover that they bore out the facts
as charged.

Following a conference in which
the employer and an official of the
union met with the commission's
representative, it became clear that
the foreman in charge of the opera-
tors was responsible for the unfair
practice.

The employer ordered the prac-
tice stopped immediately and the
work distributed equally among the
workers without reference to their

color.

The highpoint of the case came
when the employer in agreement
with the union, on preparing to dis-
charge the foreman was told by the
Negro workers that their only in-
terest was in fair treatment and
not in seeing the foreman dis-
charged.



By Jack Lartz—The Washington Post
Marsha Matthews (right) and Mrs. Odette Vialar, USES Monitor—baby sitter, to most folks.

Government Gals and Grannies Edge In on Baby-Sitting Trade

By Norma Lanum

IN ALMOST everyone's memory are the days when baby sitters and bobby-soxers were just different names for the same thing.

But today's bobby-soxer who likes to earn her own banana split money is up against stiff competition for the neighborhood "sitting" jobs.

A well-organized corps of baby sitters—most of whom have come a long way from their bobby-sox days—is fast developing in the Nation's Capital. And it threatens to take baby-tending out of the hands of the high school set and into the hands of more mature women.

The man behind this movement is Uncle Sam. In his newly organized baby-sitters section of the household unit, District of Columbia Employment Service, are listed nearly 200 baby-sitters (the Government calls them "child monitors") who can be in your home to take over the kids at an hour's notice.

Filed by Neighborhood

MRS. MILDRED MITCHELL, who handles the sitting service for the Government, has at elbow distance at her office on 17th st. a file of baby-sitters, broken down into the various sections of the city. And she guarantees to be able to produce one in your neighborhood.

To qualify, each sitter must have a few good

references and convince Mrs. Mitchell she's unequivocally reliable.

The Government's new monitor of child monitors is a pretty, young Howard University graduate who "loves to talk to people."

Her list of qualified sitters is top heavy with former Government gals who were victims of recent staff reductions, and with grandmothers.

Language No Problem

SEVERAL WOMEN who already have full-time jobs have applied for "sitting" assignments after work hours and on weekends.

And Mrs. Mitchell's monitors are prepared to sit with babies of all nationalities.

Whether the infant coos in French, Spanish, German or English, the employment department can send out a sitter who will understand him.

Any men applied yet for the baby-sitting jobs? "Well, not yet!" laughs Mrs. Mitchell. "But we'd be only too happy to have them."



MRS. MILDRED MITCHELL

... Baby-sitting project her baby

They Gave Over 136 Years' Public Service



Louis N. Brown, 1110 Lamont St., and his family who have served a total of 136 years in the government and the D.C. school system. From left, Mrs. Lydia Brown Chew, sister, who has taught in the public schools for 37 years; Mrs. Winifred Brown, wife; John R. Brown, 92-year-old father who retired after 57 years in the Treasury Department, and Louis who retired from the Veterans Administration, Monday, after 42 years service. At bottom, Mr. Brown receives a gift of \$52 and a billfold presented by his fellow employees, from Willis Howard, assistant administrator for Veterans Claims Service. George E. Brown, director of the Claims Service and Vester Garrett, executive assistant administrator look on.

Claims Service, in which Mr. Brown has worked for many of his years of service, were on hand for the occasion.

Mr. Brown comes from a long line of Federal workers. His father before him served a total of 57 years in the Treasury Department, and his grandfather had also been a Federal worker.

Father Guest at Ceremony

The father, 92-year-old John Brown, along with Louis's wife, Mrs. Winifred Frye Brown, and his sister, Mrs. Lydia Brown Chew, were honored guests at the ceremonies, which was attended by over 200 employees of the Claims Service.

Mrs. Chew has taught in the District public schools for over 37 years.

laborer at the Government Printing Office; resigned on March 12, 1918, to enlist in the Navy.

He saw active service during World War I in the Navy from March 8, 1919, to Jan. 28, 1919, and was discharged on March 8, 1920.

Plans Further Music Study

He was appointed to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance on March 10, 1919, and has seen continuous service in BWRI, Veterans Bureau and the Veterans Administration, since that date.

Brown plans to study at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore for the next two years in preparation for concert work.

Raymond L. Taylor, vice chairman, Central Disability Board, Claims Division, Veterans Claims Service, at the fete for Brown, acted as master of ceremonies.

Among those present were Brown's immediate supervisor, J. E. Loggins, chief of the Claims Division, and George Holland, an assistant in the Office of the Veteran's Administrator.

Louis Brown Retires After Serving U.S. for 42 Years

Orchestra Leader, Whose Father, Grandfather Were Federal Workers, Feted by Officials

WASHINGTON

Louis N. Brown, 1110 Lamont St., who retired this week after 42 years of service to the United States Government, was tendered appropriate ceremonies on Monday at the Munitions Building. Top officials of the Veterans

Louis Brown is a native of Washington, having been born here on Jan. 30, 1889. He is a graduate of Armstrong High School in the class of 1908.

Led Own Orchestra

He attended the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, for two years, where he studied piano and organ. He has also studied under Prof. Adolf Torosky, organist of the Church of the Epiphany, and at the Washington Conservatory of Music and the Howard University School of Music.

For several years he had his own orchestra and has played for the late President Roosevelt, Vice President Barkley and many social leaders here.

Brown entered Government service on Sept. 30, 1907, as a skilled

Girl Friday to the Senator From Illinois

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (Dem., Ill.), serving his first term as Senator from Illinois, has on his office staff, Mrs. Marguarite Ingram, a secretary. Mrs. Ingram is the first of her race to be employed as a secretary to a U.S. Senator, although there have been many employees as secretaries to members of the House of Representatives.—(AFRO photo—Covington)

Blast Truman Loyalty 'Purge' at NAPE Meet; All-Out War Declared

promoting legislation and measures designed to help the men. Seventy-two delegates from twenty-five states were present. Mrs. Alma B. Bryan, Atlanta, was re-elected president for her second term; Mrs. Alberta J. Braxton, Philadelphia, first vice president, and Mrs. Henrietta Porter, Pittsburgh, were also re-elected. Mrs. Susie Murphy, Kansas City, Mo., was elected second vice president, and Mrs. Ella H. n a n, Chicago, recording-corresponding secretary.

**Order Is
Unfair to
Negroes
And Jews**

(Special to The Courier)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—

National Alliance of Postal Employees, meeting here last night, demanded that President Truman rescind his loyalty order, and planned a two-pronged attack to wipe out the "purges" which have nearly 100 NAPE mem-

Representing more than 25,000 postal employees in thirty states, the NAPE was holding its fourteenth biennial convention in 1951 it will meet in Houston, Tex., but many difficult tasks ahead of the NAPE during the intervening years.

Outlining a program of positive action to fight the "purge" which is targeting dismissals to Negro and white postal workers on charges of disloyalty to the United States government, the NAPE ordered its leaders to do three things:

1. A three-member committee, headed by President Ashby B. Carter, will go directly to President Truman in Washington and urge him to take action on his loyalty order, which President Carter called "an illegitimate act of discrimination."

2. The financial and physical resources of the NAPE will be

mobilized in a legal attack on the "purge" in cases now pending before a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the fight will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary. The alliance charges that the loyalty order is unconstitutional. It will file an amicus curiae brief in the cases now pending and at a date to be determined by President Carter.

3. Every administrative procedure will be exhausted as the NAPE carries on its fight against the loyalty order.

In blasting the Truman Loyalty Order, the NAPE Welfare Committee declared: "The NAPE is opposed to the President's Loyalty Order as administered for the following reasons:

1. Persons are charged with disloyalty to the Government of the United States without being informed of a precise definition of either "loyalty" or "disloyalty."

2. They are denied the right to face their accusers and cross-examine them.

3. They are denied the right to even know the identity of their accusers.

4. They are charged with disloyalty because of the commission of some acts which were lawful and proper at the time of their alleged performances.

5. They are presumed to be guilty and bear the burden of proving their innocence.

6. They are denied the right of a jury trial even though the charge of disloyalty is more serious in its implications than an ordinary crime.

"Therefore we oppose wholeheartedly the President's loyalty program as administered and call upon President Truman to rescind Executive Order 9835 forthwith. As a most serious threat to the effectiveness of the NAPE and a threat to its very existence, we pledge the NAPE to an unrelenting fight for the abolition of the order by every democratic means open to us as America's most oppressed people."

The NAPE voted to retain in good standing and with full privileges, all of its members who have been affected by the purges, while awaiting final action on appeals filed by most of them.

BIAS DISCLOSED

Welfare Director William C. Jason Jr. in his report disclosed startling instances of racial discrimination in appointments and promotions throughout the postal service in many states. Taking over a newly created post as welfare director - legislative representative, Mr. Jason declared he would "use every legitimate constitutional means to vindicate every member charged with disloyalty to the U. S. Government."

The NAPE's financial structure was shown to be on a very sound basis. Treasurer Philip W. Holland of Birmingham reported receipts during the two preceding years amounting to over \$120,000. The report of the Alliance's insurance arm—the Beneficial Association—showed assets amounting to \$82,160.81. Thomas P. Bomar of Washington heads that department.

NAACP TO AID

A message was received from Roy S. Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, through Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, stating that the NAACP would enter the cases of some twenty suspended postal workers in Cleveland, Ohio. The NAPE still has another court case on its hands in that city where it seeks restoration of back salary for Joseph Bryant who was the center of a stiff court battle in 1947 and 1948.

The NAPE, an independent organization, voted to take no action on a resolution urging that it seek affiliation with the CIO. It also registered bitter opposition to certain phases of the report of the Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization, which it said endangered the security of Negro Civil Service workers.

The undesirable phases included the charge that the proposed changes in the Post Office Department would give too much

authority to supervisory staffs; would not sufficiently consider personal problems of workers and supervisors; drastically reduces the appeals procedure and does not provide for reinstatement in formerly held position of the appellant unless supervisory personnel approves.

The Alliance showed remarkable growth during the last two years, having taken in 2,579 new members in a four-month drive staged by retiring Vice President Harold L. Pilgrim of Philadelphia.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The organization's executive board is studying the idea of a broadscale public relations program to fully acquaint the public with the hardships being thrust upon its members in the loyalty "purge" which peculiarly has struck mainly at militant NAPE leaders and Jews.

Officers for the next two years are Ashby B. Carter, Chicago, president; James B. Cobb, Washington, vice president; Votie D. Dixon, Washington, secretary-treasurer; Philip W. Holland, Birmingham, Ala., controller, and Snow F. Grigsby, Detroit, editor. The secretary-treasurer office was created at this convention, as was that of controller.

Delegates representing the ninety-six branches of the NAPE were at the convention, along with the president of the ten districts which comprise the NAPE.

Mayors of both Kansas Cities were represented at the Monday night public meeting; postmasters of both cities welcomed the delegates and heard speeches from Mrs. Anne Arnold Hedgeman and Second Assistant Postmaster General Paul Aiken, both of Washington, and former president Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va. J. C. Branche, NAPE president emeritus, also spoke. Meetings were held in the big municipal auditorium.

The Women's Auxiliary was in session at the same time and pledged itself to give more aid to the NAPE in its future programs and to intensify its activity in

MRS. ANNA HEDGEMAN GIVEN FEDERAL JOB

Sat. 2-19-49
WASHINGTON, D. C.- Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman has become the first of the women who campaigned for President Truman to receive a federal position. Mrs. Hedgeman was appointed assistant to Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator last week.

Her appointment was the first on a list of women who were due to get federal positions. The list was selected by Mrs. India Edwards who headed the women working in behalf of President Truman.

Mrs. Hedgeman's portrait is now on tour as part of an exhibition of portraits of distinguished American Negroes. She is the former executive secretary of the national council for a permanent FEPC.

HONORED MANY TIMES
She has been honored by the CIO, The AFL, the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature

and the National Council of Negro Women for her work in the field of race relations.

The new appointee is a native of Iowa, and has had a 24 year career in welfare work. She has held executive positions in the YMCA, directing adult activities in Springfield, Ohio, Jersey City, N. Y., New York, and Philadelphia.

She also served with the New York emergency relief bureau, ~~which later became the~~ of public welfare. CIVILIAN DEFENSE

WORKER Sat. 2-19-49
During the war she was regional representative of the national office of civilian defense in the New York, New Jersey and Delaware area. When the United Nations came to New York City Mayor O'Dwyer appointed her to the hospitality committee. She married to Merritt A. Hedgeman concert and radio artist.

Former U.S. ~~Chicago Defender~~ Aide Files

Bias Charge
WASHINGTON - Twelve

Federal

gro postal employees attacked President Truman's Loyalty Order here last week. They are among the 26 members who formed the Federal Employees Defense Committee recently.

The group filed a test suit in the United States District Court through O. John Rogge, former assistant U. S. attorney, who now heads a New York law concern.

Attorney Rogge said the discrimination in the post office department is evidence that approximately 90 percent of those questioned as to their loyalty were Negroes and Jews. Sat. 2-19-49
130 Known Cases

He explained that there are 130 known cases. Of that number 73 involved Negroes, 45 Jews and 12 white Gentiles. The dozen postal employees included in this suit have averaged more than 22 years of honorable service. As yet, the loyalty board has not made final decisions in the cases.

This suit is the first full-scale legal test of this order by government workers. It asks the court to enjoin further loyalty proceedings and to reinstate all suspended employees to their former jobs until the case is finally decided.

Named as defendants were Atty. General Tom C. Clark; Seath W. Richardson, chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, and his associated members, Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson and the three members of the post office loyalty board.

From Cleveland and Philly

Acting chairman of the FEPC, which is bringing the suit, is Betram A. Washington, a postal employee with 23 years of service, and president of the NAPE. Other Negroes from Cleveland who joined the suit, together with their length of service as postal employees were: Henry McWright, 27 years of service; Curtis C. Garvin, 22 years; Thomas Williams, 27 years; Louis J. Bolden, 28 years; Albert B. Bolden, Jr. eight years and Vernon Thomas, nine years.

From Philadelphia were John C. Lymas, 28 years of service; James L. Braxton, 28 years; Arthur L. Drayton, 25 years and William D. Ridgeway, 28 years of service. Also, Lynodores E. Gray of Manville, N. J., with five years of service.

The Cleveland group of employees were particularly active in seeking to obtain fair and equal treatment insofar as promotions, upgrading and assignments in the post office department were concerned, according to the defense attorney.



MRS. HEDGEMAN

NEWS IN TABLOID

(Condensed from Reports by AFRO, NNPA and ANP Correspondents)

Checking Up on a Wide Variety of Subjects

Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, better known as "Tommy" to her friends, pulled a fast one Saturday by changing her name. It's now Mrs. George Norford. Mrs. Johnson, second highest paid woman in Government, draws \$8,500 annually with the U.S. Labor Department. Her new husband, formerly War Department public relations officer, has just sold a play which will be produced on Broadway in September by George Kaufman and George Abbott. He was given a public relations citation by the New York School of Social Research last week. The same day Joe Louis was getting his picture in the papers playing the piano with lovely Lena Horne at Chicago's swank Mayfair Room, he was being accused of playing around with another man's wife. The accusation was made by the Rev. Matthew C. Faulkner, Atlanta minister, who is seeking a divorce from eye-appealing wife, Carole. Faulkner, a former Army chaplain, had previously sued Joe for half a million, charging him with stealing his wife's love. His latest court action claims that Joe was with Carole in New York, Chicago, and Detroit. The husband also seeks custody of the two children, Matthew Jr. 6, and Oran, 4.



Mrs. Johnson

Fair Employment Board Bids New Orleans P. O. Hire Negro

WASHINGTON-An offer of employment as a clerk in the New Orleans Post Office, with seniority dating from the time he was a victim of discrimination in 1946, was recommended for Paul M. Saizan, a disabled veteran, by the President's Fair Employment Board. In his case, the Board said, "On a review of their records, it does not appear that the eligible selected was superior to Mr. Saizan in practical qualifying civilian experience and army service. No adequate reason was given for passing over

The postal employee had been charged with communist activity and association with Communists and fellow travelers. Convicted that the charges against

Frank Dobson, suspended from his position on loyalty charges, has been cleared of the charges and reinstated in his job in the post office here. In his hearing before the Loyalty Board, Mr. Boston was represented by NAACP Attorney Frank D. Reeves of Washington and Franklin Borne of the Maryland bar.

cases presented at a hearing along with Mr. Saizan's complaint by Mr. Mitchell and two representatives of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, William Jason and Arthur J. Chappell, on June 28. All of these complainants are veterans except one. Eight are now working in the post office department, but two

over the pleasure in Mr. Saizan's victory in Mr. NAACP Clarence Mitchell, sharply criticized the Board for not making a finding of discrimination in fourteen

Mr. Boston stemmed from his fight against racial discrimination in the post office and in the City of Baltimore, the NAACP took up his case.

The Association is also handling four other loyalty appeals involving postal employees in Cleveland. O. Hearings on these appeals were held on Sept. 19 and 21.



Atlanta, Ga.
POSTAL "PURGE" VICTIMS —
These seven prominent NAACP men attended the postal convention in Kansas City, Mo. last week. All of them have been charged with disloyalty and suspended from their jobs. Left to right: Reese J. Brown, Philadelphia; W. H. Murdock and Bertram L. Washington, Cleveland; John C. Lyman, Philadelphia; Curtis C. Garvin, Cleveland; Fred Sheldon, Kansas City, Mo., and James J. S. Keys, Chicago.
me. 8-23-49

not only refused to appoint colored eligibles to any positions, but he instituted a system aimed at separating colored employees from the service, using various devious methods to accomplish this objective. As a result, during his administration, eleven colored employees were separated from the service from the time of his appointment in 1931 to the time he left the service in 1934.

The successor to Mr. Cloon, a Mr. Hederman, and the present postmaster, Aubrey C. Griffin, have maintained the policy of refusing to appoint colored persons to positions in the Jackson post office.

Under an executive order of March 2, 1929, eligibles who had been allowed disability preference had their names entered at the top of the register, regardless of ratings attained in the examination. Audit of the register disclosed the following order of appointments:

The first appointment was made on Nov. 17, 1930, and the first four eligibles on the register were colored. All four of them were appointed in the order of their standing on the register. There were no other appointments made from this register.

W. A. Freeman, who preceded Mr. Cloon, was postmaster at Jackson when these appointments were made. They were the last appointments of colored persons made to any position in the Jackson post office other than temporary appointments, with one exception.

Made Clerk Of Dawson's Committee

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Christine Ray Davis has been named clerk of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Branches of Government to become the highest paid Negro woman in the Federal government. The clerkship carries an annual salary of \$10,600.

A Congressional secretary for the past 12 years, Mrs. Davis was appointed to her present post by Chairman William L. Dawson, whom she has served as secretary for six years. The appointment marks the first major appointment of a Negro under the new Truman administration.

It also marks the first time that a Negro has been named clerk of a major congressional committee.

In her new post, Mrs. Davis will have the supervision of a clerical staff of six persons. She will also have the administrative responsibility for arranging committee hearings. This entails screening all requests for witnesses who wish to be heard.

She also will serve as liaison person between the chairman, the technical staff headed by William A. Young of Alabama, and the clerical personnel assigned to the committee.

Mrs. Davis will be expected to answer all questions on pending bills before the committee, and be able to compare any phase of current bills with legislation on the same subject which has been introduced in previous Congresses.

Born in Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. Davis was educated at Fisk University and the Boston Business School. She has done special work in personnel and business administration at Catholic University.

Mrs. Davis was succeeded in her position as secretary to Congressman Dawson by Miss Kathryn Wallace of Chicago.

Miami Gets 1st Negro Postmen

MIAMI, Fla. — Two Negro mail carriers, John Fryer and Austin Scott, were hired this week without fanfare, climaxing a 30-year long fight to get Negroes into other than menial jobs in the local post office.

Fryer has been a mail handler for several years, Negroes were hired in that capacity during the war, but they were classified as laborers and paid common laborers' wages until a year ago.

Community leaders have been urging eligible young men to take the civil service exam for mail carriers so that postal authorities could have no excuse for not hiring Negroes.

Oxley Sues U.S. for Back Salary

Claims \$1473 Due Him by Labor Unit

WASHINGTON — Lawrence A. Oxley, senior technical representative, U.S. Employment Service, filed a suit against the United States last week for \$1473.18 due him in salary from the Department of Labor.

His petition was filed in the Court of Claims by his attorney, Frank D. Reeves.

Mr. Oxley charged that he was illegally terminated from his position in the USES on June 28, 1947, and before his reinstatement, Sept. 20, 1947, he lost in salary the amount he claims.

tion in the USES on June 28, 1947, and before his reinstatement, Sept. 20, 1947, he lost in salary the amount he claims.

Employment Record
A World War I veteran holding veterans preference, he said he became an employee of the Department of Labor as Commissioner of Conciliation, March 14, 1934.

In April of that year, he was transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as chief, Division of Negro Labor.

In July, 1937, he was transferred to USES as field representative, and in June 1939, he was assigned to the Division of Special Services, USES, as supervisor, Negro Placement Service.

Gets Permanent Status
After three other transfers, Mr. Oxley received a CAF-12 appointment at \$6,384 per annum with permanent civil service status.

The complainant charged that in a letter dated May 29, 1947, from Robert C. Goodwin, director, USES, he was notified that he had been reached for separation from the service effective June 28, 1947.

On June 3, 1947, Mr. Oxley filed an appeal with the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

In a letter dated Aug. 29, 1947, from the Civil Service Commission, his appeal was sustained. He was restored to his former position on Sept. 22, 1947.

On June 1, 1948 he made an appeal for the wages which would have accrued during his illegal separation from employment to the Comptroller General of the United States which was not approved.

125 Women to Be Released From Phila. Post Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — (ANP) — Hired during the manpower shortage of war years, some 125 women workers in the Post Office of Philadelphia have been given notice that their services will not be required after April 15.

The taking on of veterans, who have priority, is one of the chief reasons why the women are losing their jobs.

The women, who have their own organization, have appealed to Congressmen Barrett and Granahan to save their jobs. The President is the only persons who has authority to do something about the matter since the postmaster has ordered the notices sent out.

The women employes claim that there is discrimination against them because of their sex and their discharge will present

innumerable hardships since most of them support their families and have many other obligations.

Of the 125 women, more than 100 are Negroes.

2 Mail Carriers Hired in Miami

MIAMI — The long-standing ban against colored mail carriers here was ended last week when two were employed by the Postmaster in a surprise move.

John Fryer, 36, who has been employed several years as a mail handler, began his duties on May 9. He was one of many colored applicants who took the Civil Service examination for the job.

Long Fight Ends
Austin Scott, a resident of the Coconut Grove section, began his duties on Monday of this week.

Heretofore colored men were hired as mail handlers, but classified as common laborers until last year. Fernley Taylor passed the carrier test in 1935 but was not allowed to work here. He refused appointment elsewhere.

Post Office Purge Hits War Vet in New Orleans

(From The Courier Louisiana Bureau)

NEW ORLEANS—The postoffice "loyalty investigation purge" which has been used principally against Negro employees in the Nation's leading cities during the past two months, made its appearance here in December, resulting in the suspension of Irving C. Gayle, 28-year-old World War II veteran, of 1418 Eagle Street, who had been employed as a probationary substitute clerk in the main postoffice. Also, it is reported that a Negro letter carrier was questioned some weeks earlier.

Mr. Gayle, an active church and YMCA worker and the son of James E. Gayle, nationally known Baptist layman, has not been available for a statement, however. The Courier learned several facts from unimpeachable sources. The young man is an active member of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and the NAACP.

"CALLED FROM FLOOR"

It was learned that Mr. Gayle reported for duty about 11 o'clock, Monday morning, Dec. 27, and was called from the work floor of the Main Post Office and immediately suspended.

Persons close to Mr. Gayle said the reason given was that a special agent of the FBI reported he had once held a membership card of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, an organization designated as "subversive" by the Un-American Committee.

The same sources told The Courier that Mr. Gayle had been a leader in youth activities and contacted many persons for contributions. This, of course, led to his being approached by many persons soliciting for various movements. In 1947, he responded to the appeal of a friend for funds to conduct a vote registration school by giving a dollar and was sent, without his applying, a membership card of the SNYC.

Mr. Gayle has not renewed the card, made contributions or attended meetings of the organization, nor does he know any local representatives or officers, informants declared.

FINE RECORD

The FBI agent, they said, saw the card when interviewing Mr. Gayle last summer about an acquaintance who was seeking a Government position.

Mr. Gayle, a sergeant-major in the 524th Air Service Group, saw service in the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy and was honorably discharged in December, 1945, after three years' service, more than two years of which were spent overseas. *Sat-1-8-49*

D. C. Woman Found Guilty

Plan Test of Loyalty Order in Lomax Case

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—The determination to "test the legality of the President's loyalty order in the highest court of the land" was expressed by an attorney for Mrs. Bertha W. Lomack, Government Printing Office employee, when informed last week that disloyalty charges against her had been sustained by a GPO loyalty panel.

L. A. Ransom, well-known Washington civil liberties lawyer, told reporters last week that he will appeal Mrs. Lomack's conviction through the remainder of the appeals machinery in the loyalty program and if the conviction is not reversed, he will then file a man-damus action in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Lomack, a binder operator in GPO, was served notice of charges several months ago and the agency loyalty panel granted her a hearing on Oct. 27. The board decision sustaining the charges was revealed Friday.

CHARGES LISTED

She was charged with having been a member of the National Negro Congress, the United American Spanish Aid Committee, the American Peace Mobilization, the American Youth Congress, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the International Labor Defense and the Communist party. *Sat-1-8-49*

Mrs. Lomack denies being or ever having been a member of any of these organizations except the National Negro Congress. She said that she had associated with the Congress prior to 1940, at which time she and several others broke with the organization during a meeting in the Department of Labor Auditorium in Washington.

TO FILE APPEAL

Mrs. Lomack told the loyalty board that a secretary of her employment at the GPO for NNC made a public statement at ten days during which her attorney

will file an appeal to the Public Printer, which is the next step in the loyalty machinery.

However, her notice of the finding of the loyalty panel informed her that the Public Printer, who is head of the GPO agency, had already approved the findings. Mr. Ransom said he certainly did not expect a reversal from that source.

If the Public Printer sustains the findings he has already approved, Mrs. Lomack will be separated from her job. The final board of appeal is the Loyalty Review Board which sits in Washington.

In event of a reversal of the decision by this board, Mrs. Lomack will be reinstated. If not, Mr. Ransom plans to go to court.

BELIEVES ORDER FAULTY

Mr. Ransom said that he will prepare a court case which he hopes will test the "guilt by association" criteria in the original executive order signed by President Truman. He believes that the order is faulty and that the U. S. Supreme Court will not uphold a disloyalty conviction based on the evidence in Mrs. Lomack's case.

He pointed out that the entire transcript of the hearing shows no effort to produce evidence of genuine disloyalty, but consist entirely of an effort to prove that Mrs. Lomack was a member of what has been cited as a "Communist-front" organization.

Give Negroes Chance At Jobs. Congress Told

Tribunal Is Proposed

To Seek Out Injustices

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee called on Congress today to end discrimination against Negroes in federal employment.

Chairman Langer (R., N. D.) released a lengthy report saying there is widespread discrimination in civil-service appointments—particularly in Southern states.

Suggest Definition. *1-1-49*

The committee suggested a full-time tribunal be set up to "actively seek out instances of racial discrimination instead of awaiting voluntary complaints." It urged

that existing boards of discrimination be abolished.

The report suggested racial discrimination should be defined by law as:

"Any device or method used to hinder the recruiting or the advancement, after employment, in the federal civilian service in whatever department or agency of the executive branch, or any person of whatever color or race, provided he or she is a citizen of the United States." *1-1-49*

Would Require Reports.

The report recommended that each Government agency be required to make a quarterly report in every case where a Negro has been refused employment. The appointing officers would be required to give reasons for the rejection with documentary proof the action was not taken because of any discrimination.

It also asked that Government agencies make yearly reports on the number of Negroes employed, their grade, salary, and rate of promotion.

P.O. Men Organize Nationwide Group to Fight 'Loyalty' Slurs

(From Courier's Cleveland Bureau)

CLEVELAND—Determined to fight the "purge" of militant and aggressive postal employees to the bitter end, a battery of lawyers headed by a former chief of the criminal division of the U. S. Department of Justice will lead a battle in United States Court to knock out the so-called "loyalty" investigations of the Post Office Department.

A group of postal employees from six cities, along with three of the Nation's leading attorneys, met here at the Hotel Carter to organize a national group which will seek action to test the constitutionality of the recent loyalty probe of Federal employees.

READY SUIT

Their attorneys will institute injunction proceedings in the Federal Court in the District of Columbia against Government officials responsible for the enactment and enforcement of the President's Loyalty Order.

The group set up a temporary committee headed by Bertram Washington, with Curtis Garvin as secretary and Charles M. Smart as treasurer. All are Clevelanders.

HIGH-POWERED COUNSEL

Former Assistant U. S. Attorney-General O. John Rogge, of the firm of Rogge and Fabricant, New York; Leon A. Ransom of Washington, and Michael Atkins of Plainfield, N. J., served as legal counsel, and Gordon and Goldman of New York City was retained to prosecute the fight.

Plans were discussed to challenge the constitutionality of the procedure of the loyalty probe and action will be instituted in the Federal Court to seek an injunction on the committee in charge of the investigations which has resulted in charges that now jeopardize the positions of many veteran Federal employees.

SIX CITIES REPRESENTED

Mr. Washington, who heads the NAPE in Cleveland, told The Courier that representatives from seven cities (Detroit, New York, Brooklyn, Plainfield, Philadelphia, Seattle, Washington and Cleveland) were on hand to discuss the means through which they would attempt to combat what they felt was a gross violation of constitutional rights.

It is estimated on figures provided by Snow Grigsby of Detroit, a national officer of the NAPE, that between 120 and 135 postal employees face disloyalty charges. This group includes sixty-six Negroes, forty-three Jews and ten white Protestants. Further meetings are to be placed by the com-

mittee which will be known as the "National Federal Employees Committee."

The Cleveland group took the leadership because it has been organized and operated on a higher level than other cities and has gone much further in developing public sentiment.

Negro Train Crew Ban Is Canceled

Change Announced as Suit for 4 Million Opens

ST. LOUIS, April 26 (AP).—Cancellation of an agreement to employ only white persons on train

crews was announced jointly today by the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway and four railroad brotherhoods.

The announcement was made at testimony began in a Federal Court suit by five Negro employees for an injunction to prevent alleged discrimination against Negroes. The suit also is for actual and punitive damages of \$4,400,000 from twenty-three officers of the four brotherhoods.

The trial continued despite the announcement, and attorneys for the Negroes questioned the good faith of the railroad and unions in making the announcement at this time.

The plaintiffs charge that the brotherhoods, through an agreement with the railroad in 1928, sought to replace Negroes with white employees. The action contends the agreement violated the railroad labor act and "is contrary to the public policy of the United States." The five say they were listed as train porters but actually held jobs in jurisdictions of the brotherhoods.

The defendants are officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive Engineers and Railway Conductors.

Suit By 26 Postal Employees Attacks Loyalty Check As Unconstitutional

Program Called Discriminatory

Washington, March 7. A suit assailing the Government's loyalty checkup as unconstitutional was filed in U. S. District Court today.

The plaintiffs are 26 postal employees involved in various stages of the investigative procedure established to determine the loyalty of federal employees. They contended they had been accused unjustly and deprived of basic American rights.

They asked the court to declare the program unconstitutional.

Represented in the action were workers from Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit, New York City, and Plainfield, N. J.

They included 12 Negroes and eight Jews. O. John Rogge, their attorney, said in this connection that the program had been used as an instrument for racial and minority-group discrimination, "especially in the Post Office Department."

"They are not after Communists," Rogge told a news conference after filing the suit. "They are after liberals."

He said, in response to a question, that none of the complainants had yet taken his case through the loyalty-review board of 22 citizens which acts as the "supreme court" on loyalty appeals.

The suit, however, named members of the review board as defendants, along with Attorney General Tom Clark, Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, and the three-man Post Office loyalty board.

4 Violations Charged.

Bertram A. Washington, Cleveland, a Negro, who is acting chairman of a newly formed Federal Employees Defense Committee, told reporters the review board was named because it had set up the checking procedure attacked in the suit.

The suit contended that this procedure violates at least four sections of the Constitution guaranteeing freedom of speech, thought, assembly, and association, and protection against discrimination on account of race, color, or creed.

Washington said he has had 23 years' service as a postal clerk and had been "falsely accused"

of attending a Communist gathering in Cleveland.

Among the plaintiffs was Louis Stovack, Detroit, chairman of the legislative committee of the Federation of Postal Clerks.

A formal statement by the defense committee said that Stovack had been accused of "sympathetic association" with Communists because he attended a ball sponsored by the Michigan Youth Congress 12 years ago.

Rogge contended that some of the loyalty investigations have gone into the intimate details of marital relationships and the political views of relatives not connected with the federal pay roll.

P.O. Clerk Beats Disloyalty Charge

NEW ORLEANS—Irving Gayle, a post office clerk in the U. S. Post Office here, who was suspended Dec. 27, 1948 pending an investigation by the Loyalty Review Board, has been cleared of suspicion of being "disloyal to the United States" and was scheduled to return to work this week.

He was represented at a hearing last month by Atty. A. P. Tureaud. Mr. Gayle is the son of James E. Gayle, nationally known Baptist leader.

Attack Truman Order

26 Sue U. S. in Postal Purge

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Twenty Negro and fourteen white postal employees have blasted back at President Truman's Loyalty Order under which they were fired or suspended from their jobs. Former U. S. Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge filed suit Monday on their behalf in U. S. District Court, opening a full-scale attack on the legality of the order.

Charging that the postmen were being victimized because they were not rather than disloyal to the United States Government, as charged, Mr. Rogge told newsmen: "This case has nothing to do

with communism or whether the Communist party or any other group is or is not subversive. It is concerned mainly with the attempt by the Government to purge itself of employees who are neither dangerous nor disloyal, but whose sole offense is advocacy of a liberal social and political philosophy."

The suit was brought jointly by members of the recently formed Federal Employees Defense Committee, which includes many well-known postal employees in several major cities from coast-to-coast. It was formed at a conference in Cleveland, Ohio, several months ago for the express purpose of combating the vicious prostitution of the Loyalty Order which has affected seventy-three Negroes, forty-five Jews and twelve white Gentiles.

HITS NEGROES, JEWS

Mr. Rogge said that the pattern of discrimination in the Post Office Department was evident because of the racial and minority group proportion of "purged" employees—mostly Negroes and Jews.

The twelve Negroes average in excess of twenty-two years of honorable service and include the past and present president of the Cleveland branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, as well as others with long records of activity for racial equality.

The purges, which began several months ago, have come on the recommendations of so-called "loyalty review boards," which held hearings, at which the accused were not told who their accusers were, nor were they allowed to face these accusers. The flimsiest of charges were also brought in by the review boards as the basis for the suspensions or dismissals of the postmen.

WOULD HALT PURGES

Handled by the New York law firm of Rogge, Fabricant, Gordon and Goldman, the suit asks the Court to enjoin further loyalty proceedings and to reinstate all suspended employees to their former jobs until the case is finally decided.

Defendants in the suit are U. S. Attorney General Tom C. Clark, Seth W. Richardson, chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, and his associate members, Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson and the three members of the Post Office Loyalty Board.

Of the twenty-six plaintiffs against the Government, nine are from

FROM PHILADELPHIA: John C. Lymas, twenty-eight years; James L. Braxton, twenty-eight years; Arthur L. Drayton, twenty-five years, and William D. Ridgeway, twenty-eight years. Also included is Lynodors E. Grey of Manville, N. J., with five years' service.

FROM CLEVELAND: Henry McWright, twenty-seven years; Vernon Thomas, nine years; Curtis C. Garvin, twenty-two years (Mr. Garvin is president of District 6 of the NAPE—Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania); Thomas Williams, twenty-seven years; Louis J. Bolden, twenty-eight years and other Negro complainants, and

FROM DETROIT, five from include: Fundamental aim of the suit is to have the Presidential Executive Order declared unconstitutional. Among the twelve Negro plaintiffs is Bertram A. Washington, president of the Cleveland NAPE branch and acting chairman of the defense committee.

Other Negro complainants, and

161 1949

Tuskegee's Assistant

Postmaster Retires

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP)
George W. Clark, assistant postmaster at Tuskegee Institute, has been retired on pension after 33 years in government service. Clark joined the Tuskegee institute post office staff as a clerk in 1916.

Immediately after his graduation from Tuskegee Institute in 1913, Clark became a member of the faculty of the Department of Mechanical Industries. He resigned this position to enter the postal service as a clerk and has served continuously as a postal employee except for the time he spent in the army during World War I.

On the date of his retirement, Clark was highly commended by his superiors for his long faithful and efficient service as a government worker.

Federal (Alabama)

Fired federal workers plan legal test of loyalty order

Tribune Los Angeles Calif. 1/2-12-49
CLEVELAND — A court fight challenging the legality of President Truman's Loyalty Order was pledged yesterday with the announcement of a new organization, the Federal Employees Defense Committee, comprising government workers who have already been suspended or are facing charges of disloyalty under the executive order. *1/2-12-49*

Bertram A. Washington, president of the Cleveland branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and one of the principal organizers of the new group, announced that the law firm of Rogge, Fabricant, Gordon & Goldman, of New York, headed by former Assistant U. S. Attorney General O. John Rogge, had been retained to test the constitutionality of the order.

Mr. Rogge's firm will institute injunction proceedings in the Federal Court in the District of Columbia against government officials responsible for the enactment and enforcement of the Loyalty Order. The suit will be the first major legal test of the Order's constitutionality. *1/2-12-49*

Washington said that the new organization has members or prospective members in such far-flung cities as New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, Seattle, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Plainfield, New Jersey. Its membership now consists mainly of postal employees, because that department has had more cases than any other agency in the government.

Of 31 Cleveland post office loyalty cases, 25 involved Negroes, four involved Jews and two involved Gentiles, many of the individuals with records of 20 or more years of service.

Leaders Defend Joseph Evans' Loyalty Record

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 6-24-49

Appointed Executive Secretary Of Armed Services Committee

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (A N P) — A number of prominent Negro citizens appeared in a closed hearing before the Loyalty board of the Fourth U. S. Civil Service Region last Monday in behalf of Joseph H. B. Evans who has recently been appointed to the position of associate executive secretary of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

Under the President's Executive Order 9835, Evans' loyalty has been questioned on the grounds that he was once a member of the National Negro Congress and has also been affiliated with the Southern Negro charged with endorsing and participating in pro-Communist and Communist front meetings and with cooperating with known Communist Party members in sponsoring various pro-Communist meetings. Evans was further accused of associating with Communist and of pro-Communist individuals.

In reply to these charges, Evans admitted that he did attend a meeting of the National Negro congress in Chicago in 1936 as an observer and discussant on the program of the Resettlement administration by whom he was employed at that time as advisor on Racial affairs.

His attendance at this meeting, he declared, was in connection with his duties at that time. As a Negro, he continued naturally he was in sympathy with the announced program of this organization, which included opposition to lynching, abolition of the poll tax, larger opportunities for employment of Negroes in the federal service, better health and housing, non-discrimination in the armed services, etc.

Evans' contact with the National Negro Congress, however, occurred 10 years prior to the time that the organization was listed by the attorney general as a subversive organization.

The new associated executive

secretary of the President's Committee of ETOAS denied emphatically that he has ever been a member of the Communist party or has ever associated with Communist or pro-Communist individuals, or endorsed or operated with known Communist party members in sponsoring any meetings whatsoever.

Everyone who knows Joseph H. B. Evans states that he is one of the city's most upstanding and forthright citizens. That his loyalty to his country should be questioned in any way seems most absurd to anyone who knows or has had any dealings with Evans.

CAYTON
The Courier
Hysteria Sweeping
Country Has Ominous
Ring when It Touches
Race Relations Field

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

FOR one, am glad that President Truman called for a stop to the hysteria which is sweeping the country. It has an ominous ring when it enters into the field of race relations and more people than you know are tested as to their loyalty by their stand on the color problem.

I have been told that many white Government employees in Washington, D. C., are afraid to be seen with Negroes or to sponsor any Negro cause because they might be suspected of being Red. I can believe this on the basis of things I have seen myself.

During the war there was a Negro journalist who wrote a piece on the type of propaganda which was being sent to India about the treatment of the American Negro. As one might suspect this literature was aimed to show the Indians that after

all the Negro in the United States was not getting such a bad deal. Feb. 7-2-49

The agency which was putting out this material was at that time coming up before the Senate for appropriations and didn't want any of its enemies to pick up this piece as a sample of how the Negro press would react to this type of material and thus endanger their appropriation.

The Negro journalist was sent for and, although he did not agree to withdraw his criticism of the agency, he did volunteer to act for the agency as a dollar a year man.

The journalist's name was promptly sent to the Civil Service Commission for clearance and the usual examination as to whether the journalist was loyal began. This investigation ran smoothly for a while until one of the operators chanced upon the fact that this journalist had at one time been married to a white girl.

WITH THIS DISCLOSURE all of the wheels of Civil Service Investigation Department were unloosened. At least three agents were assigned to the case. Friends of the journalist all over town called him about the fact that they had been questioned. Finally after all clues were carefully checked the journalist was called to the main office of the Civil Service Commission, where he was questioned by four men.

After hours of questioning it became clear that the Commission had no evidence against the Communist man: had failed to claim him and his reputation in the community was beyond reproach.

The only tangible thing which had brought on the witch hunt was the fact that he had once been married to a white girl. Then the journalist pointed out that the whole investigation had been stupid. He called attention to the fact that he had been to Europe twice in the last few years and no attempt had been made to see whether or not he had been to the Soviet Union.

HE STATED THAT the investigation had been embarrassing to him in his community and demanded to know why it had been taken to such lengths. Although nothing was said in the meeting later at lunch with

one of the agents he was informed that the fact of the marriage had caused that agency to turn up something on him at any cost. Finally after a wait of some months he was informed that he had been appointed to the position.

This, I am afraid, is not an isolated case. Although it is getting hard to prove, interest in the cause of the Negro or social activities with Negroes is getting more and more dangerous to liberal whites. Another case in point is that of Dr. Louis Wirth of the sociology department of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Wirth has been an outstanding liberal. He has always been square on the Negro problem. Recently it was disclosed that Mr. Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, had been classified by the Army as "Unemployable."

DR. WIRTH WAS also so classified. Dr. Wirth is president of the American Council on Race Relations and his views on the subject are extremely liberal. But in the minds of many Army men association with Negroes is often evidence of Red leanings. This Red scare can and is dangerous to any minority groups, especially Negroes and Jews. We must band together to protect our own and our friends' liberties.

A letter was introduced as evidence in the hearings which was written by Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson to Sen. J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in which the post office head stated that in almost all cases it is "not office practice to appoint the senior qualified men to supervisory jobs."

Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary for the National Association of Colored People, told the Board that New Orleans postal officials had declared that they passed over Negro applicants "for good and sufficient reasons" when confronted with this charge. Mitchell, along with William C. Jason, director of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and Arthur J. Chapin, a national officer of the Alliance, represented the men before the Board.

One of the complainants said his loyalty was being questioned for stating that the Post Office was discriminating against Negroes and Jews in its investigations.

O. John Rogge, former assistant U. S. Attorney General, who represented the complainants, submitted data indicating that 50 per cent of those sent "removal notices" by the Post Office were Negroes and 30 per cent were Jews.

Meanwhile, 15 Negroes, who charged they were denied employment as postal clerks in New Orleans solely because of their race, had their cases aired this week before the Federal Fair Employment Board in a closed hearing.

They testified that Negroes have not only been denied appointments while less qualified whites were hired for postal clerk jobs, but also pointed out that Negro employees for 40 years have been denied appointment as supervisors despite high qualifications and many years

MEMO FROM SENATOR TO EMPLOYEES: We meet our duty to you—
of "am" do likewise—write to President Truman at the White House asking him to modify his Loyalty Order to provide that accused Federal employees be allowed to face their accusers and cross-examine them and that they be permitted to defend themselves from intimidations now going around under the guise of "loyalty" investigations, and you're entitled to it. . . . Chicagoans did that and in the case of James J. S. Keys, Postmaster General Donaldson held a personal hearing April 5, 1949, in which he was told that this as far as we know brought the case to a close, not your Senator or Congressmen.

Rules U.S. Can Fire Workers For Disloyal Utterances

WASHINGTON — President Truman's loyalty program may be used as a tool for firing militant Negro right to make under the First Amendment of the Constitution. Federal employees throughout the country under a District Court ruling which held the Government loyal utterances, but you can disloyal the Constitutional rights to fire miss him from his job," the judge has employees for utterances considered held. 7-9-49

In a sweeping decision, Judge Holtzoff's ruling came on post of.

161 1949

Federal (Texas)

Houston Post Office

Hires Many Negroes

HOUSTON, TEX. (ANP)—Houston's main post office has about as many Negro workers as it does white, the local colored newspaper revealed here last week after making a survey of the department.

The Houston Informer found only one big fault in the operation of the post office:

"Although some 50 percent of its clerk-carrier force is Negro, it has no Negro supervisory or executive personnel."

On the score of this deficiency," the paper, said "its present officials seem a bit embarrassed. They express the conviction that this final step in making the post office a fully democratic organization is near."

Half of the office's 1,650 employees are clerks or carriers. Of this number there are 30 clerks, including two women, Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith and Mrs. Demolesta Batteau. They started work during the war years in the parcel post station.

Negro employees work side by side with the white workers, the paper reported.

PLAN TO FIND JOBS FOR NEGROES TOLD

and Urban League Will
Pool Resources in Project
to Convince Employers

By DORIS GREENBERG

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Sept. 5—Details of a Federal effort to expand job opportunities for Negroes were disclosed here today.

The effort was described at the opening of the annual convention of the National Urban League, which will be a partner in putting it into practice.

Under a special agreement, public employment officers all over the country will be working on the project with officials of the league, a private social welfare agency devoted to improving the status of Negroes.

The agreement was made by the United States Employment Service in keeping with its long-standing policy of seeking to discourage discriminatory hiring practices, it was explained.

Mrs. Thomasina Johnson Norford, minority group consultant for the USES in Washington, said that the cooperative program with the Urban League was the first of several that the Federal agency was planning to help minority groups.

An outline of steps to put the program into operation has already been sent to local employment offices in every state, Mrs. Norford noted.

The plan calls for a pooling of the resources of public employment offices and of the Urban League to fight employers' prejudice against Negroes.

In point after point of a five-page official directive, the USES sets technical data about job-market conditions that will hereafter be shared by the public and the private agencies.

But the crux of the plan, it was admitted, rested in a sentence declaring that joint conferences with employers may be scheduled by representatives of a local employment service and of the league.

Such conferences offer the best hope for convincing employers to hire Negroes, several speakers agreed.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the league, summed up

the advantages of the plan in a sentence.

"The USES men have the entree," he said, "and we have the arguments."

Mrs. Norford and Julius A. Thomas, the league's industrial relations director, said they felt the cooperative plan marked an important advance.

The league, with offices in fifty-five cities and a national staff in New York, has tried for years to break down barriers against Negro workers, Mr. Thomas said.

The last ten years have seen more progress than any other decade in the agency's thirty-nine year history, he added, but still there are large areas of industry where few or no jobs have yet been opened to Negroes.

As the result of an increasingly sympathetic attitude on the part of many employers, it is easier now than it has ever been before to "sell" the idea of hiring Negroes, Mr. Thomas said.

However, the league has had no way of getting to many of these employers, who would act if they were reassured on a few vague fears, he declared.

Thus the opportunity to present its case to companies all over the country that hire through public employment offices is one of the most significant gains the league has obtained, he said.

The public employment offices, for their part, have been charged by law to strive for equal job opportunities for all workers, Mrs. Norford said. However, she explained, in many instances the local counselors have simply "not known what to say" to the employers who declined to hire Negroes.

Moreover, they have sometimes lacked facts and figures to back up their statements that Negroes make good workers, she said, and they have often been unable to give convincing evidence that hiring Negroes need not "mean trouble" among other workers.

Although the USES in Washington no longer has administrative control over local employment offices, which were returned to state control after the war, federal policy is followed on major matters, Mrs. Norford noted.

Mr. Thomas said the league's own special project of placing technically trained Negro "trail-blazers" in skilled jobs never before held by members of their race was producing encouraging results. A special session on this program will be held tomorrow for the 250 delegates attending the conference. The five-day meeting on the campus of the University of Denver will end on Friday.

The Signs Are Multiplying

The 30 percent increase in employees in manufacturing industries in the Southeast since before the war, reported yesterday by the Department of Commerce, is an encouraging indication of the region's progress.

Though not quite up to the national average of 32 percent, the Southeast is doing a great deal better than some other sections—New England, for instance. Great expansion in the Southwest and on the Pacific Coast brings the national average up sharply.

The report shows there now are 249,000 Georgians employed in manufacturing industries as against only 193,000 in 1939, a gain of 29 percent. Georgia was outstripped by increases in Tennessee of 39 percent for the 10-year period, Alabama 46 percent, South Carolina 33 percent and Mississippi 33 percent. North Carolina, the South's most highly industrialized State, showed an increase of only 18 percent.

Georgia and the region are making considerable strides in livestock raising. Farms are being mechanized—the South leads the nation in the percentage increase of tractors. Nonmanufacturing commercial activity has grown by leaps and bounds.

It all means the South gradually is coming into sight of its goal—a balanced agricultural and industrial economy. We've a long way to go yet, but the signs that we're on our way are multiplying.

Here Is Your Opportunity

There is not only plenty of room at the top, but there is more than enough room all along the line if you are ambitious and want to make your life worthwhile.

Youngsters who take a dim view of the future ought to take a look at the facts of life in modern America. Here are some statistics that speak more eloquently than anything we can say.

Among whites, there is 1 doctor to every 843 persons—among Negroes, 1 doctor

to every 4,409 persons; among whites, 1 dentist to every 2,795—among Negroes, 1 dentist to every 12,101; among whites, 1 pharmacist to every 1,714—among Negroes, 1 pharmacist to every 22,815; among whites, 1 lawyer to every 702—among Negroes, 1 lawyer to every 24,997; among whites, 1 social worker to every 2,654—among Negroes, 1 social worker to every 11,537; among whites, 1 engineer to every 644—among Negroes, 1 engineer to every 130,000.

Dixie Negroes Gaining In Top Bracket Jobs

Pittsburgh Courier
161 *Pittsburgh Pa.*

CHICAGO—Despite a drop of half million in Negro population in the South, a February Ebony survey reveals that Dixie today has more colored working men employed in more skilled and more higher-paying jobs than ever before. Typical city covered in the Ebony survey is Louisville, whose 50,000-odd Negroes help turn out that city's annual \$600,000,000 in industrial products.

Plenty of Meat Inspected in 1948

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania
WASHINGTON—Veterinarians and lay meat inspectors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture inspected a record volume of meat last year, reports Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

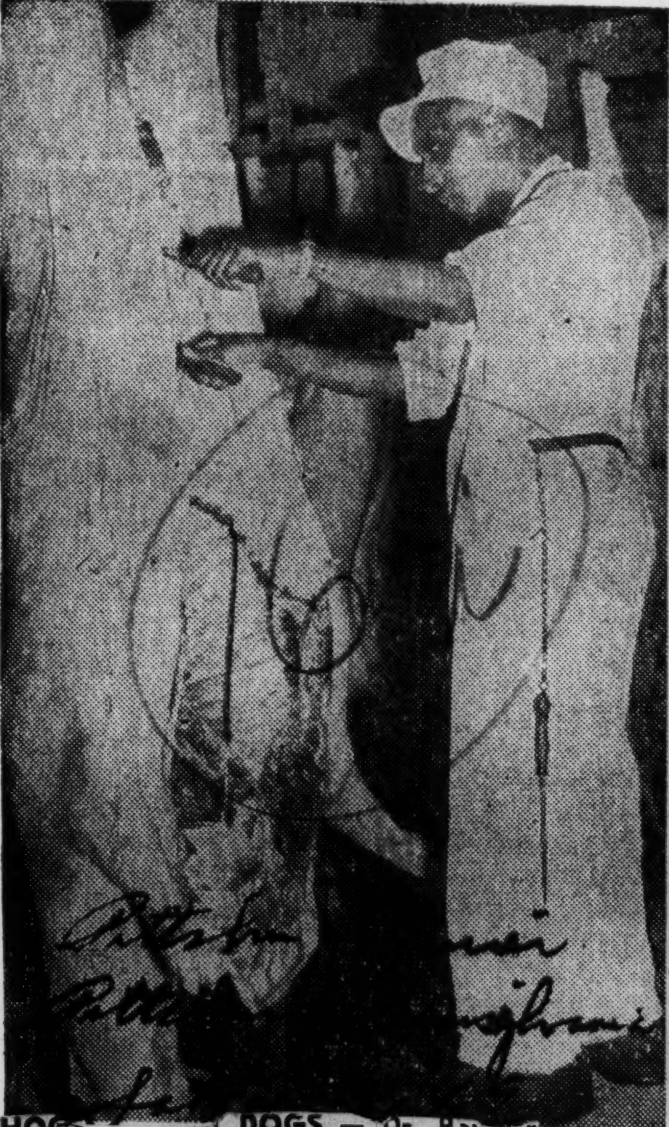
The Secretary says that inspection work was carried out last year at nearly 1,000 slaughtering and meat processing establishments. The number of animals inspected exceeded 86 million. And more than 12 billion pounds of meat from these also were inspected. This was a record volume of operations.

A round purple mark is stamped on meat food products which have been inspected and approved. About two-thirds of all meat sold on our retail market bears this stamp which is the consumer's assurance of purity.

TWO NEGROES ON STAFF

The inspection work is done by a corps of 3,000 white and colored veterinarians and specially trained lay inspectors employed by the Department. Typical of these are Dr. Raymond M. Williams of Chicago and Roger Shumate of Washington, D. C. Both are colored.

The meat inspection law exempts farmers and to some extent retail butchers and dealers who make interstate shipments in serving their own customers. A meat business confined within a single State is not required to have Federal inspection of its products.



Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania
HOGS — Dr. Raymond Williams, employed in the Chicago area as a veterinary meat inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, examines the carcass of a hog. Some time later this hog may

been added to the three Negro secretaries already working in the offices of congressmen. Among them is Miss Juanita Derry, chief Angeles, who was employed last year by Congressman Helen Gahagan Douglas of California. Miss Terry has the distinction of being the first Negro secretary to be appointed to a place in the office of a white representative.

The other two reliable, who are back on duty are Miss Maxine Dargans of New York, secretary to Congressman Adam C. Powell (D., N. Y.) and Miss Christine Ray Davis of Chicago, who serves as secretary to Cong. Dawson.

IN PHILLY OFFICE

It was reported that Mrs. Lillian Amacker Brown of Philadelphia would be working in the office of Cong. Earl Chudoff, democrat of Pennsylvania. However, the office reported that Mrs. Brown was given her choice of working in the Washington office or in congressman's office in Philadelphia. Mrs. Brown chose the latter because her family was located in Philadelphia.

Mr. Dawson's office would make no comment on whom he was considering to fill the position as clerk in the Committee on Appropriations, in the Executive Department, which the Illinois Congressman heads. It has been rumored that John P. Davis of New York and editor of "Our World Magazine" is aspiring for the appointment.

During the war years, Davis worked for a while as legislative assistant in the office of Cong. Vito Marcantonio of New York. During the last campaign he served as director of publicity in the Democratic National Committee in New York.



ma-India theatre where he served as personnel sergeant-major with the 45th Quartermaster battalion mobile unit.

Returning from the war, he continued his studies at Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg, Kans. He graduated in January, 1947, with a degree in education while in Washington he will work toward a masters degree.

The other new secretary is Miss Kathryn O. Wallace of Chicago, who is working in the office of Cong. Wm. L. Dawson of Illinois. Prior to coming to Washington, Miss Wallace worked during the campaign with the National Democratic committee in New York. She has also worked in a New York law office.

She is the National Girl Scout headquarters in her state. She is a public relationist in the educational department of radio station WMCA of New York. She, also has held positions in the servicemen's recreation center in Champaign, Ill., and in the community recreation center of Kalamazoo, Mich.

These three new secretaries have

SIX CAPITAL SECRETARIES EMPLOYED "ON THE HILL"

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Shur. 1-20-49
By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON— (ANP)— With the arrival of Charles J. Clem to take up congressional secretarial duties in the nations' capital last week, the number of Negro secretaries employed on the "hill" has increased to six, five of whom are employed in the House Office building and one in the Senate Office building.

Mrs. Marguerite Ingram of Chicago, became the first Negro to serve as secretary to a senator, when she arrived in Washington last week to work in the office of Senator Paul H. Douglas, democrat of Illinois. Before accepting this position, Mrs. Ingram, served as Secretary to Tom Wright of the Commission

on Human Relations. She has also served as secretary to Dr. Edward J. Sparling of the Roosevelt College, Chicago, and with the Chicago office of the FEPC.

Mrs. Ingram is the mother of 19-year-old, Lynard, who is now studying piano at the Chicago College of Music.

Clem arrived in Washington last Monday to serve as clerk to Congressman Richard W. Bolling, department of the 5th district of Missouri. To accept this position, Clem resigned a job as interviewer in the Division of Employment Security in Kansas City, Mo.

ARMY SERVICE

A native of Chanute, Kansas, Clem served three years in the army, stationed in the China-Bur-

up as a wiener. Roger Shumate, lay inspector of the department, inspects and of "dogs." Mr. Shumate works in the Washington (D. C.) area.—USDA Photo.
Shur. 2-19-49

NEGRO'S FLIGHT FROM THE SOUTH POSES PROBLEM

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Thu. 6-2-49
New York, June 1 (Special)—The National Urban league, in its 1948 annual report, said problems of housing, health, and employment were implicit in the migration from the south of more than 1,200,000 Negroes since 1940. The far west alone received 300,000 of these people, the report said.

The league, which has branches in 58 cities, said guidance and employment and health measures were problems of major importance to Negro youths who expected to compete for industrial jobs, and that "the true measure of our success is found in our service to them." Employers were also asked to maintain sound and democratic hiring policies. *Thu. 6-2-49*

The league said there is a need for a service to a "hard pressed Negro population" in matters of relief, employment, social security and housing, adding:

"We must continue to indoctrinate Negro union membership and top union leadership to the end of preventing retrogression in racial policies and relationships. We must continue our work with housing officials, public and private, to make certain that as more housing becomes available the needs of the Negro population will be recognized and served, and we must certainly continue our emphasis upon education, guidance and support for leadership within the Negro community." *Thu. 6-2-49*

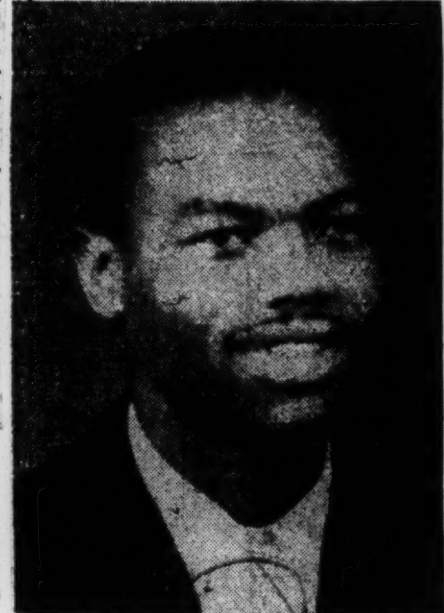
The league listed as among the gains for 1948, the employment of Negroes and the placement of 30 Negroes in Washington "in jobs formerly closed to them—about half the new jobs found with a national grocery concern."

Samuel D. Love Gets Position As G. E. Engineer

Samuel D. Love, Pearl High School graduate, war veteran and a student in Howard University, Washington, D. C., is among five bright young men of Howard who, after graduating in electrical engineering in June, will go to work for the great General Electric Company. The General Electric

selecting these five students, is going to base their starting pay on educational and experience maturity. On that basis, Samuel Love will begin with GE at a salary of \$270 a month. *2nd 3-4-49*
The young Nashvillian is a son of Mrs. Lillian C. Love of 2109 Scovel Street, kindergarten teacher at the 18th Avenue Youth Center. The more noteworthy fact about Mrs. Love, however, is her industry and devotion to a family of six children for many years. She inspired them to love the church and love education. All of them have gone through college and are active in the Methodist Church. Those in Nashville are members of Lee Chapel, 18th and Scovel.

To Work for GE



Samuel D. Love, one of the four worthy sons of Mrs. Lillian C. Love, 2109 Scovel Street, who will graduate from Howard University's School of Engineering in June and go to work for the great General Electric Company at a starting salary of \$270 a month, as an electrical engineer. Young Mr. Love is a Pearl High graduate and a veteran of World War II. *2nd 3-4-49*

SUBVERSIVE TO SEEK RIGHTS?

Loyalty Boards Oust 50 Postal Employees

Post Office Department Loyalty Board hearings have cost more than 50 colored postal workers their jobs in Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Richmond and Cleveland, it was revealed Monday.

The last batch of mass layoffs occurred in Cleveland, where 17 postal workers, all clerks, were notified by letter last week that they have been suspended and dropped from the department's pay roll. *But. 8-6-49*

Fourteen of the latest group to be suspended are colored; two are white. *But. 8-6-49*

Ousted in Cleveland

Some 34 loyalty cases have been studied by the Cleveland Post Office's loyalty board, of which 28 involve colored employees.

The dismissal of the 14 colored workers brings to 16 the total of that minority group let out of the service there.

Two clerks were suspended previous to the mass lay-offs last week. They were Horace E. Elkins, a mail handler in the main post office; and Robert Williams, a railway mail handler.

Father of 8 Suspended

Elkins was suspended last April. The father of eight children, he was recently evicted from his rented home and has found it virtually impossible to find lodgings for his wife and family. Williams was suspended on June 1.

The laid-off Cleveland workers were given only 15 days in which to file appeals before Postmaster General Jesse Donaldson in Washington, according to their notices, which were signed by Cleveland Postmaster Guy R. Lucas.

Among those Clevelanders receiving the notices of suspension were Curtis C. Garvin, president of District 6, of the National Postal Alliance; and Bertram A. Washington, president of the Cleveland branch of the National Postal Alliance and national chairman of the Postal Employees Defense Committee (PEDC).

NAPE Called "Red" Cell

The militant Cleveland branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees has erroneously been referred to by the Government as a unit of the Communist Party, so additional firings in Cleveland are momentarily expected.

In addition to Garvin and Washington, each of whom had served

in the Postal Department for longer than 20 years, the following long-term employees were suspended:

Louis J. Bolden, clerk for 27 years; Samuel L. Gordon, 13 years; Nathaniel B. Bowen, 27 years; Kenyon Hopkins, holder of the Presidential citation for valor while under fire in World War II; Thomas Williams, 25 years;

Theodore Milner, 22 years, a Jewish employee, who has been active in the fight for civil rights; and an unidentified white worker with 20 years' service, who has been active in the fight for rights of colored people.

Board Exonerates Two

Of the original 34 workers accused of disloyalty in Cleveland, only two, Reuben Adams, a motor vehicle driver, and George D. Draper, a carrier, have been exonerated.

Appeals were immediately filed by all of the suspended men; and it was indicated that if they are not sustained by the Postmaster General, their next appeal would be directed to the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board.

The letters which notified the 17 men of their suspension avoided specifying in just what ways they were found disloyal, stating only there were "reasonable grounds for believing" the employee was disloyal to the Government.

Men's "Loyalty" Upheld

In a statement to the press, Mr. Washington, NAPE president, declared:

"Why have 19 Cleveland Postal employees been suspended and branded 'disloyal?' What is the crime they have committed? Why have they been sentenced to unemployment which must inevitably follow the designation of 'subversive?' Disloyal to whom? Disloyal to what? What are the standards for disloyalty?"

"I speak from my personal knowledge of these men that comes with long years of daily association, and I challenge any person in the city of Cleveland to step forward and point to the act, or the utterance, or anything else in the lives of these 19 men

and say, 'This is why you are disloyal.'"

"On the basis of their record of opposition to the official anti-Semitic and anti-colored policy of the Government and particularly the Post Office Department, and their condemnation of all forms of racial and religious bigotry and discrimination, both in and out of the federal service, I plead guilty along with these men to the following charges of disloyalty:

"Disloyal to Bigotry

"We are guilty of disloyalty to the above mentioned bias of Federal government.

"We are guilty of disloyalty to the Ku Klux Klan policies of the Un-American Activities Committee.

"We are guilty of disloyalty to those policies whereby the 81st Congress appropriates billions of dollars for arms and military pacts to 'protect' democracy abroad, and does nothing about lynching, poll tax, and unfair employment practices at home.

"We are guilty of disloyalty to the State Department policy of oppression and exploitation of colonial peoples for the benefit of a white world empire.

"We are guilty of associating with people who want democracy in this generation.

"These are the 'crimes' for which we are given a most drastic form of punishment—a punishment that must be shared by our wives and children, and others who may be dependent upon us for food and shelter. This is the America in which we live today."

"Puts Obstacles in Way"

"The reality of the situation is that Federal Government through its various agencies is more than simply apathetic to the struggles of colored Americans for their full emancipation.

"With deliberation and malice aforethought, new obstacles are placed by government in the path of the colored people's march to freedom. And a new excuse is now conjured up by a loyalty board for a new type of racial discrimination.

"How else can you explain that 90 percent of the victims of the loyalty program are either colored persons or Jews? Twenty-eight colored workers accounted for an astounding percentage of Cleveland's total of 34 loyalty cases."

1st Court Suit Lost

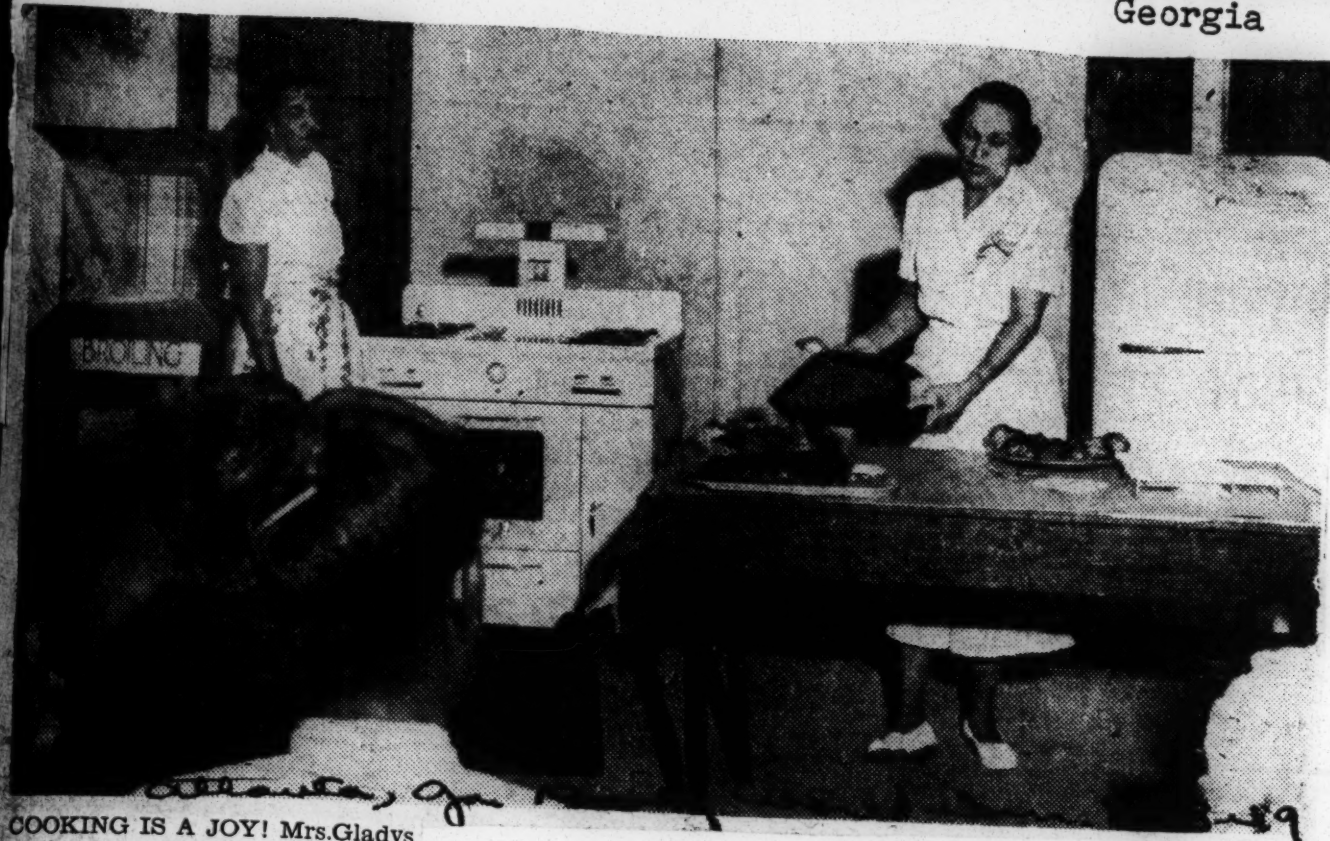
Although the Postal Workers Defense Committee headed by Mr. Washington recently lost the first legal battle against loyalty proceedings in District Court in Washington, an appeal is pending; and the case may even be fought to the Supreme Court.

Through O. John Rogge, liberal attorney, the group had contended that the loyalty order under which more than 50 colored work-

ers have lost their jobs in the segregation Church; and on Saturday was an encroachment by day at the Phyllis Wheatley Association the Executive branch of government-socialism the administrative board into the Legislative branch. *of the PEDC met.*

Meanwhile the Cleveland NAACP has rallied to the defense of the suspended workers and two meetings have been held to lay plans for a huge mass meeting to acquaint the public with the facts in the case.

A joint NAPE-NAACP defense committee meeting was held last Thursday at Mt. Zion Con-



COOKING IS A JOY! Mrs. Gladys Powell, home economics expert, demonstrates how to cook a good, nourishing meal, in easy, workless, manner. The cooking school, titled "Portraits in Cooking" was sponsored by the Atlanta Gas Light Company at the St. Mark AME Church.

At left Mrs. Evelyn House Scretchins home economics teacher at Booker Washington High, who assisted Mrs. Powell, and in the background is one of the new Hardwick gas ranges and a silent gas refrigerator. A full course dinner, including desert, was cooked at the crowded demonstration.

Mrs. Powell, as far as known, is the only Negro employed in such a professional capacity by a utility company in the South. She also teaches Gas Company customers the proper use of newly bought ranges.

(H-P Adv. Photo by Hawkins)

Wages Of Domestics Going Down Because Of Locations

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Wages of domestic workers are going down in many places as the working hours increase.

Because of the competition which industry gave during the war to the domestic field, wages were increased, and there was general improvement of working conditions in most places. Domestic helpers were almost placed on a regular schedule.

There is a reversal of this trend, now, however. In many places, the position of the domestic is that of a "semi-slave." There is an increasing demand that the workers "live-in" with an offer of sub-standard wages. The domestics are finding that they are being offered very little time off, and are asked to work unusually long hours.

EMPLOYMENT SET-UP

Concern over the situation has caused Mrs. Mahalie Holman of Louisville to give up the employment service which she has operated for 15 years. Mrs. Holman is well known for her efforts to improve the lot of the domestic worker. She organized the Domestic Workers' club. Mrs. Holman also ran a training school for domestic workers.

It is difficult to organize domestic workers because of the divergence of their working locations. Also, there is a tendency among the workers to be complacent and disband if they receive the "rights" which they demand.

With the increase of the many labor saving devices on the market for today's homemaker, the demand for additional help in the home is decreasing — the domestic helper is not as indispensable as she once was.

As long as there is a need at all, however, the employers and employees must reach some working terms before a complete deadlock is

reached. Wages must be increased, hours must have a maximum; this should not be impossible in a modern society. Domestic workers should make an effort to become efficient in the skills demanded of the work. An efficient worker has a better chance of securing the terms desired by her.

NEGRO'S STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT RISES SHARPLY

BY CARL WIEGMAN

[This is the second in a series of articles on Negroes in Chicago.]

"Last to be hired, first to be fired."

This saying, long applied to the Negroes, is much less true today. However, during July of this year, than it was 10 years ago. The Negroes of Chicago have made spectacular gains in employment, entering many new fields.

Many of the gains result from the war-time labor shortage. In March, 1940, there were 80,347 Negroes employed in Cook and Du Page counties. This was 4.9 per cent of the total number of workers. By January, 1945, there were 222,600 Negro workers in the area, or 11.7 per cent of the total, according to reports of the United States employment service.

Gains Made in Industry

A large part of the war time gains were made in the smaller and older industrial and commercial establishments. In these, many white workers quit to take better paying jobs in large war plants or to get more favorable classifications in the draft. Their places were taken by Negroes. As the smaller plants also moved into war production, competent Negro workers were moved up to better paying jobs and their seniority was confirmed by labor union contracts.

Their entry into the smaller plants proved to be an advantage for the Negroes after V-J day because these plants converted almost immediately to peace time production.

The Chicago Urban league reported that significant war time gains in Negro employment were made in the following industries:

Transportation equipment..	1.6
Electrical machinery	0.3
Machinery	1.2
Printing and publishing....	1.2
Public utilities	2.0
Government	8.2

Employment conditions remained fairly steady thru 1946, but cutbacks in production heavily upon Negroes in 1947, the Urban league reported.

136 New Fields Opened

The league found that in 1947 Negroes made up 35 per cent of the unemployed. In 1948 there was a further decline in employment, but during the year the league placed Negroes with 136 firms in jobs where they had not been employed previously.

The state labor department estimates that workers other than whites now make up 12 per cent of Chicago's available labor force. However, during July of this year, 46 per cent of those drawing unemployment compensation benefits were in that classification. The percentage dropped to 41 in August and to 36 in September.

Labor department officials said the decline in Negro jobless insurance recipients did not reflect an improvement in the employment situation. Instead, the decline was caused by the exhaustion of benefits to which many Negro workers were entitled. Negroes continue to hold most of the less attractive and poorly paid jobs in the Chicago labor market. This was shown in a recent report of the Chicago Community Inventory of the University of Chicago, which studied incomes of families in the city and metropolitan area.

Average Negro Income Lower The survey showed that the median income of white families in the metropolitan area was \$4,445 in 1948. The median income for Negroes was \$2,903. The difference in incomes reflects differences in education, occupational experience, opportunity for well-paid employment, and other factors," said the report.

Another study by the same organization showed that 4.4 per cent of the white persons in the metropolitan area labor force were unemployed in May, 1949. At the same time, 12.9 per cent of the Negroes in the labor force were out of work. The same report showed that in March, 1940, 12.6

Per Cent of Negroes employed 1940 1945 per cent of the white persons and 34.4 per cent of the Negroes were jobless.

In the last few years the Urban league industrial department has concentrated on efforts to place Negroes in employment fields where they had made few inroads prior to the war. These include retail establishments transportation companies, commercial institutions, and the building trades. The league has tried hard to persuade merchants to hire Negroes as sales clerks. Two purposes are behind this campaign, explained Sidney Williams, executive secretary of the league.

Seek Chance to Further Unity "One purpose is to open more job opportunities to Negroes," he said. "The other purpose is to enlarge the channels of communication between the races. A woman shopper in a store may never have had a favorable contact with any Negro. If she were served by a courteous, efficient Negro clerk, her attitude toward the race might undergo a change for the better."

Williams cited the example of Negro bus drivers, who were hired for the first time by the Chicago Motor Coach company in 1943. By their ability to handle a difficult job and their courtesy under trying conditions they have earned the respect of many persons who formerly had unfriendly feelings toward all Negroes, he said.

The coach company now employs 109 Negro drivers among its force of nearly 900. The Negro drivers have proved to be "good and safe" and are used on many lines, the company reported. Negroes also are employed as platform men [drivers and conductors] of Chicago Transit authority cars and buses. Officials of the authority could not state the number of such workers, explaining that the law creating the authority forbids discrimination on racial grounds and no records are kept to show an employee's race.

Job Training in School An important factor in employment of Negroes has been the training given at the Dunbar Trade school, 4401 S. St. Lawrence av. The 1,800 students at the school follow a general high school course for two years, then take aptitude tests and choose a trade specialty for their last two

years.

Clifford J. Campbell, director of the school, said his graduates have little trouble finding jobs in secretarial work, needlecrafts [except millinery], welding, foundry work, sheet metal work, and shoe rebuilding.

"Some graduates, however, have disheartening experiences," Campbell added. "Last June we graduated six aircraft engine mechanics. They passed the civil aeronautics administration and received licenses, but they are still waiting for jobs."

A recent report to Gov. Stevenson by the Illinois Interracial commission showed that Negroes still have made little progress in certain fields of employment. The commission queried 1,601 firms in Illinois on their employment policies. Replies showed that 65.7 per cent of the firms employed less than 5 per cent Negroes, Japanese, Chinese, etc., and 72.7 per cent of the firms employed less than 10 per cent.

Many Employ No Negroes

Forty-five per cent of the Chicago firms queried advised the commission they do not employ a single Negro worker. The report also showed that half of the Negroes employed by the 1,601 Illinois firms are engaged in common labor or service occupations.

"The work a man does, the conditions under which his work is done, and the wages he receives for doing it, determine in great measure the circumstances of his life; the house he lives in, the clothes he wears, the food he eats, and his recreation," said the report, written by Martin H. Bickham, chairman of the commission.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:
Thursday, December 29, 1949
Part 1—Page 3

"If the industrial community bars some workers for nontechnical and nonrelevant reasons, then the state will have to support them by unemployment compensation or work relief or direct relief."

Negroes Fight for FEPC

Negro organizations have fought for a state fair employment practices law, which was beaten in the last session of the general assembly. Some of their leaders, however, are aware that such a law would fall short of its desired effect unless backed up by public opinion. They know that the goal of fair employment practices will be reached only after a long campaign among union members, employers, and the public.

In the meantime, they agree that the best propaganda is the example of individual conduct. Every good Negro worker improves the future job opportunities of his sons and grandsons.

Passes CPA Exam



Hiram Langford Pittman, accounting instructor at the Chicago Cortez W. Peters Business college, was notified last week he passed the May examination for certified public accountants. He thus became one of the approximate 15 Negro CPAs in the nation, of these Chicago has six. Mr. Pittman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Pittman of Omaha, Neb., and a graduate of the University of Nebraska.

GANDY

**First Negro Foreman
In Indianapolis P.O.**

INDIANAPOLIS — Postmaster George J. Riss announced here last week that the first Negro carrier foreman would be appointed in the local post office soon. Riss was speaking before a membership meeting of the local National Postal Alliance branch.

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WILLARD Townsend
Chicago Defender



The Negro And American Industry

IN THE labor reports that are coming across my desk, the December issue of "Labor Reports" carried an article by Mark Starr captioned, "The Negro's Stake in the Future of American Industry." *Sat-1-13-49*

Mr. Starr is undoubtedly the outstanding leader of liberals in the American trade union movement. For many years he has hammered away against race discrimination in the AFL and done yeoman service in his own international union, making it, unquestionably, one of the finest labor organizations in the trade union movement throughout the world.

During my early days in the labor movement, it was the writings of Mark Starr that attracted my attention, and it was his guidance along with that of the present U. S. Senator, Paul H. Douglas, that helped me along the road and enabled me to by-pass many of the pitfalls a number of neophyte labor leaders are unable to avoid.

It is against this background and because of my high personal regard for Mr. Starr that I have requested his permission to pass on this splendid article in serial form. My fervent desire is that the readers of this column not only read it very carefully, but pass it on to their friends.

"Because work relationships in mill, mine, office and factory are basic, it is important that race prejudice and discrimination be eliminated in this field of economic and industrial relations which determine the way in which we obtain food, clothing and shelter. It ought to be completely unnecessary to think that the Negro's stake in American industry should be any different from that of any of his fellow American citizens, most of whom, indeed, cannot count so many generations of their fathers as residents in this republic.

"But we fall short of our American ideals and men and women are unfairly basking in the glow of self-approval, the monologist in the club car will cite the honors given to the fine fistic power of Joe Louis, the baseball eminence of Jackie Robinson, the fame of Marian Anderson, and so on. This self-approval deceives because to give to the brilliant individual a belated recognition is far from the provision of equal opportunity in education and vocational training, and in industry and commerce. And no one looking at the USA in the year 1948 can feel that the work of the National Urban League is completed. Decent men and women of every racial origin must feel that our pretensions of moral and economic leadership among the two billion people of this planet are phony until we have expelled that alien Jim Crow from our American community. Among many such comments available, there is the report in The Listener (official organ of the British Broadcasting Company), July 15, 1948, of a talk by David Potter: 'America needs to meet this challenge not only for its own sake, but also because it is essential to assure our friends all over the world that we hold no double standard of democracy, and to disarm Soviet critics who have followed the example set by the Nazis in seizing upon the Negro question as a convenient stick with which to beat the United States. Most of all, the American people need to deal with this question constructively in order to dissolve those disruptive forces which will certainly come into full play if 13,000,000 Americans ever become convinced that the promises of democracy do not apply to them.'

"The future of American industry depends upon increased productivity translated into an improved standard of life for the majority of the people of the United States, a third of whom are still denied decent living. This means

lower prices, not higher profits. Our industrial future and even our chance of survival as a human race depend upon cooperation between all races and people. The outside world will not listen to our words in July 4th orations but will watch our deed of racial discrimination, the chances of international cooperation and goodwill will be seriously reduced. If one-tenth of the apples in the barrel are touched by the maggot of bigotry, the remaining cannot remain uncontaminated for long. For the sake of the whole community, such rank injustice must go.

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Elks Order Purchases
7-Store NYC Building
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (NNPA)—The Order of Elks of the World, Inc., with headquarters in Washington, has purchased for investment the Monterey Apartments, from J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the organization. *Sat-1-13-49*

The apartment is a seven-story building housing 36 families at 351 West 114th St. Assessed for \$180,000, the property is 68 by 118 by 130 feet, has frontages on Morningside and Manhattan Aves. and contains a self-service elevator. It will continue under the management of the Morgenthau-Seixas Company. *1-8-49*

WILLARD Townsend
Chicago Defender



The Negro and American Industry — Part III

IT is well to remember that united action between white and colored workers is not new in American history. The indentured white immigrant and the kidnapped Negro had much in common. Despite the vigorous efforts in Colonial America of planters and merchants to keep them apart, white servants and Negroes fled together from common oppression to seek a common freedom. One notice which appeared in the **Pennsylvania Gazette** of September 10, 1747, read: 'Ran away from the Subscriber—A White Man and a Negro, it is supposed they are gone together.' Another notice in the issue of October 8, 1747, read: 'There went away with Ann Wainwright, White Servant, a Negro Slave Woman belonging to June Bailard.' (p. 21 **History of the Labor Movement in the U. S., P. S. Foner.**) The forty slave plots to rebel in Colonial America included joint efforts to rebel.

"It would be interesting to find out if white workers participated in Nat Turner's rebellion, August, 1831, only 70 miles from this city of Richmond. The orthodox historians too often ignore such incidents because of their unconscious race and class bias. *Chicago Defender*

"I am glad that the labor unions are joining in the good work of smashing group discriminations. The AFL and CIO have distributed millions of copies of 'They Got the Blame' (a reprint from **True Comics** explaining the scapegoat theory). Labor conferences have been run by the Workers Education Bureau and the American Labor Education Service to discuss ways and means of combatting racial discrimination. The AFL, at its 64th convention, went on record against anti-Semitism and Negro discrimination, and the CIO, in its journals, has done a first-rate educational job. Labor should know from bitter experience in Europe that the Jew and Negro baiters are the union haters also. The chiefs of the USO in wartime thought it controversial to distribute a Public Affairs Pamphlet which shows how foolish is race prejudice and

proves the basic unity of the human race, but the labor unions could hardly be expected to endorse such pussyfooting about the great ideals of the American Republic.

"Toleration suggests putting up with people who are different from us. We should move over to a positive position and insist that the United States is great precisely because so many nationalities and races have enriched it by their work of mind and muscle. Xenophobia surely has no place in the United States. So many nations have contributed to make us a nation of nations. We are, indeed, on this account most prepared to graduate into full activity as part of the United Nations which have overcome Hitler and, at the present we must plan to build cooperation among the peoples of the world. We should rejoice in the variety of our racial stocks. Let us quote to the little-minded, myopic victims of ignorance Melvin B. Tolson's verse: 'A blind man said, 'Look at the niggers'. And I saw Black Samson mowing down Hessians with a scythe at Brandywine, Marian Anderson bewitching continents with the talisman of art, Douglass hurling philippics of freedom from tombstones, Private Brooks dying at the feet of MacArthur in Bataan.'

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DES MOINES FIRM BREAKS RACE BARRIER

The Iowa Statesman, Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 8-26-48

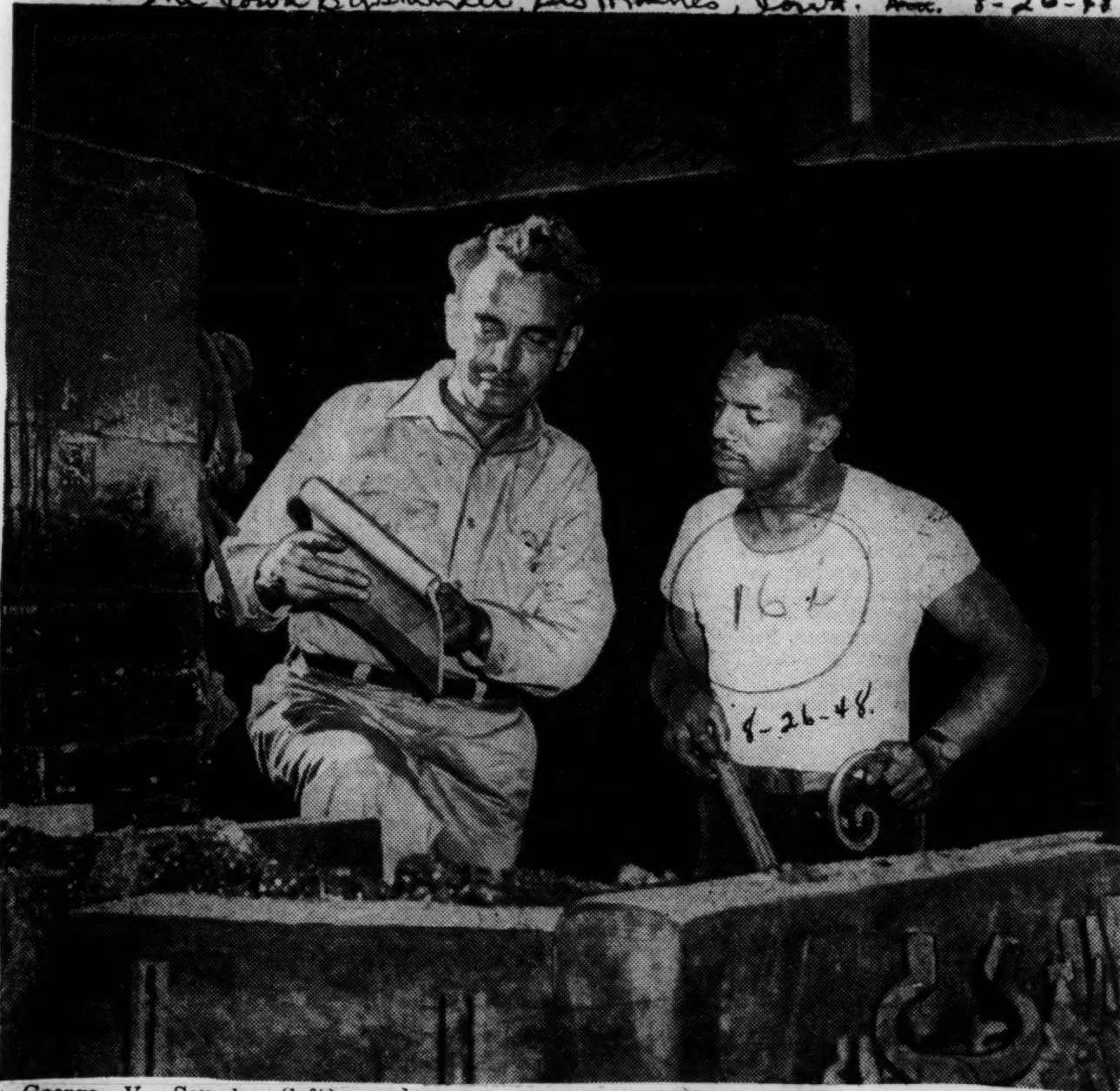
GENEVA DAVIS

When the Des Moines Railway company raised its rates recently and began the use of tokens, a staff of token sellers was employed and stationed on downtown corners for the accommodation of street car patrons purchasing the tokens during the rush hours daily from 3:45 to 5:40 p. m.

In the group of young women is one Negro token saleslady, Mrs. Geneva Davis of 1149 Ascension street, who has been stationed on the northeast corner of Fifth and Grand Avenue since the recent change in fares. She wears the new railway company's cap and carries the leather shoulder bag which is filled with tokens and passes which she sells to the public.

Business on her corner has been pretty good, Mrs. Davis revealed. She likes dealing with her public which is in most cases, in a hurry to buy the tokens. Making change fast and accurately so that the customer may catch the waiting bus or car is the most important factor in her new job. She sees many of her friends—but does not have much time for chatting.

She greets all of her customers with a smile and doesn't mind how many rush her to buy the tokens. "Everyone is so nice to deal with," Mrs. Davis commented.



George V. Semple (left), and Manuel M. Calderon, co-owners of the Capitol City Wrought Ironsmiths, at 2021 E. Grand avenue, enjoy an expanding business and find their policy of hiring Negro as well as white welders is paying dividends in customer goodwill. (Photo Courtesy of Sun. Register).

Many businesses have unique features which appeal to customer and prove helpful in getting trade, printed in the Des Moines Sunday Register, August 22.

The Capitol City Wrought Ironsmiths, of 2021 E. Grand ave., pays no attention to race or creed, and this is the feature which has helped it gain much public favor.

One of the co-owners of the busi-

ness is Manuel M. Calderon, a Negro; the other is George V. Semple. Both are veterans and their employees are veterans as well. They employ four workers—three Negro and one white.

Most important of all, they feel from their own standpoint and from that of many customers as well, is the fact that they opening up job opportunities for Negroes where skilled workers of that race have been especially restricted before.

Calderon and Semple employ three welders and two are Negroes. The latter were unable to work at their trade previously because of racial prejudice. And now Semple and Calderon are looking for two more Negro—or white—welders.

"A lot of people have gone out of their way to give us business because of our policy in employing Negroes as welders," Semple said.

"We never have run into a single case where our plan was a handicap. Many people ask us if we are the place where Negroes are employed as welders, and then give us their business because we are."

Semple and Calderon met through their mutual activities in the American Veterans of World War II (Amvets). Both are state officers—Calderon the adjutant and Semple public relations officer.

Calderon, a captain with the 5th Army in the North African campaign lives at 1349 Jefferson ave.

Semple, a veteran of both World War I and II, was a chief boat-

wartime courses—and then could not find employment, despite the great demand for these craftsmen. In recent months one had been employed as a common laborer; the other worked at a junk yard.

Their business is booming. An expansion of 300 per cent has come with orders from four states. Most of their work now is ornamental railings for porches and buildings.

Soon they expect to expand into heavier iron rail and fire escape construction. *Des Moines, Iowa.*

Calderon directs work at the shop and Semple handles sales. Semple formerly was a commercial artist and advertising man. His ability to make quick sketches, showing prospective customers how railings will look, is a great asset. Their work is custom work, too, rather than stock type manufacturing. Their Negro welders had taken

*Business Expanded
Des Moines, Iowa.*

Calderon has worked for many years in wrought iron trade. He opened his own shop after the war, and the business expanded rapidly. He talked to his friend Semple about a partnership. They agreed and incorporated. Calderon is president and Semple vice-president of the firm, in the one-story brick building which also houses the Little Pelton broom factory.

Hiring of P. O. Clerk Ordered by FEP Board

Ag. American
Post. 8-13-49

WASHINGTON

Paul Saizan, a disabled veteran, must be offered employment as a clerk in the New Orleans Post Office with seniority dating from 1946, the President's FEP Board ruled last week.

Saizan was released from the Civil Service red tape, Mr. Mitchell said.

He also opined that much of this thinking by the Board comes from Judge Annabelle Matthews, a member, and Laidell C. Lawhorn, executive secretary.

Board's Ruling

The FEP Board ruled:

"On a review of their records, it does not appear that the eligible selected was superior to Mr. Saizan in practical qualifying civilian experience and Army service."

"Mr. Saizan has more education than the eligible who was selected. No adequate reason was given for passing over Mr. Saizan."

If Mr. Saizan is rejected by the New Orleans postmaster, the Board's recommendation is subject to enforcement by President Truman.

14 Other Cases

The Saizan case was presented to the FEP Board by Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, whose office is in Washington.

He sharply criticized the Board for not making a finding of discrimination in 14 other similar cases in which all these complaints, except one, were war veterans.

Mr. Mitchell was assisted in the hearings on June 28 by William Jason and Arthur J. Chapital, representing the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Ruling on Other Cases

In its statement on the other cases the Board said:

"The Board finds that in all cases the Civil Service rule relating to selection of one of the three highest available eligibles was followed;

"That all eligibles were considered in connection with three appointments; that no non-veteran eligibles had been appointed with a lower rating than a veteran, until after such veteran eligible had been considered for at least three separate appointments; and

"That both white and colored eligibles were appointed from the certificates."

Board Influenced by CSC

This action of the Board shows

At the hearing, Judge Matthews expressed the opinion that remedies provided by the Board should be confined to specific cases instead of broad reforms. Mr. Lawhorn submitted a secret 40-page report on his investigation.

Representatives of the complainants charged that when he visited New Orleans, Mr. Lawhorn said the Board did not intend to change community patterns. He denied the charge.

Aide Denies Charge

Eight of the complainants are now working in the Post Office Department, but two of these have only temporary employment. Those with permanent appointments are working in the railway mail service and the post office in Los Angeles.



JOHN C. CATLIN

Afro-American Catlin Passes Md. *Sat. 12-18-49* Plumbing Exam *161*

BALTIMORE

After an eight-year effort, during which he took five examinations, John C. Catlin, veteran plumber of 1216 E. Biddle St., recently became the first colored Baltimorean to pass the State Board of Plumbing examination.

He expects to receive his certificate early next week.

Mr. Catlin, who has spent 20 years in the plumbing field, attributes his overdue success to the fact that a new board was recently appointed.

Board More Liberal

The board, headed by Frank A. Reger, passed Mr. Catlin the first time he took his examination under their supervision. The previous board turned him down four times.

Since 1941 the Urban League's industrial section and other interested persons, including Furman L. Templeton, then connected with the league, have been attempting to get the board to grant a journeyman's permit to a colored plumber.

The board has circumvented the issue by requiring that applicants for the test submit two letters of recommendation from master plumbers.

Plumbers Refused Letters

The master plumbers have refused to give these letters to colored men.

Mr. Catlin, who worked as a journeyman plumber at Edgewood Arsenal during the war, and paid dues to plumbers union, Local 48, took the examination under the new board on Nov. 3.

State's Oldest Twins?



~~Michigan Free Press.~~ Free Press Photo
 Mrs. John C. Johnson, of 608 Erskine, and her brother, Cornettus Edwoods, of Philadelphia, believe they are Michigan's oldest living twins. The pair will be 90 next Feb. 19. Mrs. Johnson has lived in Detroit for 33 years. Her brother, a retired linotype operator, lived in Bay City until his retirement.

R. R. JOB BILL PROPONENT CLAIMS LIFE THREATENED

St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Missouri
4-22-49
Poor Turnout At
The Hearing

By ROBERT S. COBB

St. Louis Argus Correspondent

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — April 18 — The Anti-Negro "Full Crew Bill" now before the Missouri House remains a matter of much concern to hundred of railway workers. House Bills Nos. 145 and 216 re-classify and redefine the various phases of employment in the railway industries. Under Bill No. 216, the term "brakeman" is defined as one who assists the conductor in aiding passengers and other related work, which is the duty that is ordinarily done by porters. Generally speaking, the duty of the brakeman is working with the conductor, but not in the same sense as the porter. The term "porter" is not defined at all.

In the event the bill passes, the porter can be entirely eliminated and the brakeman may assume his former duties. Representatives for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which A. Philip Randolph is president, attended the committee hearing to oppose this measure. Those representatives were T. D. McNeal who is the International Field Organizer, and E. J. Bradley, third International vice president. An agreement between these representatives and the author of the bill was reached and a substitute bill was to be introduced to the committee which would re-define the type of jobs employees will do.

The next hearing is scheduled for May 4 at 8 o'clock in Room 400. *St. Louis, Mo.*

One of the representatives from the Railroad Company made this statement to the four Negro representatives, that he received a telephone call before leaving for the hearing threatening his life. The call was to have come from the railway station in Kansas City, Mo. *4-22-49. W.*

Colored representatives were on hand to oppose the bill. Representative Green of St. Louis, Mo., was directly chosen by the Brotherhood of the Sleeping Car Porters to represent them.

Negroes, generally except those aforesaid mentioned failed to

make a showing at the hearing.

Say Mixed Workers Top Segregated Ones

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — William L. Crump, 42 Lincoln University (Mo.) graduate, is the author of a graduate study at Northwestern University, recently released, revealing that both employers and employees believe Negroes are better producers in interracial rather than segregated work units.

Breaks Job Ban With Urban League Help, Then Makes Jobs For Others



By DOROTHY H. DAVIS

(Public Relations Director, Urban League of Kansas City)

A NEGRO-owned and operated electrical business in Kansas City, Mo., exists today because of a combination of the factors which produce success: a plan, sufficient preparation and good salesmanship.

De Armond Stewart, a native Missourian, studied physics at Lincoln University at Jefferson City. His interest turned to radio electricity, and he was able to gain practical skills by working at a broadcasting station and later by operating an appliance and radio repair business.

Between teaching terms in public schools, he continued his studies at the University of Nebraska, the Lincoln (Neb.) Engineering School, the National Radio Institute in Washington, D. C., and the University of Wisconsin. Added to his academic training was the experience he gained with the Army Engineer Corps in supervising the electrical maintenance work of his outfit.

When Stewart came to Kansas City after the war, he was hired as an instructor by a trade school for veterans. But Stewart wanted to go into the electrical business. There was a belief in Kansas

that a Negro could not get an electrician's license—because many years ago, Negroes were even refused applications, and in recent years, those who had taken the examinations failed without knowing what score they made.

Overcomes Obstacle

It was customary in Kansas City—and in many other cities—that the city inspectors, all of whom are union electricians, did not want a Negro to have a license. This obstacle had to be overcome.

A group of nine men, including Stewart, who were interested in becoming electricians, banded themselves together to see what they could do about it. Some of them had heard that the Urban League of Kansas City had given helpful advice to Negro motion picture operators in Kansas City, who later attained union status and thus are allowed to work.

passed also.) As a result, he is licensed as a contractor and can undertake any kind of electrical job.

Stewart now has opened opportunities for others. He hires regularly four skilled workmen. During the past summer, he provided experience for a student taking part in the internship program of Tuskegee Institute.

Work Highly Praised

Oddly enough, some of Stewart's customers are recommended to him by the city inspectors. His work has been given high praise by the local power and light company. A company official told an Urban League staff member, without knowing his interest in the matter, "Stewart is one of the best electricians in Kansas City."

Now, in 1949, two years after Stewart and his friend began their studies of the code, a Negro youth in Kansas City who desires to specialize in the electrical field sees the possibilities of an outlet for his talents.

Meanwhile the Urban League of Kansas City is still at work trying to do the even more difficult job of convincing the electricians union that Negroes should be admitted so that a Negro electrician could look forward to employment with any electrical business in the city.

HIGH POWER of electrical appliances and current producers is no problem to De Armond Stewart, who employs several electricians in his business. Stewart obtained master electrician's license with aid of Kansas City Urban League.

So the League's director of industrial relations, Lounneer Pemberton, was called in to meet with the group. He told them that they should study and know their work so well that they could pass the stiff examinations which are given on the electrical code.

Meanwhile, Pemberton contacted the city licensing officials and stimulated their interest.

The next time the tests were given, De Armond Stewart took them and passed. (Since then, another member of the group has

They Made It....

Urban League Helps Elmer Green Make A Go Of It In Grand Rapids

By PAUL PHILLIPS

Grand Rapids Urban League

ELMER Green's success story is not only that of the young man who "made good," but of a determination to do so.

Green, 33 years of age, is a native of Grand Rapids, Mich., and in finding employment in his given field, he has broken the precedent of previous years where young people with specialized training were forced for lack of opportunity, to seek jobs in far distant cities.

Elmer spent two years of study at Ferris Institute in an effort to realize a life-long ambition. This course of study was interrupted by the war when in December 1942, Green was inducted into the Army.

He was married in 1940 to Betty Mason and had one child at the time of his induction. He gives full credit to his wife for working to support the family while he was in service.

After serving two years overseas with various medical detachments, he was discharged in 1945. Despite the additional burdens of family responsibility — he had three children now—Green and his wife, Betty, were willing to make the sacrifices necessary to permit him to pursue his studies at Ferris Institute under the G. I. Bill. In 1947, he received his diploma as a registered pharmacist.

The determined young man immediately began casting about to find employment in his field in Grand Rapids and nearby cities. These efforts were not successful and Green, feeling that he had a marketable skill, came to the Grand Rapids Urban League where emphasis is placed on "preparedness."

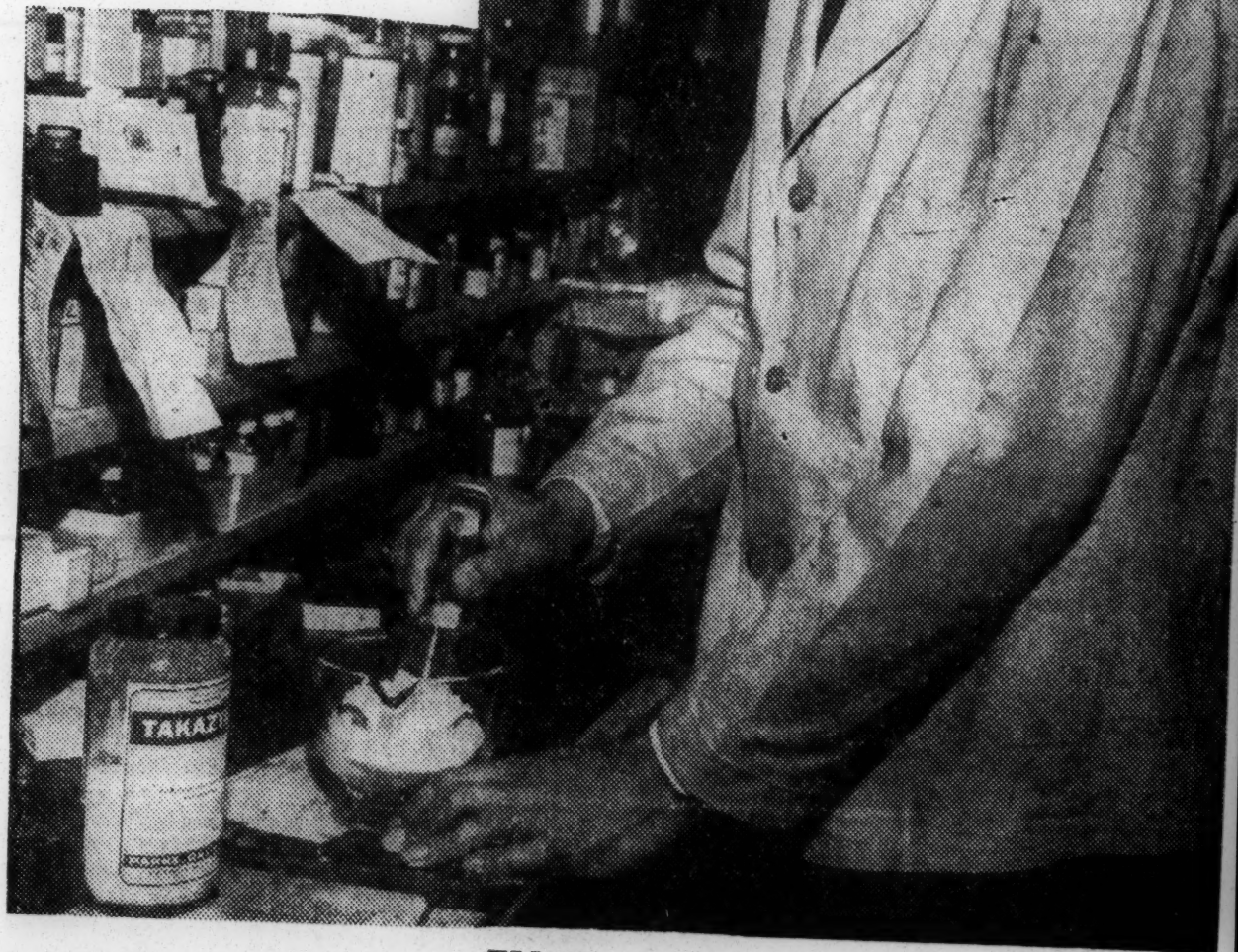
Several contacts were made by the executive and finally one public-spirited citizen, Carl B. Loveland, owner of a local chain of drug stores, consented to employ Green in one of his stores.

The store chosen is situated in an all-white neighborhood, where in addition to being the first of his race to find employment in the field of pharmacy, there was the possibility of antagonism on the part of customers because of his color.

A determination to overcome any and all difficulties is part and parcel of the character of Elmer Green, so after a few months of employment, the store manager said, "Elmer is working out swell. He is highly competent and the public likes him—and in all, he's one of the best pharmacists we have had."

Elmer Green has been employed at the Loveland Drug Store for about two years, and in April 1949, he became manager of the store.

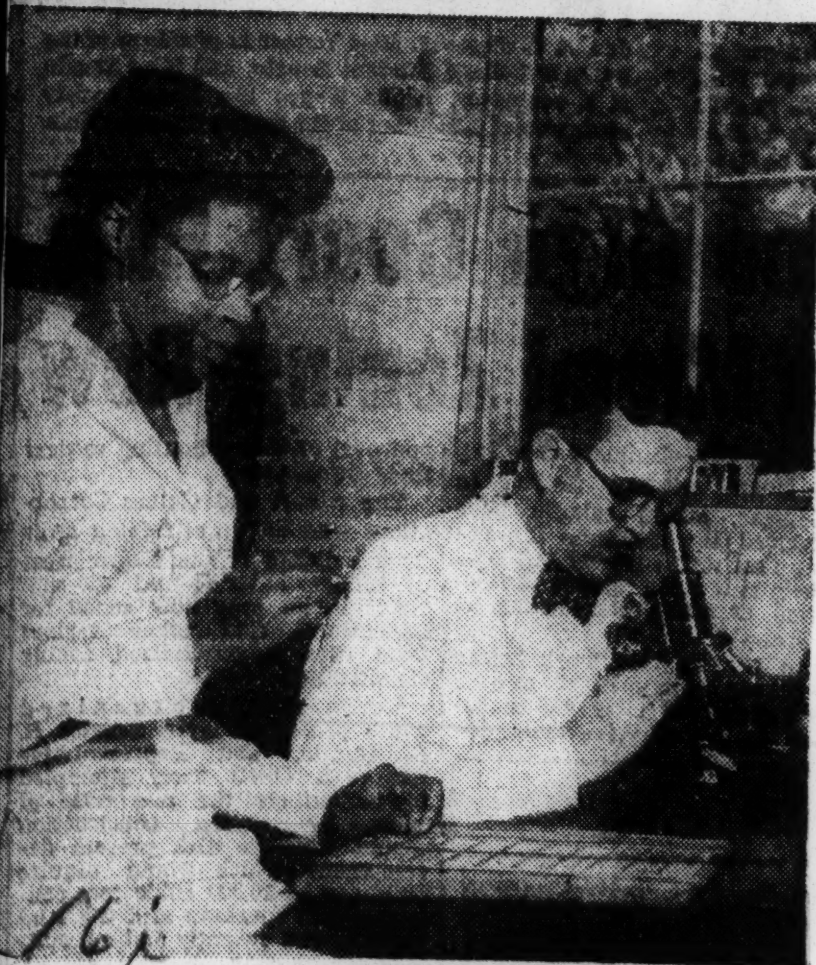
Green is highly respected in the community and is a living example of the campaign slogan of the Vocational Opportunity Campaign of the National Urban League—"The Future is Yours—Plan and Prepare."



ELMER GREEN

They Made It....

Here Is Good Example Of What One Must Possess To Land Topflight Job



MRS. ROSA GREEN, tissue technician of the Detroit Institute of Cancer Research assists Dr. William Simpson, scientific director of the Institute, on important problem in study of cancer. Mrs. Green was assisted in getting job by Detroit Urban League, which like other branches, works to open new job opportunities to Negroes.

By FRANCIS A. KORNEGAY
(Detroit Urban League)

Knowing what you want to do, being observant to existing opportunities, having the keenness of thought to seek out those who may be of help and possessing the fortitude to gain the necessary knowledge to prepare for a job are characteristics of successful job applicants.

Such were characteristics of Mrs. Rosa Green of Detroit, in her

search for a job which would utilize her skills as a medical technologist, which she had acquired as a student at the San Francisco Professional School of Laboratory Science.

Following a thorough check of opportunities in Detroit as a laboratory technician and meeting with no success, Mrs. Green on August 5, 1946, decided to go to the Detroit Urban League and see if there were possibilities that she could get help in her quest for a job.

At the League she discussed her problem with Francis A. Kornegay, head of the Vocational Services Department.

Before the conclusion of the conference Kornegay recalled that a new building was being built at 4811 John R. for the American Cancer Society and Detroit Institute of Cancer Research. He told Mrs. Green that he would like to investigate the possibilities of future employment there and asked that she contact him later.

The following week the metropolitan press carried a long article about the new American Cancer Building and an appeal for funds.

It also carried a list of the executive committee. The League's Vocational Services Secretary checked those whom he knew and planned conferences with them with the end in mind of securing job placements through this media.

Talks With Director

It was not until 1947, following a series of conferences with members of the executive committee, that Kornegay was able to gain a conference with Dr. William Murray, executive director of the Detroit Institute of Cancer Research. He talked over the entire matter of selection of personnel when the building was completed. Mention was made of the training possessed by Mrs. Rosa Green. Dr. Murray stated that he was doubtful that she possessed adequate training for the job demands at the institute but that he would like her to talk with Dr. William L. Simpson who had just come to Detroit as the Scientist Director of the Institute.

That was the beginning.

Kornegay called Mrs. Green and arranged a conference for her with Dr. Simpson. After the conference Kornegay called Dr. Simpson who confirmed Dr. Murray's opinion that Mrs. Green did not possess enough training for the job.

He did, however, state that if she would take special tissue work at Wayne University College of Medicine by the time she had finished he would be in a better position to talk about employment.

Prepares for Job

Mrs. Green encouraged by this ray of light in the employment picture studied for six months under the direction of Dr. Scott, now acting dean of the school.

Mrs. Green's progress in tissue work at Wayne was followed carefully by her professor, Dr. Gordon H. Scott, who in turn kept Dr. Simpson informed about her. Finally, in June 1948, Dr. Simpson and Dr. Scott agreed that Mrs. Green was well qualified to enter the newly completed laboratories of the Institute in charge of the tissue work.

Heads Lab

It was only a short period after this that Dr. Simpson stated, "We are highly pleased with her recommendations, training and personality and will hire Mrs. Green to serve as the head of the histology laboratory."

A living story of perseverance and determination, Mrs. Green has at the present time completed more than one year of service with the Cancer Institute and when contacted for a statement was as modest as she was on her first visit to the League's office and had only to say, "I love my work and would not change for anything. Is there any way that I can volunteer my services to the Detroit Urban League?"

They Made It...

Ex-Cabbie Proves White Customers Will Accept Capable Negro Salesman

helpful. change. Sat 11-26-49

By WESLEY R. BRAZIER
Industrial Relations Secretary,
Los Angeles Urban League

LOS ANGELES—Jack C. Fortson, a former cab driver with experience as a salesman, applied to the Los Angeles Urban League for employment opportunities as a salesman.

The Industrial Relations Department of the Urban League has for some time realized the handicaps it faces in breaking down barriers to employment due to its limited field staff.

Therefore, the department devised a system whereby after counseling prospective job seekers, the latter, if capable of doing a selling job would be referred to those firms on the League's list with closed doors to Negro applicants. You might say applicants are used to sell themselves.

Jack Fortson was directed to the Adohr Milk Company after a preliminary check had been made with this company's top personnel director.

Good Impression

The applicant was briefed on points which would be of interest to that particular firm. Mr. Fortson's dress, general appearance, efficient to get one of the branch of speech and presentation were sufficient managers, J. J. Winkler, to consider his proposition.

Mr. Fortson was placed on the company's payroll as the first Negro route milkman and was given a week's training in the specialized school. At the completion of his training, he was given a new truck bearing the name Adohr Company.

Along with a supervisor, he was placed in an area which included members of various cultural groups. Up to this writing, Mr. Fortson has successfully built up a route of which 30 per cent of his customers are of the Caucasian race. This dispels the theory that Negro salesmen will not be accepted by white customers.



JACK C. FORTSON

They Made It....

Being Negro And Good At His Trade *Chicago, Ill. Defender* Started Ernest A. Buchanan To Top

EDITOR'S NOTE

This is one of a series of articles on Negro integrated into skilled and professional jobs in industry through the efforts of the National Urban League, and its 54 branches. The series deals with the individual efforts of job applicants and educative advisory work of league officials that have resulted in doors being opened to jobs never held by Negroes.

MEL J. HUMPHREY

(Milwaukee Urban League)

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Is color a stumbling block to success? Some might say yes, but rugged individuals like Ernest A. Buchanan made his color pay off.

Last December, Buchanan was walking the streets of Milwaukee looking for a job—any job—just so long as he could make a decent living and support his family. Out of sheer despair and on the advice of some of his friends, Buchanan finally turned to the Industrial Relations Department of the Milwaukee Urban League.

Buchanan, former college man, had specialized in drafting and electrical engineering in college. With these two qualifications to his credit the Industrial Secretary placed Buchanan in the Pilot Placement Project. (The Pilot Placement Project is designed to integrate semi-professional and technically trained Negroes into white firms. To be eligible for this project, an individual must have completed at least two years of college or trade school.)

A series of personal interviews with top personnel management of three large concerns were arranged for Buchanan. Of the three scheduled conferences, the Wisconsin Electric Company offered the best opportunity.

STIFF COMPETITION

Once the League had arranged these conferences and contacts for

Buchanan, he still had to compete for a position on the same level as other interested parties. He was interviewed by the Company, screened and tested for his knowledge and skills in the electrical field. In all of his examinations, he ranked near the top, finally he was one of the

three men called to duty during the middle of January as an Assistant Sub-Station Operator. His responsibilities include the checking of meters, transferring electrical loads and the handling of high voltage equipment. Buchanan did not ask for any special favors.

He simply wanted the chance to compete with others. The rest is a matter of good record. Buchanan is no superman, nor is he a genius. Like hundreds of others, he went to school, worked at various jobs, and

changed his place of residence in search of a better opportunity for supporting his family. He was born in Nashville, Tenn. in 1917, and attended Lane College, at Jackson, Tenn. Then he went to Tuskegee, and later to Tuskegee Institute and Tenn. State. At Lane, he majored in biology, studying electrical maintenance and drafting at Tenn.

SERVED IN ARMY.

When the war came, Buchanan entered the armed forces, and served as a supply clerk in the Quartermaster Corps. After the war, he came to Milwaukee, where the growing industries offered an outlet for his mechanical abilities. His first job was for the Allis-Chalmers company as a grinder. This was followed by a stint as a machine operator of the A.O. Smith Company. At one time, Buchanan worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority, and takes pride in the fact that he was never fired from a job.

This is partly explained by Arnold Nielson, training Director for the Wisconsin

Electric Co. "Buchanan is one of the best men we've ever had the privilege of hiring. He is doing an exceptional job and is paving the way for others. We could use more Buchanans in our company."

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-8-49

They Made It...

In Chicago, League Serves As Link *Chgo. Bee - September 2nd, 12-3-49* **Between Qualified Girl And A Job**

By VERA S. THOMPSON
Industrial Relations Department
Chicago Urban League

Among successful Negro career women in Chicago, Gwen Calhoun of Science Research Association, rates a prominent place. A magna cum laude graduate of Allen University, Columbia, S. C., Mrs. Calhoun joined the editorial staff of the loop educational publishing house in June, 1949.

She is editor of the "Guidance Index," a monthly periodical community Organization secretary of which analyzes and reviews current League.

According to Neely, Gwen Calhoun is typical of the well qualified teachers, librarians, and counselors for whom the League seeks employment. When

In addition to writing and editing the opportunity presented itself, which constitute the major she was able to compete successfully with other applicants.

Proving that good human relations will work when given the new ideas and materials which opportunity, the Chicago Urban League continues to devote time and energy to the integration of Negroes in "white-collar" positions research projects for other staff in department stores, banks, and other loop organizations.

Before coming to Science Research Associates, Mrs. Calhoun taught French and English in South Carolina schools, worked as a research analyst for the Office of Strategic Services, and served in the library of the Department of State in Washington, D. C. and in the University of Chicago Library here.

She is married to James Calhoun, a graduate of the Howard School of Law, and now a practicing lawyer of Chicago.

The young editor is the first Negro to be employed by Science Research Associates. An accepted part of operations in the publishing concern, she has gained the confidence, respect, and friendship of her fellow employees.

A personnel spokesman from the firm states: "Gwen Calhoun is one of the best workers we have. Her job performance and personal attributes leave nothing to be desired."

Mrs. Calhoun was placed with Science Research Associates by Albert Neely of the Urban League's Industrial Relations Department. She was recommended for



GWEN CALHOUN

League, USES To Work For Better Jobs

Atlanta, Ga.
Plan Revealed

Monday World
At Denver National
Aug. 9-15-49
League Convention

DENVER, Colorado —(ANP)— A new plan by which the Urban League and the United States Employment Service will work together to find better jobs for Negroes was revealed here last week at the opening meeting of the national convention of the National Urban League.

Mrs. Thomasina Johnson Norford, minority group consultant of the USES, and Lester Granger, executive director of the Urban League, discussed the plan before the 250 delegates attending the conference on the campus of the University of Denver.

Under the new program of the USES and the league will work with local employment services controlled by the states. They will provide information and statistics on the production of Negroes in other parts of the nation in the various industries.

Steps to put the program into action have been outlined, Mrs. Norford said, and sent out to every state. Aim of the program will be to schedule joint conferences between employers and representatives and the Urban League.

Through this system, Mrs. Norford explained, employers may get a better understanding what Negro workers can do, and will be more willing to hire them.

Julius A. Thomas, the league's industrial relations director, reviewed the progress of the League during the past ten years in getting jobs for Negroes. He pointed out that this will help to end the ignorance of employers and local employment agencies of the qualities and availability of good Negro workers.

ANOTHER BLOW FOR JIM CROW

Oklahoma City Okla

ELIZABETH, N. J. — (UE NS) — With his promotion from shipping clerk to an office position, William Wallace, UE Local 401 member, becomes the first Negro worker to have come up from the ranks at the Singer Co. here to an office position. *161 Sat. 2-12-49*

Wallace was employed in the foundry at Singer's in October 1947 and became a shipping clerk there a year later.

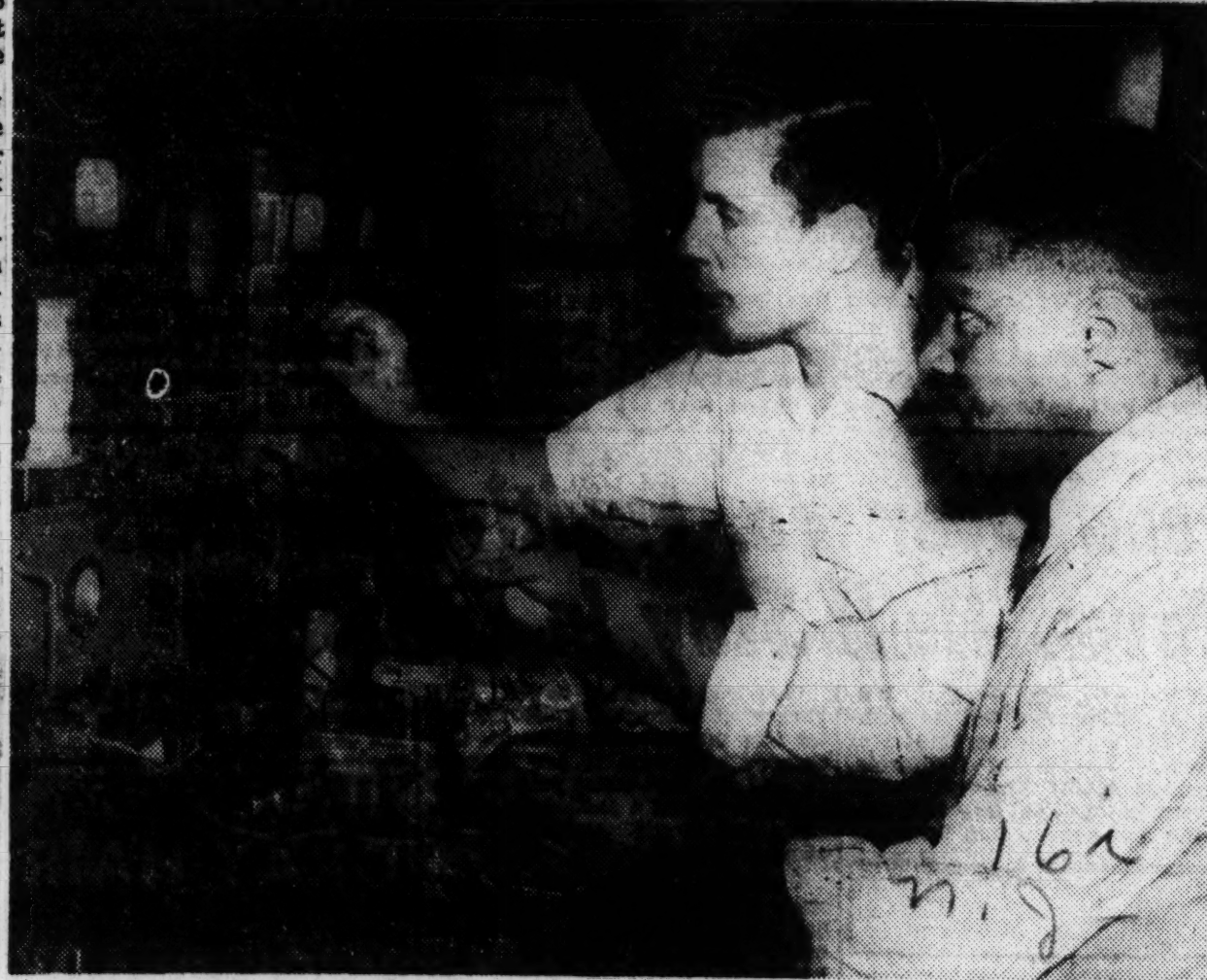
A union member from the beginning, he has been active in carrying on the fight for his fellow workers in the foundry. As a result of his leadership, he became delegate to UE District 4 Council. He has also led educational discussion in the union, is on the staff of "401 News," and is a nominee for Local 401's executive board. *Sat. 2-12-49*

Wallace came to Singer's with an exceptional background. He majored in school in Traffic Management and served two of his three years in the Army as a liaison non-com with the Military Government in Nuremberg, Germany, where he was cited for outstanding service. Despite this background, foundry work was all that was offered him when he came out of the army.

Wallace's promotion is cheered by his fellow workers, who though sorry to see him leave their department, are glad that he has been able to break down the Jim Crow barriers which up to now have kept many qualified Negro workers from office jobs at this plant.

They Made It....

Wanted: Specialist In Electronics! Urban League Finds Man For Job



Lester Barry (right) of Staten Island, N. Y., and Sidney Fisch of Newark, N. J., at work as electrical engineers at plant of Automatic Manufactur-

ing Company at Newark. Company makes transformers and radio equipment.

By BENJAMINE A. COLLIER, Industrial Relations Secretary, Essex County, New Jersey Urban League

NEWARK, N. J.—When the Automatic Manufacturing Company—a radio equipment manufacturing concern in Newark, N. J.—began to look for an electrical engineer who had majored in electronics, everyone thought they would have no trouble finding one.

They sent out their appeal and waited. That's when Automatic's Chief of Personnel, Albert Lindsey, a Howard university man in electrical engineering got in touch with engineers who had majored in wiring, engineers who had a general knowledge of the whole field of electrical engineering. *161 Sat. 2-12-49*

However, they received no replies from an electrical engineer with a major in electronics. Here was an excellent opportunity for a Negro, and if it could be filled, it would be the first Negro hired by this company since Lindsey joined them eight years ago.

ences and qualifications and liked them. They wanted to hire him. But Hall had been referred already to R.C.A. as an engineer and had a choice of either position. He chose R.C.A. because it was the larger company.

The Automatic Manufacturing Company, therefore interviewed Barry, liked him, and hired him immediately.

His work with the company has been so far above par that he has been given pay raises ahead of schedule.

Youthful Barry, who is still in his early twenties, advises youth uncertain about returning to school that they should get as much education as possible. Says Barry,

"Back to school means preparation for the future. Regardless of the grade, the training received in school is an important factor that must not be overlooked."

The local Urban League scouted the streets and beat the bushes but could produce no electrical engineer in that area.

They immediately contacted the National office of the Urban League for a participant in the Pilot Placement Project which is designed to help qualified Negroes get better jobs in more specialized fields. *161 Sat. 2-12-49*

The Pilot Placement Project ferreted out two applicants: Raymond F. Hall, a graduate of Purdue university and the Gotham Radio and Television Institute in New York, and Lester B. Barry, a graduate of the University of Illinois and the R.C.A. Institute in New York.

The Automatic Manufacturing Company examined Hall's refer-

**Wall St. Firm
Hires Tan Agent**

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The Wall St. investment firm of Mercer Hicks last Tuesday announced that it has appointed Thorvald I. McGregor, 40, resident of New York and Clairmont-Terrance, France, as one of its investment securities salesmen to sell stocks and bonds.

Believed to be the first colored man to hold such a position in the famed financial street, Mr. Thorvald is a native of the Virgin Islands, a licensed second officer in the U.S. Merchant Marine, and for many years has been engaged in the export and import business.

He served on active duty with the Merchant Marine in 1945 and is married but has no children.

The Mercer Hicks firm is one of the oldest on Wall St. Asked to make a statement on the appointment, an official of the firm said he found nothing unusual about it. "We hired him simply because we feel he knows how to make money," he said.

They Made It...

Battling Buffalo Urban League Builds Bigger, Better Job Opportunities

By WILLIAM L. EVANS

(Executive Secretary, Buffalo Urban League)

Some people made it by great leaps and bounds.

But the Buffalo Urban League's story of integration of Negroes into better jobs is a solid story of the brick by brick, stone by stone building of a formidable foundation

for a better employment opportunity for thousands of Negroes in the future.

The Buffalo Urban League never attempted to operate a general employment service. Instead, it aims its sights at the integration of Negro workers in fields where they have not been employed before. Or, it batters away at chinks in industry's doors to find a niche for those who have special training and experience.

Last year, its department of industrial relations put its best foot in more than 300 industrial doors, selling its best commodity—better qualified personnel than is obtainable through local state and employment services.

The Buffalo Urban League, like salesmen from other reputable firms, did not make a sale at every stop. But wherever it did, the League was confident that the employer would soon point with pride at his new possession. They were never disappointed.

The Buffalo League's story of greater accomplishment dates back to 1939. Prior to that, Negroes in the North were generally confined to semi-skilled and unskilled jobs.

The break-through began with lend-lease in 1939. Under President Roosevelt's directive No. 8802, government contractors had to employ workers at the highest level of their skills without discrimination.

Buttressed by this executive directive, an inspired Buffalo Urban League joined forces with War Manpower Commission operators from Washington, who made occasional inspection visits, to see that the President's order was enforced on a local level. The League had begun to lay a firm cornerstone for a bigger employment building.

During the early days of this fight, wriggling, squirming to continue its old employment pattern, industry resisted the order. The battle lines were formed, and industry and the Buffalo League dug in for a long siege.

It was then the League scored a great victory. The New York Telephone Company accepted the principle of racial integration and promptly established working relations with the League, asking its counsel and advice on all personnel problems.

Next, the International Railway Company swung to the League's side, working out a plan to gradually place Negro men and women on its streetcars and buses.

Wherever possible, the League screened Negro employees selected for the new openings, insisting upon the principle of careful selection for the first hired.

The Negroes went to their new jobs. The doubting people held their breath and waited for the public to reject them, as had been predicted they would.

Then, nothing happened.

Not one single incident occurred in any department store, chain-store or utility to prove the old hate theory that racial integration, particularly where the public is involved, is impractical as a public relations policy or not good business.

Good, solid bricks had gone into the foundation of the Buffalo Urban League's employment building.

The post-war economy brought a new problem. Negroes were newcomers on jobs and had no seniority. Exceptions or favors could not be asked of either employers or trade unions.

Aircraft and munitions plants closed. Unemployment increased. There were few peacetime jobs requiring wartime skills. The Negro minority was hit hard.

It was during these dark days

that the New York state legislature passed the Fair Employment Practices Act. Now, the industrial relations department, aided by legal backing, pushed open more and more industrial doors for Negroes.

As a member of the Buffalo Council of the State Commission Against Discrimination, the League piled up most or all charges the Commission received. And about 87 per cent of the charges of discrimination are filed by Negroes.

Today, the League no longer needs to depend upon good will and persuasion to build its house of better employment. Now it can talk of good personnel practices, while it smilingly waves the state law as a big stick.

Integration is now largely a question of training and experience and Negroes moving slowly into the upper brackets of trades, professions and skills. Some of the trade unions, restrained from barring Negroes, have voluntarily offered their cooperation.

The house of fair employment which the Urban League and other agencies helped to build in Buffalo, is now a beautiful structure, embellished with bright and glowing promises of more economic opportunity for Negroes.

But behind the facade of this sample of occupational acceptance and advancement, in areas closed and sealed tight against Negroes until less than a decade ago, lies a vigorous story of historical struggle for Americans. It is an inspiring story. And the Buffalo Urban League is living it while it is being told.

To Hire Negroes

In All N.Y. A & P

Stores

NEW YORK—A firm declaration of policy that employment in A & P stores throughout New York City is open to all qualified workers regardless of race, creed or color was made to the Greater New York Urban League last week.

This commitment was obtained by Dr. Lloyd H. Bailer, the League's industrial relations director, during a series of conferences with top officials at the national headquarters of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea company.

The League arranged for the conference following receipt of reports from various sources that non-white applicants were being arbitrarily refused employment in A & P stores outside Negro residential areas. In sections such as Harlem the Company has employing Negroes for several years.

One tangible result is the recent employment of a sales clerk in the A & P Super Market at St. Albans, Queens. Mr. William E. Jackson, Community Organization Secretary of the League's Queens Branch, has been working with other local groups in pressing for an integrated employment policy in this and other A & P stores in Queens.

Additional non-white employment is anticipated in the A & P stores throughout the city as qualified persons apply for openings that develop.

White Collar Occupations Cited For Racist Tendency

Wall Street Journal, Atlanta, Ga. June 25-31-49
NEW YORK — As of 1947, white collar occupations were still 97 per cent "lily white," the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, charged in a brief submitted to the House Education and Labor Committee urging immediate adoption of HR 4453, the fair employment practices bill now under consideration.

Through collective bargaining, the union's statement said, some gains have been made in securing job opportunities for Negro workers, but added: "Our maximum victories would not even scratch the surface."

"It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to take the leadership through legislation to guarantee to every man and woman an equal chance to acquire and utilize skills to earn a decent living in accordance with his ability, the UOPWA brief declared. "To the shame of our nation, minority racial, national and religious groups have long suffered the ill effects of discrimination. The time is overdue when Congressional action must be taken to wipe out forever this un-American practice."

STATISTICS CITED *June 5-31-49*

UOPWA cited statistics showing that Negro workers in other than a menial capacity in banks are a rare sight, that the big insurance companies, which operate under state charters as "public servants," employ no Negro agents and only token numbers of office workers, and that less than 1 per cent of the office workers in the New York motion picture offices are Negroes.

Atlanta, Ga.
Even where Negroes succeed in gaining skilled jobs, the UOPWA brief said, salary differentials averaging \$679 a year for high school graduates and \$972 for college graduates exist. It pointed also to the disproportionate rate of unemployment for Negro workers, now growing as the job market tightens.

"All American workers have a stake in this legislation," the UOPWA said. "The enlightened trade union movement has long recognized that the 'color bar' is an instrument to check and weaken the unity of workers in their struggle for better working conditions and higher living standards. The fullest measure of security for each worker and his family cannot be realized so long as any segment of the nation's labor force is relegated to poor jobs and low pay. To protect and extend trade union gains, equa-

Another FIRST for Cleveland!



Giving impetus to their Voluntary Plan of Fair Employment Practices, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has hired its first Negro stenographer, Miss Mildred Piper, of 2055 E. 79th St. who reported for work Monday morning of this week in the Union Commerce Building.

Ohio

operator or the like.

Louis Propst, Western Reserve graduate student, made the study. His advisory committee was headed by Sidney Lewine, director of the Jewish Vocational Service. The study was started by a subcommittee on older workers' job hopes, of which J. Kimball Johnson, FSA regional director is chairman.

A STUDY OF YOUR JOB—AT YOUR AGE

As the result of an extensive survey, the occupational committee of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, in a report released last week said: When a man reaches the age of 45, his age is the greatest threat to his job security. And, at 65, the threat is twice as great.

It went on: Older white collar workers once discharged from work, have the longest job hunt before they can get placed again.

These are among the findings of a study of 45-year and older unemployed men conducted by the committee:

It had been found out before that the age group from 45 up was increasing three times as fast as the population as a whole. Of 518 jobless elders, 286 had been laid off, 58 quit and 173 had been discharged. Of those who quit most of them have health and personal factors as the reason. Of those discharged, age limits and health were the most frequent reasons for their dismissals.

Men with 13 years and more of education had the longest period of joblessness; 110 days as compared with 25 days for those with four years of schooling, 28 days for those with from five to eight years and 74 days for those with from nine to 12 years of education. Then comes the status of the Negro.

Negro workers' idleness tending to be longer, the median for Negro workers in this age group being 63 days idle, the white workers', median, 35 days. Older workers who held to skilled jobs most of their breadwinning lives, believe they now can do better in other kinds of work, usually at a lower level or in industrial service jobs, such as watchman, elevator

Washington Labor Union Offers Aid Pushes Probe

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — Fate dealt a lucky hand to the two Georgia youths who recently fled from a slave-labor farm in Pennsylvania, and through some fortunate trick of providence fell right into the laps of two Washington labor leaders who figuratively took the lads into their very arms for protection.

The two 16 year old boys, John Henry Washington and Nathaniel Green, both of Savannah, Georgia, said they went to the employment office in their home town in quest of a summer job. They noted a sign calling for workers to pick beans in Ulysses, Pennsylvania, at the rate of 2½ per pound.

The two youngsters along with several other persons from Savannah signed up for the job and were picked up by a truck carrying near 50 other migratory workers from Jacksonville, Florida.

Upon their arrival in Pennsylvania, the workers found that conditions were altogether different from what they had expected. First of all the bean-picking contractor failed to live up to his promise to pay the two and one-half cents per pound. Instead he payed the workers 1 cent per hamper. Since a hamper of beans weighs 40 pounds the workers found themselves receiving exactly half of the price which they contracted to receive.

HIGH BOARD CHARGE

Secondly the employees were charged \$10 per week for board, a price excelling the amount which they earn. Their sleeping quarters were barn-like sheds with built in bunks and mattresses made of burlap bags stuffed with hay.

In spite of the hot weather, the heavy work, and the poor pay, the workers dare not slow up or stop for a rest, according to the youths. Although they were working on piece-rate bases, they would be severely abused by the overseer if they left the field. Even if they were feeling badly, the boys said they would be ordered by the boss "to get back into that field. You came up here to pick beans - now pick beans!" They said their boss told them that he did not mean to lose his contract to harvest this bean crop, he had rather kill them than lose it. They reported that the contractor even threatened to throw them in jail for five years if they did not stick more closely to their job. They said they were afraid not so that they might be able to sustain themselves until future plans are perfected. The boys said they would prefer to remain in this section of the country rather than re-

turn South if they could find sufficient employment.

GROUP SPREADS OUT

Some of the boys went to New York some to Philadelphia and some to New Jersey, according to the Georgia boys. But, they together with another 18 year old lad, Isaac Miller, also from Savannah, started for their homes by foot. Miller left the younger boys, who said they stopped to rest whenever they became too tired and fatigued while Miller continued walking. They were never able to catch up with him, therefore, they were unable to tell his where-a-bouts.

Leaving Pennsylvania on Sunday, August 7, they walked until the following Wednesday when they were given a ride by two men between Baltimore and Washington. The men, Tom Sampler and Albert H. Underwood happened to be top ranking labor leaders, members of a hod carries union. When they heard the boys' story they became interested and carried them down to the union hall where beds were provided for them.

Individual members of the union provided the tired, hungry, dirty, fatigued boys with clothing and food. After a few days rest the boys were carried to the movies by members of the union, and carried on sight seeing trips of the city in an effort to adjust them to their new environment and to boost their crushed morale.

The Labor Youth League served as host to Green and Washington last week end. They were given a party given by the League and on Sunday they were dinner guests of Bivins Peacock.

The Laborers union is now on the look-out for a job for the two boys, so that they might be able to sustain themselves until future plans are perfected. The boys said they would prefer to remain in this section of the country rather than re-

Pennsylvania

turn South if they could find sufficient employment.

The union has made an attempt to contact Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and Vito Marcantonio, both champions for the rights of labor, but had not been able to get in touch with them over the weekend, because they were both out of the city. Attempts have already been made to get in touch with Congressman John Crain Kunkel representative of the district in which Ulysses, Pennsylvania is located. The union leaders hope to have this situation investigated by interested Congressmen. This alleged migratory slave-labor farm is being carried on 18 miles from Ulysses near Harrisburg.

This case will also be presented to the NAACP or the Civil Rights Congress for further investigation and perhaps legal action.

A & T Hires 2
African American
Long Distance
2-9-24-49
'Hello Girls'
Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA

The employment of two local colored women as long distance operators for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was announced this week by the Armstrong Association.

The young women, who have completed their training, are Miss Inez Coleman of 1114-C Reno Pl., and Miss Ernestine Anderson of 3607 Sansom St.

Victory Crowns Long Fight

Negotiations for jobs with the American Company were launched in its offices in the Bourse Building, 5th and Chestnut Sts., several years ago, almost simultaneously with Bell Telephone Company negotiations.

The campaign was conducted by Lewis J. Carter, industrial secretary of the Armstrong Association, of which Wayne L. Hopkins is executive secretary.

Negro Is Chief Engineer For Refrigerator Makers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Fred Jones learned to roll with the punches when he was a young man. He had to learn, because he was an ambitious colored youth trying to get ahead. Today he is enjoying a good life as chief engineer of the United States Thermo Control Company, of Minneapolis, the reward for his determination and genius for making balky machines run smoothly.

Fred Jones' story is told by Associate Editor Steve M. Spencer in "Born Handy," in the current (May 7) Saturday Evening Post. In it, Mr. Spencer calls Mr. Jones "an outstanding figure in the science of refrigeration, and certainly one of the top engineers of his race." Mr. Jones is a self-taught scientist, his formal schooling having ended in the sixth grade.

A NUMBER OF PATENTS

He has a surprising number of patents to his credit and is largely responsible for the gasoline-powered automatic refrigerators that now keep thousands of tons of food fresh on long truck hauls from farm to packing house to consumer. Yet he did not entirely escape the knocks and rebuffs usually encountered by members of his race on the road upward.

His quiet likeableness and his mastery of machinery enabled Mr. Jones to overcome the obstacles in his path, according to Mr. Spencer. After he had established a fine reputation in his home town of Hallock, Minn., Mr. Jones was invited to join the Thermo Control Company, and Mrs. Spencer describes his arrival this way:

ABILITY NOT DOUBTED

"There never has been any doubt about Jones' engineering ability. The day in 1930 when he the president of the company, Joseph A. Numero, was uncertain as to how the other men, including several university engineering graduates, would react to the self-taught Negro scientist. He took him out to the shop, introduced him and then left.

"When he came back an hour later the group was in a huddle, working on a Jones suggestion on a troublesome order. Another hour and the shop was empty. Numero scouted around and found the whole engineering department

across the street with Jones, surrounded by blueprints and coffee. Jones has been on the payroll ever since."

Porters



Constitution Staff Photo—Hugh Stovall

GETTING A "DUST OFF" AT HOUSE DOOR—Bob Zeigler, aged Negro, who for more than a quarter century has been porter for the Georgia House of Representatives, claims the record of having put in more whisk broom "mileage" than any man alive. Here he dusts the coat of Rep. Mac Pickand, of Muscogee County.

House Porter Claims World's Whisking Title

By BILL BORING

A mainstay with the Georgia House of Representatives is Bob Zeigler, front door porter.

He assumed the post 29 years ago and has been steadily at it ever since.

Bob's trademark is his whisk broom and he holds the world's whisking title.

It is estimated that the average legislator gets at least 120 "dust offs" from Bob during a regular session of the Assembly.

Bob's whisk broom has run up and down the coat and britches of every Governor, every Legislator of the past 29 years.

Though born, he says "when the earthquake was," he is still the most eager of beavers at his work. He has been known to "dust off" a single Legislator 30 times in a single day.

He'll catch a group standing at the refreshment counter drinking a drink and go down the line. If they're still there when he finishes on one go-round, he'll start all over again.

Whisking Bob is from Sylvania. When the Legislature isn't in ses-

sion, he works at The Sylvania Telephone.

FAMED RED CAP DE-

Journal and Guide
LIVERS TALK ON
Norfolk, Va.

YALE CAMPUS

Sat. 5-14-49

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—

As the second in a series of three talks entitled "Manhattan Project," Ralston C. Young-Red Cap 42, in Grand Central Terminal, New York City, spoke in Dwight Hall Common Room, Yale University last

week.

Mr. Young often called the "Vicar of GCT," is the leader of a worship group that meets in a railroad car on Track 13. He gave personal accounts illustrating how the Christian faith functions in his job as a porter. Accompanying Mr. Young and Richard Gray, of Harrison, New York, who spoke also, telling how Christian faith functions in the home.

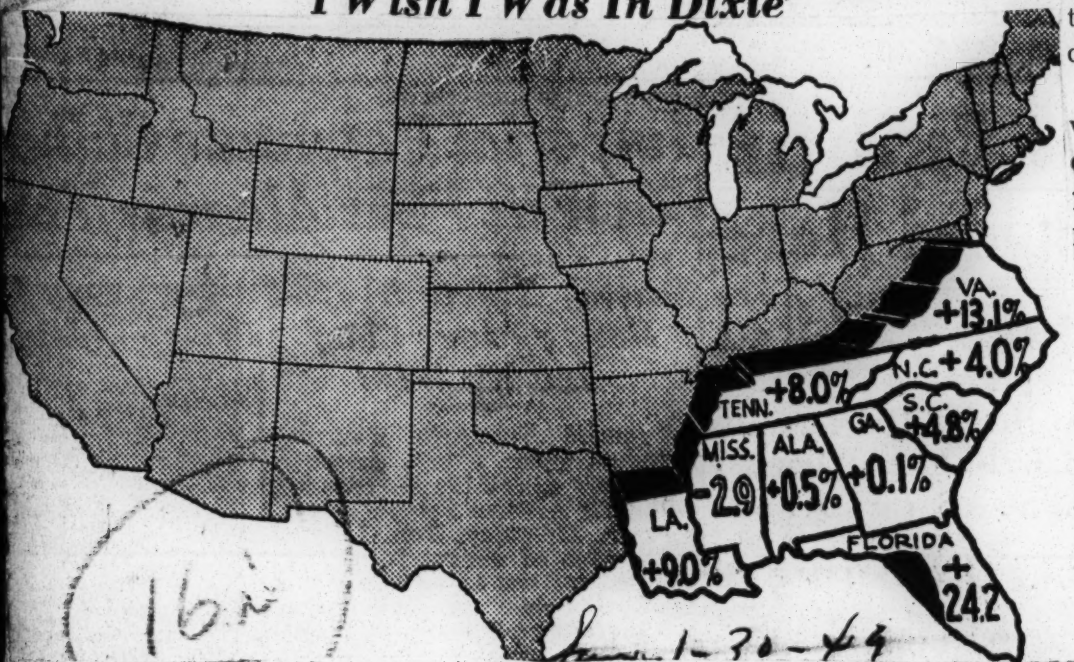
Dwight Hall is sponsoring this series in an effort "to create among Yale undergraduates, a broader understanding of what the Christian faith means, and to present, vividly, this, faith as it is put to work in the daily lives of people in and around New York City."

This is the second visit Mr. and Mrs. Young have made to Yale, the first at the invitation of some students in the Divinity School.



Salesman— Bernard O'Dell, long experienced in merchandising and sales work, has been appointed to the Florida sales force for Calvert Distillers Corporation. Mr. O'Dell was in the retail liquor business in Florida for a number of years prior to his coming to Calvert.

'I Wish I Was In Dixie'



The Southeastern States have had the smallest population gain since 1940 of any section of the country—a rise of only 5.8 pct. But they have had since pre-war a spurt in per capita income of about 170 pct., second only to that of the Western states. About 17 pct. of the nation's inhabitants live in this region which comprises about 13 pct. of the total U. S. acreage.

The Advertiser trusts that it isn't boring any of its cherished paid-in-advance subscribers with its repetitious reports on the remarkable growth of Deep South industry and wealth.

Whatever the case, Grandma is on a get-whizz jag and has no intention of sobering as long as the good news holds out. *Sun. 1-30-49*

Last Sunday we gave the figures taken from different sources that showed the nine Southeastern states leading the country in manufacturing employment gains, and Alabama leading the nine.

Today we re-broadcast the findings of Finance Magazine and The Wall Street Journal.

Finance Magazine called upon Deep South bankers for their foreview of new industry potentials. To The Atlanta Journal the findings were "thrilling."

For example, in Georgia since V-J Day there have sprouted 1,650 new businesses representing an investment of more than \$200,000,000 and providing 100,000 additional jobs. The figures for Alabama and her sister states are likewise jubilee occasions.

The Chicago magazine says:

"American industry is on the diversi-

fied march, and the great bulk of that movement, representing hundreds of millions of dollars of new investment, is beamed at the Deep South.

"The vanguard of the march arrived well before the war years to find that the area's pledges of ideal climate, minimum labor troubles, excellent transportation facilities, and vast natural resources were all that the boosters claimed—and then some."

THE Wall Street Journal, foremost in its field, last week treated with burlesoning Deep South industrial growth under a Pg. 1 top-head story.

"The Old South, which has been feeling young and lively since the war," began The Wall Street Journal's survey, "expects to continue its industrial growth this year, come what may."

"If 1949 is a boom year for the nation, Dixie can keep on telling manufacturers this is about their quickest-growing market, with per capita income far more than double pre-war. 'So why not produce where the market is?' the Southerners coax."

And if 1949 sees diminishing national prosperity, it may benefit the South to

some extent—a sort of heads-we-win—tails-we-win proposition. The Journal observes:

"But if 1949 proves to be a year in which firms struggle to survive, this lower right-hand corner of America will emphasize the competitive advantage of producing in a low-cost region."

ALABAMA is singled out for observation in the eastern publication's survey. *Sun. 1-30-49*

"To illustrate the growth of the South's

industrial revolution within the last few years: There were 2,578 manufacturing establishments in Alabama in 1945; there are now 3,674, employing 250,000 and producing annually products worth \$1,750 million.

"Troy, long a typical farm town in the Cotton State, today boasts a cap factory. Evergreen, also in Alabama, is turning out motor coaches."

CHAMBER of Commerce evangelists of taxation doom who moan about Alabama tax dollars that leave home for Washington never to return, might ponder this note on TVA:

"The rich Tennessee Valley, nourished on TVA-provided electric rates almost one-half cheaper than the national average, is prospering as never before."

"Last year, for instance, consumers in that fertile region bought \$50 million of electric ranges, refrigerators, washing machines and water heaters. Retail sales in the valley soared from \$272 million in 1933 to over \$1,500 million last year, an increase one third greater than that of the nation as a whole."

OF ALABAMA cotton production:

"Cotton holds its place as the No. 1 crop in the Southeast from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Alabama raises last year, for instance, set a new output record for their state of 367 pounds of lint per acre for a total yield of 1,250,000 bales, their greatest since 1937."

"That state is producing about as much cotton as it did a generation ago on less than half the acreage."

HERE is The Wall Street Journal's essential yardstick of Deep South prosperity:

"Statistics emphasize how great a shot in the arm industrialization has been to the South's one-time agrarian economy. Though the region has had the smallest population growth of any part of the country in the past eight years—a 5.8 pct. rise since 1940—its spurt in per capita income—170 pct. between 1940 and 1947—is second only to that of the far Western states. *Sun. 1-30-49*

IN VIEW of such enrapturing and lyrical tidings as these concerning our future hopes and aspirations, we venture to suggest that Alabama can well afford to be less preoccupied with such bleak and to-the-rear concerns as Negro voting and civil rights.

Listening to the croaking voices of the Truman doom specialists is, in a way, looking backward. The slaves have been freed, the United States Supreme Court says they're going to vote, and it's in order to channel our energy and ingenuity into the more wholesome business of getting rich. Anyway, Southern prosperity is going to solve more problems than all the convention walk-outs and Boswell Amendments together.

On Solid Ground
the montgomery
The southward trend of industry is one of the major economic evolutions of our time. Our friends in other areas—all capable of taking the broad national view—join the South in proclaiming a development founded on hard business logic. But in some quarters it has been viewed with jealousy. There have been sneers that industry is coming South mainly to "exploit cheap Southern labor."

This notion is very effectively exploded by a survey by the National Planning Association, recently released. It found that growing markets, raw material supplies and ample labor—but not "cheap labor"—furnish the inspiration.

Mon. 5-16-49
The association surveyed the decisions of 88 corporations to locate factories in the South. It found that the major motive with 45 per cent was to take advantage of a developing market, in an area

where income rose 87 per cent from 1940 to 1947 compared with 50 per cent for the rest of the country.

Thirty per cent listed availability of materials as the prime magnet. Twenty-five per cent were drawn chiefly by the South pay roughly the same wages in labor supply, and here, the association towns of equivalent size. And most of raw materials need no lengthy reported: "Available labor and satisfactory plants paying lower wages in the

mon. 5-16-49

enumeration. It is obviously desirable to have a mill or plant near forests and cotton fields rather than far away.

But it is heartening to note that nearly half of the companies coming South gave as the commanding reason the expanding Southern market. They know of course that this growth rests upon purchasing power, and that in turn upon the payment of good wages by employers, including themselves. This enlightened attitude assuredly does not jibe with the "exploitation" charge that some have tried to play up.

Tide Of Southern Economic Progress

The Savannah Morning News

WHAT the late Franklin Roosevelt once described as the "Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem" appears to have been transformed into the proverbial land of milk and honey—if milk and honey may be measured in terms of economic progress.

In an article in the current issue of the United States News, entitled "Rise of the South and West as Manufacturing Centers," accompanied by a map of the United States, it is shown that the number of factories in America grew from 173,802 in 1939 to 204,601 in 1947, and that the value added throughout the country by manufacturing jumped from \$24,487,000,000 in 1939 to \$74,364,000,000 in 1947 or 204 per cent.

At the same time the article discloses that 24 states of the South, West and Midwest, showed gains that exceeded the national average for the period mentioned, and that the smallest percentage gains occurred in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States.

The entire Atlantic seaboard, with the exception of three states, showed gains that were less than the U. S. average—namely, Delaware, Georgia and North Carolina! Even Florida's gain, and that of North Carolina, on a percentage basis, were less than Georgia's and the same thing was true of Virginia and Maryland!

THE other Southern states showing percentage gains greater than the U. S. average were Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

The falling behind on a percentage basis of New England, in the matter of growth in manufactures, appears to tell a story of which the South has played a part. It is one of which our people—including those in New England recently complained that their regions were losing factories to the South, and were appealing to their people to do something about it.

The South, however, has become a natural area of industrial opportunity. It possesses the raw material, the climate, the favorable working conditions, the transportation facilities, the means of financing its operations and the skill—and those things are difficult to compete with by states in other sections, notably in New England.

Recently the firm of Minis and Com-

In 1946, Texas, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia were among the five leading states in industrial construction contracts of \$1,000,000 or more. For purposes of its study, the association's southern committee listed those four and 10 other states as "the South"—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina and Oklahoma.

"The South of course has a long, long way to go before it balances its agriculture with industry," the report said. "But it is making real progress in that direction."

"The South's markets, materials and labor supply give it a sound basis for future advancement."

Purchase Power Increases

Although the South represents only 19 per cent of the national income and 27 per cent of the population, its growing demand for consumer goods has been buoyed by rising purchasing power. The gain in income payments was 187 per cent from 1940 to 1947, while the whole country was gaining 150 per cent, the study revealed.

Both Ford and General Motors have located new assembly plants in the South, at Hapeville, Ga., and Atlanta, respectively. They were drawn by the market and secondarily by "satisfactory" labor supply.

Sterling Drug, Inc., at Gulfport, Miss., B. F. Goodrich Company at Miami, Okla., DuPont and Celanese Corporation at Rock Hill, S. C., also were drawn by the market. But Sterling also found it would not need costly warehouses to keep its products from freezing; Goodrich needed power, fuel and labor supply; DuPont is able to obtain sulphur by waterhaul.

Raw Materials Plentiful

Materials—pulpwood, electric power, natural gas, phosphate rock, agricultural products and others—were the deciding factor in many cases. Kraft Foods Company placed one of the country's largest cheese factories near Bentonville, Ark., because milk prices were favorable and not likely to be pushed up by city demands for fluid milk. Other cheese plants have entered the South, and meat packing plants are becoming more common.

Grain sorghum will feed a new Corn Products Refining Company plant at Corpus Christi; fast-growing forests will feed the Southern Paperboard Company's new plant and the Coosa River Newsprint Company. Mineral deposits led Monsanto Chemical Company and Victor Chemical Works to expand plant in Tennessee; Victor also built a \$2,000,000 plant near Tarpon Springs, Fla. Satisfactory power costs influenced these decisions. Cheap natural gas has attracted many

industries, including the federal government's tin smelter at Texas City, Texas.

The South's labor surplus, which still exists, was an important drawing card after the war. Most firms reported good labor productivity as well.

Many plants went South because company officials "wanted to spread the risk of being closed down by strikes," it was stated. "Some plants have favored Southern communities because of low labor turnover and lack of competition for workers."

Labor Is Plentiful

Unskilled labor is plentiful. Norge division of Borg-Warner Corporation trained its own workmen in a new plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., and reported Southerners and Northerners do equally as well at precision work.

The survey indicated that companies running plants in both North and South pay roughly the same wage rates in cities of equivalent size. Differences show up in comparing "the small-town wage rates in the South with the metropolitan wage levels in the North." Since prewar years, wage differentials have been getting smaller; in pulp mills, earnings are higher in the South than in the North.

"With few exceptions, those companies that are paying lower wages in their Southern than in their Northern plants told the committee that they would not have risked their funds in a new Southern location simply because of wage-scale differences," the report went on.

"They considered these differences only temporary. What they were primarily interested in were lower labor costs—less labor turnover and absenteeism with greater opportunity of operations—not chiefly cheap labor."

Some 'Avoid' Unions

"A few apparel, shoe and textile plants were located in certain communities in order to try to avoid labor unions. One company workers are satisfactory on skilled jobs."

The committee of the South includes a number of Southern industrial leaders and educators, including President Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Southern representative of CIO and newly appointed Senator Frank P. Graham (D), North Carolina, and Senator Robert S. Kerr (D), Oklahoma; and several editors including George W. Healy, Jr., of The New Orleans Times Picayune, Ralph E. McGill of The Atlanta Constitution, Clarence Poe of The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C., and Paul D. Sanders of The Southern Planter, Richmond. Company president said, "We're not running away from unions; we're just staying away from them."

"But on the whole the companies with unionized plants elsewhere placed little or no stress on

avoiding unions." Arkansas, with no shoe factories at the war's end, now has 12. International Shoe Company and Brown Shoe Company have promoted small plants in the South with this production system: They assemble all materials in central warehouses in St. Louis, ship them daily to the many small plants, and bring back finished shoes on the return trips.

"Small communities are preferred (by the two shoe companies) because of low wages, available labor, and financial assistance from local groups. Small plants employing from 400 to 600 workers are considered to be of the most economical size. Starting wages in these new shoe plants in 1947 varied from 52 1-2 cents to 57 1-2 cents an hour. Many of the plants... are organized by labor unions."

Town Eager For Plants

Small Southern towns are eager for such plants. One company asks the community itself to build the plant and lease it. The other asks a local contribution to about \$100,000 and builds the plant itself. Each guarantees a given annual payroll for 10 years.

With respect to Negroes, the report states: "It is clear that they are doing less skilled work and rarely on the same jobs as white workers."

"In one case the city leaders urged that a new plant restrict the employment of Negro workers to 10 per cent of the total."

"The International Harvester Company and the producers affiliated with Sears, Roebuck and Company are striving to create more job opportunities for colored workers... These companies have found that colored

Statistics Asked

A State Health Department official has urged Alabama ministers to cooperate in keeping vital statistics records complete and up-to-date. Ralph W. Roberts, director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, sent out a memo to ministers and funeral homes asking their help. "Although the undertaker is required to fill the death certificate," he said, "it is the minister's legal duty to make certain that the undertaker has obtained a burial permit."

A belt of calm winds north of the equator is called the "horse latitudes." In the old days many sailing ships laden with horses ran short of water and were forced to throw the animals overboard.

South's

(See Summary on Page 1)

WASHINGTON, May 11. — (AP) — Industrial expansion in the South since the war has exceeded even the wartime growth led by the steel, aluminum, aircraft, shipbuilding and other "munitions" industries, the National Planning Association said today.

Some Stores Have
Journal & Guide
Been Using
Norfolk, Va.
Colored Slaesmen
Sat. 1-1-49
For Years

Portsmouth-The
Woolworth Store,
100 block, High
street, did not set
a precedent when it
employed a colored
salesgirl this week.
Several stores along
High street have been
using colored sales-
men for years.

Although it was
something new for the
Woolworth store, other
business enterprises
have found it practical
to use Negro sales per-
sonnel. In most instances,
colored sales people have
proven to be efficient in
their work and have con-
tributed immeasurably to-
ward interracial goodwill.

Progressive Stores *Sat. 1-1-49*
Reliable Clothiers, 614
High street, has for several
years employed a colored
salesman on full time.

Bob's Hat Store, 810 High
Street, has always employed
colored salesmen. Hillard
Mayo is rated as assistant
store manager and display
manager and Alfred McFradden
is a full-time salesman there.

The Hofheimer Shoe Store,
Green and High streets, has
employed a colored salesman
for the past four years.
During rush periods there
are two colored clerks.

The Portsmouth Appliance
and Service Co., 615
High street, employed a
full-time colored sales-
man early this year. Al-
though the duties of this
specialist was primarily
"field work," he had the
same privileges of whites
salesmen in interviewing
prospective customers and
giving floor demonstrations
at the store. *Journal & Guide*

Many other progressive
stores of the city are using
colored personnel on their
sales staffs. Steen's Men's
Store, Chestnut and County
streets, is another notable
example. *Norfolk, Va.*

The employment of colored
sales people has not caused
any noticeable drop-off of
white patronage in stores.
It is not unusual to observe
colored salesmen waiting on
white customers. *Sat. 1-1-49*

Veteran Postman Honored For Lengthy Service



Postman Samuel H. Williamson, who was honored by friends
living on his carrier route last Friday afternoon, proudly exhibits
the beautiful gold watch presented him on the occasion.

In their effort to show appreciation for the faithful and
cheerful service rendered them during the past 30 years, the

patrons of West Ghent assembled in a vacant lot at Hampton
boulevard and West Princess Anne road to congratulate Mr.
Williamson and add to the purse that amounted to over \$300.

Negro Sales Representa- tive Finds Job With R. J Reynolds Tobacco Company Enjoyable

William J. Moore, second of two to
become the first full-time Negro
Sales Representatives of the R. J.
Reynolds Tobacco Company.

Nashville, Tenn.
Native of Nashville, Tennessee,
received early training in public
schools. Graduate of West Virginia
State College. Graduate work at
the University of Pennsylvania. At-
tended Fisk University and Tennes-
see Agricultural and Industrial
State College. *Sat. 12-9-49*

Period of employment, three
months, work consists mainly of
talking with college students at as-
semblies or special group meetings
and telling them about the work,
the growth of the company, giving
helpful hints on job, opportunities
with other corporations with whom
he has contact and in familiarizing
them with the products of the com-
pany.

During the summer the work in-
cludes attending conventions, civic
organizations in principal cities.

Mr. Moore secured the job thru
an effective letter of application
and following it up.

Mr. Moore said he enjoys his
work and "especially the part of
meeting many wonderful people
and telling them about the finest
cigarette and company in the
world."

**Eligible For License
As Master Plumber**



Journal and Guide
Raymond J. Durant, licensed master plumber in Portsmouth, received word Thursday morning that he had passed both the theory and practical examinations in Norfolk, and was eligible for a license as master plumber here. Durant becomes the first colored plumber to receive such a notice since March, 1949.

Employed As Clerks In Downtown Store



Journal and Guide
Journal and Guide Dat. 11-19-49
Miss Mary Allen and Mrs. Ethel Benton are shown dealing for three years, and Mrs. Benton has been with the firm four and a half years. Miss Allen has been at the store

Local Store Practices Democracy In Hiring Without "Thinking About It"

By MARY V. RANSOM

NORFOLK—To borrow a phrase from one of the Guide's staff writers, "reams of copy are written whenever democracy is practiced in this country," but we're going to add a few more pages to the stack and tell you about Edmund Lamprinos who is doing a good job of practicing democracy right here in Norfolk.

Mr. Lamprinos, who is a Greek, who has been there a month as a clerk, and Carl Aldridge, who is a helper in the store. As a parting word, Mr. Lamprinos said that all that is important when it comes to getting and holding a good job is putting in long hard hours of good work. He added that it is unfortunate that many good workers find themselves handicapped by race, but he says that no one should let this handicap be an excuse for failure to do a good job.

To quote Mr. Lamprinos, "It isn't a matter of democracy so much as it is a matter of good business. These clerks are good clerks. They started on scratch and they do their work well. I believe in rewarding hard workers."

GETS LAST LAUGH

He seemed to take great pleasure in the fact that many of his fellow merchants on Granby street told him he was "crazy" to use colored sales personnel. However, despite their dire predictions, his attractive clerks with perky plaid bows in their hair, and neat, crisp, spotless white uniforms are very popular with his customers. The store is always thronged with buyers, and many of the customers greet the clerks affectionately.

Miss Mary Allen, who has been at the Granby street store for three years, is well known to many Norfolks as the daughter of the late Rev. B. J. Allen, pastor of First Calvary Baptist Church, and Mrs. Ella Allen of 1015 Anderson street.

She attended the local schools, and studied home economics at St. Paul Polytechnic Institute, until she returned here and her present job.

Miss Allen, who says rather ruefully that ought to be practicing her home economics, is a member of the Wheaten Chapter of the Order of Eastern Stars, and First Calvary Church.

MARRIES BAKER

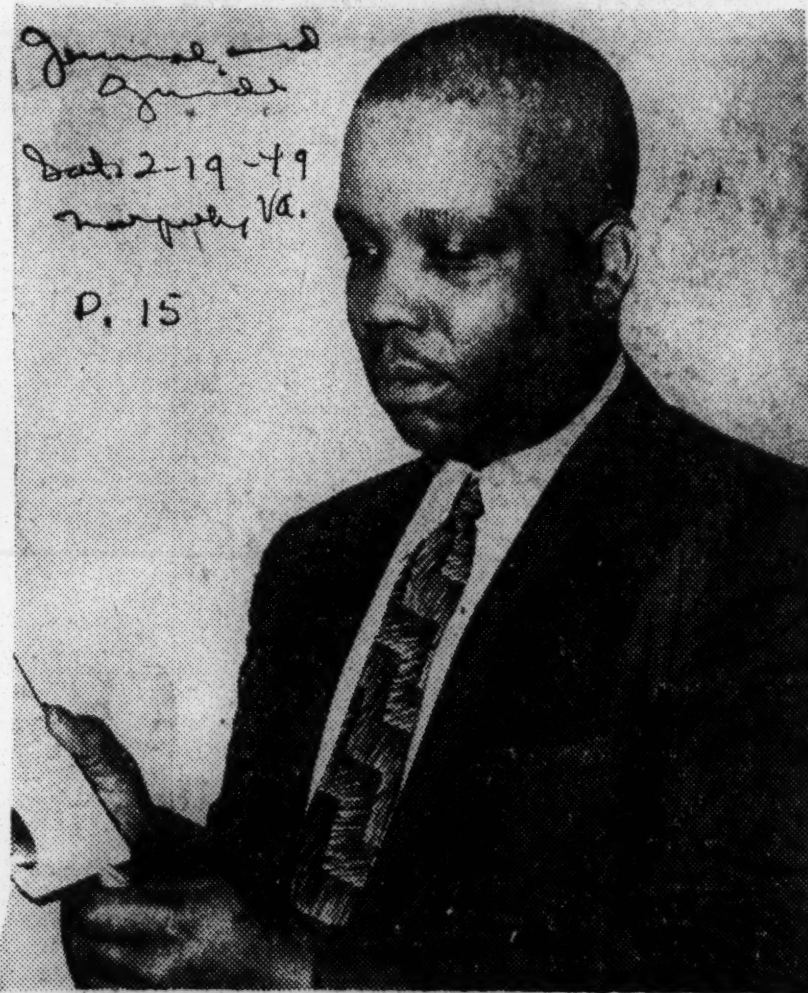
Mrs. Ethel Benton, has only been at the Granby street store a been connected with the firm for four and a half years. She is a native of South Hill, Va., but lived in East Orange, N.J., for several years, until she came to Norfolk in 1945.

It was here that she met her husband, Benny Benton, who was a baker in the Navy at the time. Mr. Benton is now employed as one of a mixed staff of Bakers for Alexander's at the Wards Corner store, where all of the pastries are made.

The Bentons will celebrate their third wedding anniversary in March of 1950. They reside at 921 Fremont street.

In addition to these two long-term members of the store, there are Mrs. Dorothy Nottingham

First Colored Plumber Licensed By Norfolk



William S. Sledge, of Portsmouth, became the first member of his race to be issued a plumber's license in Norfolk, Va. on Feb. 11. Having had about ten years in the plumbing trade, Mr. Sledge spent almost four years as a first class plumber's helper in the Norfolk Naval Shipyard. He plans to take the examination some time in the future for a master's license.

First Colored Plumber Rated In Norfolk

Successful Applicant Has Worked Ten Years In Plumbing Field

NORFOLK A historical precedent was set in Norfolk Feb. 11 when the city issued a license for the first time to a colored plumber. It was not the first time, however, that a colored plumber had sought license in the city.

The license was issued to William S. Sledge, 39-year-old resident of Portsmouth. It will have to be renewed after May 31. Mr. Sledge was licensed as a journeyman plumber and as such must work on jobs or projects under the supervision of a master plumber.

Incidentally, Mr. Sledge received his plumber's license the same week that Raymond J. Durant, also of Portsmouth, under whom he received considerable training, lodged a protest with the City Council on the grounds that the Norfolk Board of Examiners failed to give him a passing score in his tests for a master plumber's license.

PASSES TESTS

Mr. Sledge passed the theoretical test last June. He passed the practical test Jan. 26 after having failed in this test last August.

A native of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., Mr. Sledge worked as a helper on plumbing projects in that city in 1933 and 1934. In 1942 he got a job as a first class helper in plumbing at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard where he remained almost four years. He worked for Mr. Durant from January, 1946 to June, 1947. Since that time he has worked with E. W. Carter, another colored plumber who has failed to pass the Norfolk examination for plumber's license.

When Mr. Sledge passed the test he had about 10 years experience in the plumbing field. He attended night sessions at the B. T. Washington High School for two years to make himself more proficient in a knowledge of plumbing and pipe fitting.

SOME SPECULATION

Failure of Messrs. Carter and Durant to pass the examination for plumber's licenses caused some speculation among colored citizens and some colored organizations,

notably the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as to whether racial bias entered the cases.

When the matter was brought to the attention of the City Council, that body appointed a reviewing board to check the examination papers and the procedures in the case of Mr. Durant.

Naturally Mr. Sledge is proud of the fact that he "broke the ice" for his race in securing his plumber's license. He plans next to take the examination for a master plumber's license.

APPRENTICE HELP

Commenting on the help he has obtained through the years, Mr. Sledge told the Journal and Guide on Sunday:

"I am grateful to E. W. Carter, instructor in plumbing at the Booker T. Washington High School, under whom I took training during the war, and to Mr. Durant, master plumber of Portsmouth, with whom I worked after completing my training under Mr. Carter."

Mr. Sledge is married to the former Miss Ethel Hunt, also of Roanoke Rapids, N. C. The couple has four children.

Sheriff Seeks Arrest Of Duo For Luring Southern Workers

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)— Two men cleared by the FBI of peonage were ordered to be placed under arrest last week by Sheriff Herman Kerl of Dane County for violation of state laws by deceiving Southern Negro workers to come to work for them.

The accused men are two white brothers, Joseph Racek, president, and Frank Racek of the Mazo Food Products Company in Mazomanie. According to warrants sworn out by the sheriff, they lured the migratory workers to the north to work by offering them pay and working conditions they did not provide.

The sheriff's warrant says they did unlawfully influence, induce and persuade workmen to accept employment in this state by means of false and deceptive representations as to amount and character of compensation and other conditions of said employment.

In the meantime the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced that its investigation revealed no indication of peonage or violations of workers' civil rights. Asst. U. S. Atty. Carl Runge said: "At the moment there appears no ground for federal charges."

WORKERS ON STRIKE

The case first came to the attention of local and national authorities about a month ago when 40 workers from the food firm went out on strike against the company and distributed handbills saying, "End slavery in Wisconsin."

They complained that the work farm was unsanitary, the food was no good, and the pay was too low. They were seeking wages of \$1.25 an hour on a guaranteed 40-hour week. Their pay had averaged between \$10 and \$20 a week with \$9.80 taken out for board and more taken out for advances on clothes. Joseph Racek said he paid a minimum of 60 cents an hour to men and 50 cents to women.

The season is set to run from June 10 to October 1. It has been hinted that the State Department of Health may bring charges against the Mazo farm for "what appears to be several violations of state health regulations."

M. Michael Essin of Milwaukee, a Progressive party candidate for state attorney general last year, helped bring the situation to light.

MADISON, Wis.—A new agreement on wages and working conditions was discussed Saturday by 40 migratory workers, mostly from Georgia and the Carolinas, who had on strike earlier in the week against the Mazo Food Products Company of Mazomanie.

The workers charged that living conditions at the company's farm were unsatisfactory, sanitation was poor, they were underfed, and had to pay an excessive board bill. They are asking for \$1.25 an hour for a guaranteed 40-hour week, compared with the present 60 cents an hour minimum for male workers and 50 cents for women, with a chance to make more on piece-work jobs.

Peonage in Dixie States South America Exposed

Baltimore Md.
NEW YORK — The plight of thousands of colored people held in peonage under inhuman conditions in Southern States, similar to those described in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were described here last week.

11 Peonage Cases Exposed By Forced Labor Commission

The story was told to an unofficial commission investigating peonage, forced labor, and slavery in various parts of the world, sponsored by the Workers Defense League. Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, is chairman.

W. H. R. 3-25-49
NEW YORK CITY — (WDL) — Negro and white slavery in the South still exists in the form of peonage, debt slavery, and other forms of forced labor, according to testimony taken during the three-day public hearings concluded last week in New York by the Commission of Inquiry Into Forced Labor. The hearings probed conditions in all parts of the world, using affidavits and first-hand testimony of victims of forced labor camps in various parts of the world, including the Soviet areas.

Turpentine Slavery
Dr. C. Leroy Hacker, Methodist minister and former professor at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., told of forced labor conditions in Florida turpentine camps.

He described how his cousin and a friend eventually escaped from a compound after being hunted by posses and bloodhounds, by hiding in swamps and being spirited out of the State.

Their experience, he said, is typical of that of thousands of other colored and white people. Two other persons, recruited to work on the turpentine plantation at good wages, were placed in compounds under guards.

Vagrancy Bond Racket
They were forced to purchase their food and clothing from the commissary at inflated prices and soon became hopelessly in debt. Dr. Hacker said, in other instances, "wholesale vagrancy" arrests were made only when the turpentine labor supply was short.

Turpentine employers would then pay the bond of dozens of colored men, some working for from one to two and a half years trying to repay bond debts of less than \$20.

South America, Too
Rowland Watts, Baltimore attorney, and the League's national secretary, said it estimated that 20,000 colored and white families are in peonage in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Dr. Victor Andrade, lecturer, New School for Social Research, and former Bolivian Minister of Labor, told of peonage also in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela in South America.

The commission was officially organized last December by the Workers Defense League to expose forced labor wherever it exists today.

Eleven cases of peonage in the South, chiefly in Alachua County, Florida, were revealed by the Rev. C. Leroy Hacker, one of the witnesses testifying at the hearings.

"These cases are only examples of widespread debt-slavery, especially in the turpentine-still areas of the South," Rev. Hacker declared. A Methodist minister and Major in the U. S. Army Reserve, Rev. Hacker is a former professor at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla.

"A Negro who tries to escape the peonage forced on him by induced and unjust debt is arrested and either jailed or sent back to his master," Rev. Hacker testified. He said that the F.B.I. investigated such a case in Tennessee in 1947 but no prosecution ensued.

Rev. Hacker reported that whole families at this moment are kept in peonage in escape-proofed compounds in nine Florida counties and in South Carolina and Tennessee, living in conditions "as primitive as those of the jungle."

In some compounds, according to Rev. Hacker's testimony, armed guards are posted outside the enclosures made of high slab boards surmounted by barbed wire. Their job is to "keep the outsiders out

and the insiders in."

16j 1949

Alabama

Attention, United Nations Delegates

LOOKING FOR SLAVE LABOR, *Workers Sun. 11-6-49* COME TO ELMORE COUNTY!

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A white landlord kept several Negro children as slaves to pick a crop of cotton in spite of the protests of their mothers, it was reported here today. Mrs. Ethel Lee Hooks, an expectant mother, gained freedom for her children in spite of reported threats by the landlord that he would kill her and the child she is carrying.

New York
The report says Mr. and Mrs. Hooks rented a small farm in Elmore County near Wetumpka. When domestic trouble began and Mr. Hooks left the family, Mrs. Hooks went to her parents in a near-by community to get some financial aid. She wanted to make arrangements to leave the farm.

The landlord, it is reported, took the Hooks' two cows, their cotton crop, and the forced labor of their children. He refused to release them upon their mother's request. The landlord, Mrs. Hooks said, told her bluntly he would kill her and the child she is carrying if she returned to Elmore County.

Later, through the intervention of white and Negro friends, it was arranged to get her children. At this date, all but two of her children have been taken from the landlord. The remaining two demand that their mother come and get them as they fear evidently that they are being taken from one slavery to another. Their ages range from 2 to 13.

140 Made Slaves on Miss. Farm

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Approximately 140 persons, from 35 to 40 of them poor whites, are living in a state of slavery just 10 miles from here, it has been revealed. The situation was described by Waver Clifton, 30, who fled to New Orleans from the plantation which claimed the lives of both his parents.

The slave farm, he says, is operated by William Jenkins Jr. The persons "employed" there are paid \$30 a month. They have to buy most of their food and all their clothes and shoes at the plantation commissary. As a result, no one draws more than \$5 in cash at the end of the month.

Houses consist of two rooms, a bedroom and a kitchen. When a boy reaches the age of 15 or 16, he can take any girl he chooses and live with her. Whites do the same, but in their own group. Cousins live with cousins, and one man is living with his daughter.

Dies for Having Affair
According to Clifton, a man discovered having an affair with a white woman was shot in the forehead and killed by a guard. He was wrapped in a sheet and buried in the plantation graveyard. Clifton, says the guards are unusually brutal, declares that his father, Charles Clifton, about 50, was shot in the leg with a pistol because he wouldn't work. He died two weeks later after gangrene set in. His mother, Mrs. Greedy Clifton, died of a stroke six years ago.

Three Whites Held On Peonage Charge

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP)—A federal grand jury here last week indicted three white men, one a former deputy sheriff, all residents of Smith county, charging them with peonage violation.

Named in the indictment, returned at the Biloxi term of the court were former Deputy Sheriff J. O. Ainsworth, Case Lonzo Walker and Thomas Ray Walker. Each was released under \$750 bond after appearing in Jackson before U. S. Commissioner Barron Rickerts. They were brought here by U. S. Deputy Marshals B. A. Bush and J. W. Daniels.

The indictment alleged that the trio arrested a Negro, Kenneth Duckworth, for the purpose of

causing him to be returned to a condition of peonage. It was likewise stated that Duckworth was arrested to work out a debt that he owed to the Walkers. The case will be heard during the November term in Jackson before Judge C. Mize.

FUGITIVE BLACK SAYS SLAVERY FOR BLACK AND WHITE EXISTS UNDER DOME OF MISS. CAPITOL

Murder, Incest Fostered Under Lash of Slave Drivers on Plantation

WHITES ILLITERATE ALONG WITH BLACKS

By JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Approximately 100 Negroes and their children, and from 35 to 40 poor white persons are said to be living in a state of slavery just 10 miles from Mississippi's capital city, it was disclosed here last week.

A 30-year-old escapee, Waver Clifton, who fled from the penal servitude which earthed him, claimed the lives of his mother and William Jenkins plantation, is operated by William Jenkins Jr., who inherited the estate on the death of his father some years ago. The institution which led to the Civil War flourishes today within a short distance of the seat. Persons employed thereon are paid a monthly wage of \$30. Negroes and whites, and are obliged to purchase most of their food and all their clothing and shoes from the plantation commissary. At the end of each month no one draws more than \$5 in cash after all bills have been paid.

Tired of it all, Clifton was up on either getting away or getting killed. Getting killed was the one thing that "scared" him most, but he had at last determined to take a chance and with his mind made up, he was going through with it.

Tired was he of getting up in the morning at six and laboring under a hot boiling sun all day in the field until six at night. Tired of the whippings which had tattooed his back. Tired of the armed guards who paced the plantation to prevent running away. With these many reasons for being tired, Clifton made a dash for freedom and made good his escape.

No longer afraid to talk and at last away from the gun and the man who never knew before what it means to be free could now talk without fear of intimidation, and he talked a plenty.

White Trio in Miss. Indicted on Peonage Violation Count

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — A Federal grand jury here last week indicted three white men, one a former deputy sheriff, all residents of Smith County, charging them with a peonage violation. Named in the indictment, returned at the Biloxi term of the court, were:

Former Deputy Sheriff J. O. Ainsworth, Case L. Walker and Thomas R. Walker. Each was released under \$750 bond after appearing before U.S. Commissioner Barron Rickerts. They were brought here by U.S. Deputy Marshals B. A. Bush and J. W. Daniels.

The indictment alleged that the trio arrested Kenneth Duckworth, for the purpose of causing him to be returned to a condition of peonage. It was likewise stated that Duckworth was arrested to work out a debt that he owed the Walkers. The case will be heard during the November term in Jackson before Judge Sidney C. Mize.

Mississippi Planter Fined By Negro Justice On East Side

Justice, East St. Louis style, was swiftly meted out to a white Mississippi planter by Negro representatives of the law this week.

The Southern planter, Howard G. Nason, 49, of Prairie, Miss., was arrested in East St. Louis by two Negro police officers, who found him seated in his car with a loaded Army carbine besides him. Nason also had 73 extra cartridges on the seat.

Taken before Negro Justice of the Peace Howard F. Langford, Nason said he came all the way to East St. Louis in search for a run-away Negro sharecropper, Richard Mosley, 36, to testify in a cattle rustling case.

Justice Langford promptly slapped a \$100 fine on Nason for carrying a concealed weapon.

Mosley reached later said he knew little about the case and added he left the plantation because Nason had threatened him. With Mosley was his 22-year-old nephew, who said he accompanied Nason from Mississippi because "I was afraid not to come along." Ross escaped from Nason after they arrived here.

When asked by Detective Sergeant Walter Moore and Detective Walter Gates, arresting officers, why he was carrying the gun, he said he always did for protection.

Charge Negro Worker Held in Slavery by Asbury Park Man

Daily Worker
new York, N.Y.
 Special to the Daily Worker

NEWARK, May 31.—Slavery in New Jersey was charged today by representatives of the American Jewish Labor Council in demands for FBI action to save an elderly Negro worker from reported involuntary servitude for an Asbury Park butcher. A delegation headed by William Levner of the for human habitation."

Council met here today with i. Operator of the butcher shop Edward Amado, assistant U. S. at-is A. Sternberg, son-in-law to Mrs. torney, to press charges of viola-Zisk.

tion of the U. S. Constitution's It was estimated that if the 13th amendment against Mrs. Jo-minimum figure of 10 years were seph R. Zisk, owner of the K & Zcorrect, Smith is owed a total of butcher shop, at 928 Springwood some \$20,000 in back pay. If Ave., Asbury Park. According tothe 27-year figure is correct, the the charge, Frank Smith, a Negro total would be close to \$60,000. worker, had been kept "in a state The committee also reported of involuntary servitude" at the that when photos of Smith were butcher shop for at least the past shown to assistant district attorney 10 years and possibly for as much Amado, he remarked: "He looks as 27 years. just like Uncle Tom."

Amado referred the delegation to the Newark office of the FBI, where two agents, G. P. Hunt and R. G. Osborne, heard the charges and pledged a complete investigation. With Levner on the delegation were John W. Jackson, of the Harlem Labor Council, and Daniel Lapidus, an attorney. Associated with these in the investigation was Sol Vail of the Joint Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism.

Levner revealed that the case came to his attention through the work of a reporter for the weekly National Guardian. The four mentioned above visited Asbury Park on May 20, spoke to Smith, his employers and several neighbors.

NO WAGES

The investigation disclosed that Smith had received no wages for all the years he had worked in the butcher shop. He worked regularly, performing such jobs as removing the entrails from poultry, unloading beef from trucks and cleaning the shop. Occasionally he received a quarter for use on weekends.

He was housed in a chicken coop behind the shop. He slept amid the entrails from the poultry, their droppings, the feathers and all sorts of refuse. He had no bed, merely a rough matting of boards and burlap. The investigators described the coop as "unfit

10-27 Years at No Pay

FBI Probe Sought In Slavery Charge

NEWARK, N. J.—The American Jewish Labor Council appealed for FBI intervention last week to save an aging Negro laborer from alleged involuntary servitude to an Asbury Park butcher.

It was charged that Frank Smith had been maintained in a "state of involuntary servitude" for perhaps ten to twenty-seven years at a butcher shop owned by Mrs. Joseph R. Zisk, 928 Springwood Avenue, Asbury Park.

QUARTER FOR SPENDING

An investigation charged that Smith had received no wages during the years he had worked as an employe of the butcher shop, except for an occasional quarter of a dollar given to him for use on week-ends.

Persons bringing the charges estimated that Smith might be owed a minimum total of \$20,000 in back pay, or a possible maximum total approximating \$60,000.

Wife, 11 Children Suffer As Husband Flees S. C. Peonage

NEW YORK—In an attempt to escape the southern white man's lash, Henry Sapp, an Ellington, S. C., sharecropper, came to New York last week to obtain help for his pregnant wife and 11 children, who are at the mercy of a plantation owner.

According to Mr. Sapp, who gave his story to the press in the office of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, he was to work the plantation of Heyward Gettings for one half, but at the end of six years owed the white man close to \$700. Sapp also said he was put in jail without a trial for refusing to allow his four oldest children to work for Gettings when Sapp himself needed the children's help.

"When I refused to let my children work for Gettings," Sapp related, "he called the sheriff and told him to give me 60 days on the chain gang, which he did. I was beaten there once; it seemed as if all new prisoners were beaten. After 60 days I was taken back to jail and kept there for two days and a half before being released."

Sapp stated Gettings refused to pay him when he returned to work following the jail sentence even though he didn't ask for anything until 30 days passed. He said he had been promised \$50, but always received pay in groceries.

"I had to sell my dogs to get food for my family," he declared. "When Gettings refused to pay me, I moved my family away from there by night and with money left from buying food I paid my railroad fare here where my brother and sister are living."

Sapp stated he received a letter the next week after he arrived in New York, telling him that his wife had been put in jail and would be held until he was caught. He said his life was also threatened.

Attorney William Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress, who was present at the press conference, said he is going to present the case to Attorney Tom Clark in the near future.

"My desire is to bring my family here to New York also," Sapp added. "I didn't bring my wife with me when I came because she is more than six months pregnant and I was afraid the trip would do her more harm than good."

PEGLER

Case of Worker

Shooting Picket

a Warning to CIO

By Westbrook Pegler

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IN VIEW of the fact that a jury indorsed his conduct in shooting a rioting goon of the Congress of Industrial Organizations through the head and killing him, the experience of Fred Lee Roberts of Waterloo, Iowa, a law-abiding laborer and himself a union man, should interest other citizens who are facing goon trouble.

The CIO's organized mobs of goons, courteously known as pickets, have been the worst lynching force in our history, with a record of terrorism incomparably blacker than that of the original Ku Klux Klan.

And there is no union of the CIO with a worse record than that of Philip Murray's own steel workers which, in its organizing days, went marauding over Ohio and Illinois.

Only recently it revived its old practice of overturning the automobiles of good citizens on their way to work.

The principle, always inherent in law but long dormant, is now revived that a law-abiding citizen may kill a picket if he is attacked and reasonably fears that he may be seriously injured and the police refuse to protect him.

The picket never has any lawful excuse to shoot the law-abiding citizen.

Frank W. Edwards of Waterloo, Iowa, who defended Fred Lee Roberts against a charge of manslaughter and got him acquitted, has written some intimate facts of the case at my request.

★ ★ ★

ROBERTS, a Negro, about 50 years old, weight 150 pounds, father of 13 children, maintaining a home for the nine younger ones, had a record of 28 years of employment in two jobs and a respectable reputation.

As a member of the Packing House Workers of the CIO, he obeyed a call to strike, but finally returned to work to feed his family.

Two other Negro strikers threatened to beat his head off with a club.

"The pickets had a loud speaker," Mr. Edwards writes, "and over the speaker they called those who were working scabs, yellow-bellied rats and skunks."

"Roberts went quietly about his business. His car was parked on the company lot and he found the air let out of his tires."

"The loud speaker taunted him and he had to walk several blocks to get the tires inflated. They loosened the bolts on a wheel of his 1931 Ford and when he got about two miles out he thought he had a flat but found the wheel nearly off."

"It might have wrecked his car and injured him. Pickets approached him as he was leaving the plant and told him, 'This is your last warning.' The next day he

put an Army .45 on the floor between the two front seats. "On the 19th of May, 1948, some men had come down from another state and told the local union they were conducting this strike like a Sunday school party and must get rough."

"There was liquor present and all day there was rioting. The assistant chief of police had been trampled and the police had abandoned efforts to get anyone in or out of the plant."

★ ★ ★

"ALL this was unknown to Roberts, who lives 20 miles away. He found the lower gate barricaded and the crowd hostile."

"He went to the upper gate. The crowd was unusually hostile, but he drove on. Then he noticed that the gate was locked."

"A crowd barred his entrance and no police near. The mob surrounded his car and began to rock it. They lifted it up and let it drop and shouted: 'Tip this jig over,' 'Kill him,' 'Kill the black —' 'Kill the jig.'"

"Fearing that they meant to tip over his car and kill him, he brandished the pistol."

"The mob receded, but when he put it down and started away they surrounded him again and said: 'Tip him over,' 'Kill him.'"

Mr. Edwards here elaborated a claim that Roberts did not shoot to kill, although he based his defense on a claim that a man attacked has a right to use adequate means to defend himself.

Roberts fired and the mob scattered and he got away.

★ ★ ★

"A POLICEMAN jumped on the running board and told him to get away quick," Mr. Edwards continued. "When he had gone a block and a half they got him in a police car and took his gun and took him to the police station."

"When all this rocking his car and threats to kill him were going on, not a single policeman came to his rescue, although ten or a dozen were within 100 feet."

"The evidence showed the deceased, (a picket named Chuck Farrell) was getting into the car by the right front door when the shot was fired."

"Our court has held that the legality of the possession of the weapon at the time of the killing is immaterial. It has also been held that when a man is in his car it is his home and he need not retreat before defending himself if attacked."

"He must have reason to fear that his life and property are in danger."

"Soon after the shooting the mob tore down the iron fence and turned over cars and broke windshields and damaged 12 to 15 cars."

"Those who were in the plant were afraid to come out until morning when the National Guard came."

"The sheriff made one request of Governor Blue and he ordered the Guard here immediately. The CIO defeated Governor Blue in the primary for his part in the matter."

This being the law as of now, the rights and dignity of American citizenship are appreciably revived.

Henceforth the good citizen under such attack by Philip Murray's goons of the CIO will have a right to pick a picket and shoot him in the head.

Four Attacked In Shelby Mine By Armed Mob

Tuesday.

Non-Union Pit Owners Hit And Warned To Observe Layoff

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 18 —(P)—Four men were roughed up today as a mob estimated at 300 men forced the closing of a small non-union coal mine 18 miles southeast of here in Shelby County.

The mine is operated by the Cahaba Coal Mining Company. Its employees went to work this morning despite the strike call of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' chief.

No serious injuries resulted from the incident.

John J. Hanratty, UMW representative, said he would be "greatly surprised" if any members of the union were involved in the attack. He said the persons responsible "are no friends of the UMW."

Estimates 300 In Mob

One of the men working in the mine estimated at least 300 men in 40 or 50 automobiles made up the attacking group. He declined to permit use of his name, saying he feared reprisals.

He said 11 men were working in the mine when the mob arrived. He gave this account:

"The men, many armed, forced Bill Hinds, one of the owners, to go into the mine and bring the work crew out. Then they lined up the miners, Mr. Hinds and Carr McCormick, Jr., the other owner, and searched them."

"They hit Hinds; a 15-year-old boy who is a relative of Hinds; McCormick and Bill Nelson, a Negro miner."

"When they left, they said they would be back if we tried to work any more."

Alabama union mines, and their 18,000 employees were idle today. Two non-union mines in St. Clair County continued to operate.

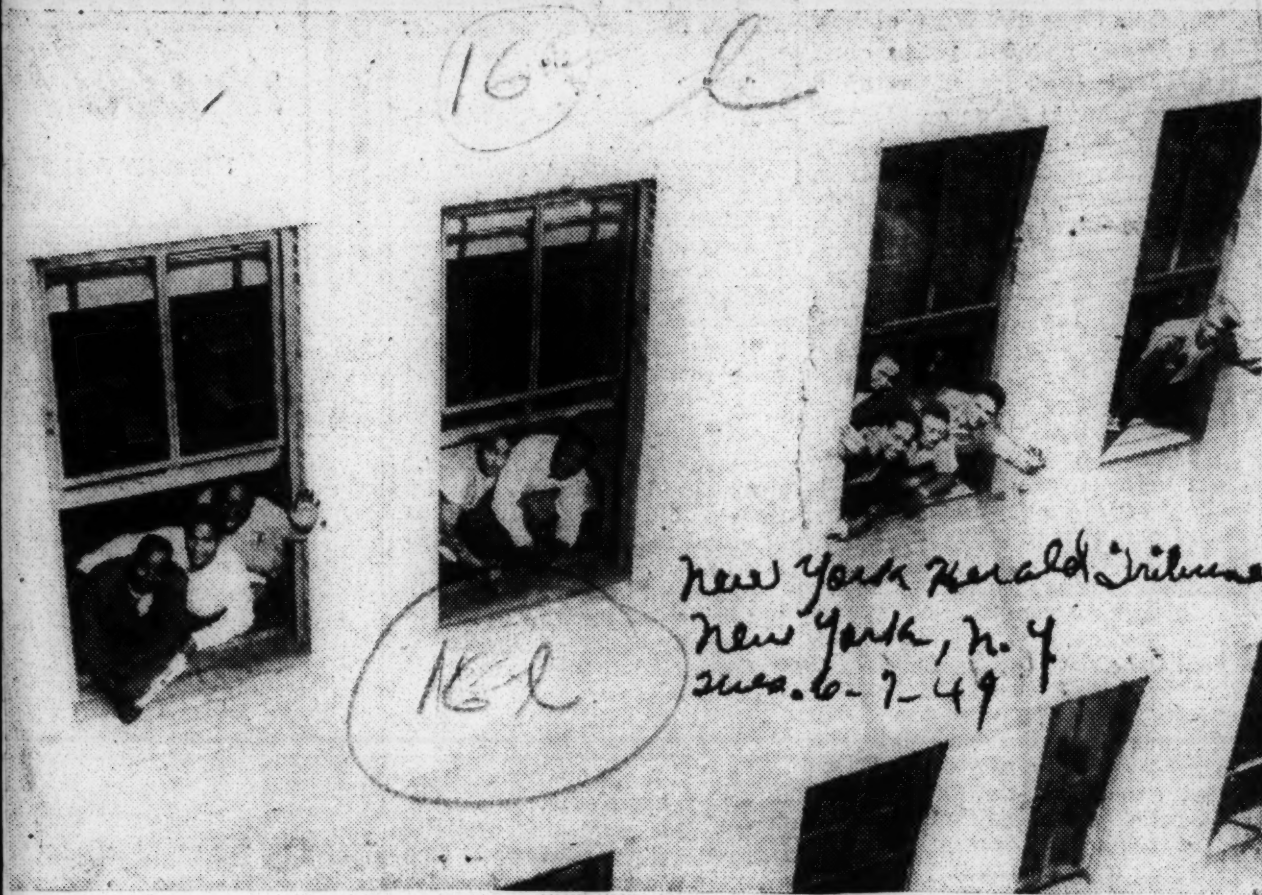
Coal Output Almost Stopped

Meanwhile, the nation's coal production virtually stopped as 480,000 of Lewis' UMW followers carried out his order to take a week-long layoff.

Lewis himself spent several hours in Philadelphia talking with Big Steel's captive mine operators about a new contract to cover their 20,000 coal diggers. He made a date to start detailed wage talks June 23.

Southern coal operators will resume wage talks with Lewis

Negro Stevedores 'Sit Down,' Charge Union 'Jim Crowism'



Members of the International Longshoremen's Association, waving yesterday from the windows of the union headquarters at 265 West Fourteenth Street during their five-hour sit-down demonstration

By Walter Hamshar

Thirty-eight Negro longshoremen who charged discrimination in waterfront employment conducted a five-hour sit-down demonstration yesterday in the headquarters of the International Longshoremen's Association, 265 West Fourteenth Street. Then they were ejected by other longshoremen while police looked on. There was no violence or injury.

Although the thirty-eight said their demonstration was a "spontaneous" reaction to being turned down for work yesterday morning, their move into the offices was accompanied simultaneously by mass picketing by some 300 men and women outside the building who carried placards and chanted protests against "Jim Crowism" on the waterfront. The outside demonstration continued into the evening.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the A. F. L. affiliate, who was the principal target of both demonstrations, called them "Communist inspired." He said that if the outside parade continues this morning he will invite longshoremen to come over and "picket the pickets" in equal numbers. He said that "proper precautions" will be taken

to assure no repetition of the inside demonstration.

The picket line, which brought out several police squads, was called by the Harlem Trade Union Council, 57 West 125th Street. A letter calling the pickets to protest was signed by Ferdinand C. Smith, executive secretary of the council.

Mr. Smith, who appeared briefly with the pickets, was expelled last year from the National Maritime Union, C. I. O., for Communist activities. Deportation charges of illegal entry are pending against him.

The thirty-eight sit-down demonstrators were members of Local 968 of the I. L. A. which has headquarters at 357 Furman Street, Brooklyn. The local numbers 1,000 members of which about 700 pay dues. The protesting members charge that their local was frozen out in distribution of piers along the Brooklyn waterfront and that they are last to be called when other locals can't fill work demands.

Police Refuse to Intervene

Mr. Ryan said welfare and vacation records kept by employers show that 500 members of Local 968 worked at least 300 hours last year. He added that on a pro-rata basis, this was better than the employment record of most other locals along the water-

with leaders of other A. F. of L. maritime unions. Acting Assistant Chief Inspector John C. Deickmann, in charge of Manhattan West, was supervising a large police contingent that was growing larger every minute.

The ejection proceeding began when the I. L. A. delegates moved through the far door of the board room which the sit-downers occupied. The police entered through the door leading to the entrance of the office. Reporters were gathered outside the room.

There were a few shouts and the first of the demonstrators came out. They left quietly. Further shouts brought more demonstrators, who said the chairs had been pulled out from under them. Finally the last demonstrators left, protesting noisily. All agreed that no blows had been struck. One said he had been kicked, and when some one suggested he might have bumped into something, he replied he had been around the waterfront long enough to know when he had been kicked. One torn shirt and one broken wrist watch strap were seen.

Many of the inside demonstrators joined the picket line outside the building. Others departed to the nearest places where cool drinks were dispensed. The outside pickets stepped up their chanting and repeated their intention of sticking it out for forty-eight hours.

The sit-down demonstration began when Andronicus Jacobs, Haughtno and Eugene Gray led the thirty-eight longshoremen into the I. L. A. headquarters at 11 a. m. Although Mr. Ryan said there was nothing the union could do beyond efforts it has been making to obtain employment for Local 968 members, they announced they would remain in the office "until something is done."

Mr. Ryan called the police, but Inspector Daniel O'Sullivan, commandant of the 3d District, refused to interfere in the dispute beyond assigning patrolmen to prevent violence. At noon the office staff was dismissed for the day; drinking water was turned off and the washrooms locked. The patrolman at the door was instructed to admit no one unless properly authorized, preventing any of the men from leaving and returning with food.

One Says He Was Kicked

None of the outside demonstrators made any effort to bring relief to their beleaguered comrades, but they were still holding out at 4 p. m. By this time, thirty or forty delegates of the I. L. A.'s Atlantic Coast District had gathered in Mr. Ryan's offices

Mob Terrorizes Alabama Mine

Birmingham News
6-14-49
Closes It Down, Beats Up Owners; Witnesses Say Men Howled, Cursed

Mob violence engulfed an isolated wagon coal mine in Shelby County yesterday.

Several hundred armed men, cursing and brandishing pistols and clubs, witnesses say, invaded the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, about 18 miles south of Birmingham about 8:20 a.m. yesterday.

The mine is three miles off the Florida Short Route. It is a non-union operation.

The men made their attack a few hours after the United Mine Workers started a week-long strike on order of UMW President John L. Lewis, who last week called for a "stabilization period."

AS A RESULT TODAY one of the two operators of the mine—William Hinz, 37, onetime Howard College football player—had been beaten about the head with a black-jack and kicked in his left eye while on his hands and knees. He may lose the sight of that eye.

The other partner in the mine—Carr McCormack, Jr., 33, brother-in-law of Mr. Hinz—was struck on the head with a stick.

The teen-age kinsman of one of the operators, who was visiting the mine at the time, was flailed across his back with a belt.

A Negro miner, Bill Nelson, was beaten severely. Another miner, Willis Brooks, also was beaten.

Two pistols, a rifle, some cigarettes and several cases of soft drinks were confiscated by the invading mob. Some office papers were destroyed, according to the operators.

This is the story told last night by Mr. Hinz and Mr. McCormack to two Birmingham News reporters who visited the McCormack home in rural Jefferson County.

They told their story hesitantly and in an atmosphere of fear and tension because they said the mob had warned them not to talk "to the papers or to the law."

"We'll blow your guts out if you tell anybody," they quoted members of the mob as saying.

THE TWO PARTNERS related how they were threatened with death and destruction of their property if they complained to anyone.

As they told their story, neighbors and friends solicitous for their well being and safety of the Hinz and McCormack families paid them periodic visits.

Obviously fearful of the consequences of anything they might say, the wives of the two coal operators hovered nervously about the men as they reluctantly gave an account of the morning's happenings.

The mine is a small 11-man operation, which has been producing 20 or 25 tons of coal a day and selling that coal to truckers for distribution in Birmingham. The two men have operated the mine for the past two years.

Mr. Hinz wore a blood-stained patch over his left eye and adhesive tape over his right ear.

His injured eye was treated by a Birmingham physician, who was to tell him today whether he ever would be able to see out of it again.

Hinz' biggest regret apparently was that the injury was to his one good eye, the left one, since vision in his right eye was seriously impaired in 1932 when he played tackle on the Howard College football team.

The two partners made a trip to Columbiana, county seat of Shelby, yesterday afternoon to seek protection and redress for the mob action.

THEY SAID THEY were unable to obtain any commitment from Circuit Solicitor Paul O. Luck that "anything could be done or that even any investigation would be made."

Solicitor Luck said today the operators "didn't want to prefer charges against anyone; at least, not then."

Asked if he could present evidence to the Grand Jury concerning the raid, Solicitor Luck replied the Grand Jury was not in session and that no one had sworn out any warrants.

He said it was against the law for the solicitor to swear out a warrant. This morning Sheriff Luther Bozeman, Columbiana, told The News:

"I haven't heard anything about it. I just don't know the first thing about it."

"I'll try to get up to the mine sometime today and see."

Mr. McCormack and Mr. Hinz said they did not fear for their personal safety in disregarding the mob's warnings to talk to the papers or to law enforcement officers.

But, they added, they were muchly concerned for the safety of their families and the families of employees of their mine.

The two operators said they had no plans for reopening the mine. They declared the mine was a non-union operation, a more or less family affair, and they would operate it only on a nonunion basis.

"We might have to sell," Mr. Hinz said.

Mr. Hinz said he was in the mine office when carloads of men suddenly swarmed out onto the mine property. They had surrounded the mine itself.

"They asked us where the foreman was," Mr. Hinz said.

"I told them we had no foreman."

"They then ordered us to bring the men up from the mine, saying it would be a week or longer before they could mine any more coal."

"We went down and brought the men back to the surface."

"WHEN WE GOT BACK, some of those in the mob shoved some of the miners against the wall and hit them.

"I was hit on the right side of my head with what I thought was a home-made blackjack. I fell on my hands and knees."

"While in that position, I was kicked in the left eye."

"I recognized some of the men."

The operators said some of the men in the mob were miners who worked at other coal mines in the Shelby County area. About two-thirds of the men were white, the rest were Negroes.

Mr. McCormack said he was hit over the head with a stick. He was wearing a "hard hat," made of fiber, which softened the force of the blow.

The youth visiting at the mine was hit over the back one time with a belt. He said he tried not to provoke anyone there, but was struck anyhow.

The invaders then took two pistols from Mr. McCormack's car and a rifle out of the commissary ice box. They destroyed some soft drinks and took some away. They also took some cigarettes belonging to the miners, who had left them in the commissary while they were at work.

The operators said about 75 per cent of the men carried pistols and had been drinking. Others carried rifles, shotguns, clubs, limbs of trees and mine timbers.

THEY SAID THE mob stayed about two hours then left after shouting "we'll be back . . . if you say anything about this, we'll blow you up, we'll burn you out."

Working down in the mine with McCormack when the armed mob

forced Hinz to bring them up were William Smith, Charles Perrin, Homer Shelton, Will Nelson, Lee McGraw, Mack Cicero, Donald Pate, a miner named Bradley and another whose name could not be learned.

None of the workers would give their names or any details.

William Mitch, president of District 20, UMW, was reported in Philadelphia last night. He could not be reached on the telephone.

James H. Terry, international board member, UMW here, issued this statement:

"No official of District 20, UMW, had the slightest knowledge of any such occurrence as reported this afternoon from Cahaba Coal Mining Company."

"We do not know now if there is any truth in this report, but will make an immediate and thorough investigation. If it is determined that any member, or group of members of the UMW in this district, has participated in any attack or in any show of violence upon anyone, this office will do its best to discipline such members. We do not now and never have condoned any act of violence."

"Any assistance we can give to accredited law enforcement agencies in seeking out and punishing any perpetrator in acts of violence will be forthcoming from this office."

"The first we knew of this alleged occurrence was when we were queried by the newspapers."

MR. TERRY DISCLOSED THIS morning that the UMW and the Cahaba Coal Mining Company had executed a contract dated Aug. 8, 1947, which was renewed July 6, 1948, and was not due to expire until June 30, 1949.

The contract bore the signatures of John L. Lewis, William Mitch, Mr. Terry and "C. McCormack, Jr."

Information from company sources, however, said the contract has been declared null and void months ago by notifying the president of the local union after the miners had abridged it by engaging in an unauthorized strike.

Mr. Terry said the contract provided either party could terminate by giving 30 days notice in writing. This, he said, had not been done.

Mr. McCormack previously had said the mine had operated as a nonunion pit.

ALABAMA'S APPROXIMATELY 22,000 union coal miners left the mines yesterday morning in compliance with an order from Mr. Lewis for a "stabilization period."

Mr. Lewis' action calling the miners out, it is generally conceded, is to diminish current stockpiles, thereby strengthening his bargaining position with the operators for a new contract to take the place of the one expiring June 30.

Pickets marched up and down shouting "We shall not be moved," when the cops tried to break up the picket line at noon. A police captain had given an ultimatum: Only token picketing after 1:30, he said. But the hundreds of men and women on both sides of the big skyscraper building asserted their right to peaceful assembly by holding their line.

The Negro sitdown strikers come from Local 968 of the International Longshoremen's Association in Brooklyn, a predominantly Negro group, whose members are denied work. Its members have been picketing the Jimcrow "king" for three months.

WOULDN'T BUDGE The sitdowners had grimly refused to budge at the goons' orders. They held their places in Ryan's big meeting room while the goons cut off their drinking

Ryan Goons Cops Eject Negro Dockers

By Art Shields
A wave of pickets surged round the headquarters of Joe Ryan, AFL waterfront "king" yesterday afternoon as 40 hungry longshoremen were conducting a sitdown strike for jobs inside. The Negro sitdown strikers were finally evicted with violence. It took the combined forces of Ryan's own goons and cops from the Seafarers International Union, led by Paul Hall and several strong-arm men from the teamsters union and 20 cops to drive the men out.

More than 1,000 workers took part in the demonstration yesterday before the afternoon factory whistles blew. Many more workers were arriving as the Daily Worker went to press. The Harlem Trade Union Council, led by Ferdinand C. Smith and Ewart Guinier, were mobilizing still

PICKETING CONTINUES The mass picketing will continue on a round-the-clock basis day after day as the fight for jobs for the Negro longshoremen, Guinier, still

water and locked up the toilets and shut the doors to longshoremen who were bringing up jugs of water and sandwiches.

"The loss of our drinking water is our first casualty, but it won't stop us," said Anronicus Jacobs, the sitdowners picket captain to reporters while goons glowered at him. *June 6-7-49*

"We intend," Jacobs told us, "to stay here for another 48 hours at least, while we continue trying to see Ryan," Jacobs told us in Ryan's outer office.

But more goons and more cops infiltrated into the headquarters as he spoke.

Paul Hall, Seafarers International Union goon leader, came in soon after, with several of his men. John O'Rourke of the Teamsters and several of his buddies came in too.

And the cops got their orders. **COPS GET ORDERS**

Inspector O'Sullivan had promised at first that the police would not evict the sitdowners. But the cops got their orders at a conference in Ryan's inner office and O'Sullivan's promise was water over the dam.

Ryan is a power in politics as well as a power on the waterfront and a power in the underworld of New York. *The Worker*

O'Sullivan left. The job was taken over by Inspector Deickmann.

Ryan was blustering threats to prefer charges against the Negro longshoremen, as the goons were coming in. And while he was threatening, the goons were moving in to the big meeting room, where the sitdowners were gathered, from two doors.

There was noise of a scuffle inside. And the Negro longshoremen were finally ejected, one by one and two by two.

A typical story was told by one Negro longshoreman, who said, "Ryan pulled a chair from under me. Then the goon kicked me. Then the cops rushed in."

Ryan treated them "like dogs," he declared.

Another man told of being kicked by the goon ILA "king," while the cops protected him.

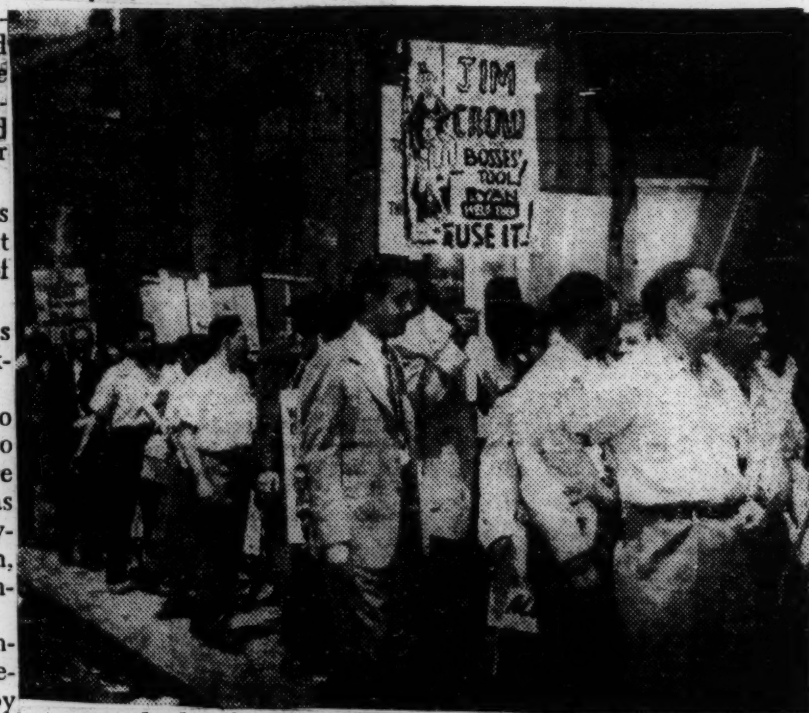
Goons swarmed round the picket

Gates refused Judge Medina's command that he deliver to the prosecution a list of fellow-Americans who had cooperated with him in the fight for peace, democracy and Socialism.

because such a list would be a blacklist.

The Communist defendants have nothing to hide. It was not a desire to conceal anything which prompted Gates' refusal. Most of the names demanded by the prosecution are matters of public record.

The government first illegally decrees that certain Americans are criminals, liable to prison terms for their political beliefs — and then Judge Medina demands that every American must turn over the names of such Americans or himself face jail.



Hundreds of pickets demonstrate outside AFL president Joe Ryan's office while 40 Negro dock workers "sit in" inside. Holding the sign in foreground is Ferdinand C. Smith, executive secretary, and at his left is Ewart Guinier, chairman, of the Harlem Trade Union Council, which organized the jobs demonstration.

PEGLER

American Citizen
Has Right Not
to Strike

By Westbrook Pegler

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COUNTERBALANCING the right to strike, the American citizen has a right not to strike or to take a striker's job and break strike. This is unpopular conduct but it is legal and it calls for more courage and higher character than picketing, which is mob action and a form of lynching.

Refusal to strike or employment in a struck job as a strikebreaker is admirable conduct deserving of public respect where the strike ignores the will of the workers and the equities of the case. In such premises, the non-striker or the strikebreaker is a better citizen than the striker.

Regardless of their relative virtues, however, the nonstriker or strikebreaker, being a law-abiding citizen, always deserves police protection against violence and insults. There are laws against insulting behavior in public by one man or mob toward other individuals.

The nonstriker or strikebreaker deserves full benefit of their enforcement by police, sheriffs, prosecutors and governors. The law-abiding citizen also has a right to shoot to kill if he is attacked or threatened by a mob in a manner to give him reasonable fear that he is in danger and the police fail to protect him.

When a law-abiding citizen is forced to shoot to protect himself he should always shoot to kill because no man should shoot at another except in desperation.

★ ★ ★

NOT ENOUGH pickets were killed by law-abiding citizens during the anarchy which gave birth to the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1937, when the Government forsook the good citizens. A few killings then would have preserved the right of the citizen to go about any lawful business unmolested, no matter what any other citizen or group might think of him or his business.

However, we have had two salutary killings within the last year which have been endorsed by trial juries in homicide cases. Both defendants were Negroes.

One killed his man in Waterloo, Iowa. The other got his picket in National City, Ill., just across the river from St. Louis.

Here I go into particulars, I want to recall that the Governor of Minnesota gave partisan encouragement to rioters involved in the same chain of strikes at sore spots in Minnesota. This was the chain-strike action of the packinghouse workers of the CIO against plants in several Midwestern states.

General

GOONS CROSSED state lines many times as reinforce- and one-half hours to acquit. ments rushed to this and that plant to overawe or overpower government. The attitude of the Governor of Minnesota gave rioters an advantage over law-abiding non-strikers and set at naught the authority of government which all Governors are sworn to uphold.

By luck, the Governor had no killing to answer for, morally, although, if any citizen had killed a rioting picket, the citizen, not the Governor, would have been charged with the crime.

Both of the shootings occurred last May.

In Waterloo, Iowa, Fred Lee Roberts, Negro, age 50, a citizen of good reputation, went out on strike against the Rath Packing Company, where he had worked for three years. He had previously worked more than 25 years in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad and thus had a record of industry.

Five local white citizens of position testified as to Roberts' good character, including the sheriff and the county treasurer.

Roberts' job was killing pigs on the night shift. He is the father of 13 children, all living, nine of them at home and dependent, the youngest a little over one year old.

He got relief from the Salvation Army first and then from the county, a common phenomenon by which charities and public taxes are used to support men made idle through union action.

★ ★ ★

THEORETICALLY, unions are supposed to pay strike benefits to their strikers but the Roosevelt reign relieved them of this drain because they were Roosevelt's political auxiliaries and transferred the burden to charities and public treasuries.

The employers contribute much to the public treasuries but the unions are tax exempt. Thus, employers have to maintain strikers against them. Roberts, incidentally, owns a farm of 100 acres.

County relief was discontinued when the Rath Company called on the strikers to come back to work. The union was willing to lend, not give, Roberts money, demanding an assignment of future wages.

Roberts announced that he was going back to his job to support his family. Two Negro workers approached him and one said: "If you do, I have a club that I will use to beat your head to a jelly." The other said that if the first one didn't do a good job he would finish it.

Roberts killed his man, William (Chuck) Farrell, a striker and picket, with a wild, frightened shot out the right window of his car as he was being mobbed from the left side and front.

Farrell was trying to climb in the right door. Roberts got him through the head with a .45 automatic. When he fired, 10 or a dozen policemen within 100 feet were doing nothing to protect him.

★ ★ ★

FRANK W. EDWARDS, of Waterloo, defending Roberts, proved that he was abandoned by the Government to the fury of a CIO mob and argued that a law-abiding citizen so attacked and so abandoned has a right to use reasonable means to defend himself and his property.

The charge was manslaughter and the jury took three

The other defendant was Oscar Perry, charged with murder in defending himself from a mob of pickets at the Armour and Company plant at National City, Ill.

By a change of venue his trial was held in Waterloo, Iowa. After a little more than one hour of deliberation the jury exonerated Perry who shot Jim Hucks during a lynching foray by a mob of CIO goons at night.

Hucks and three other pickets chased Perry, who tried to climb a fence to get away. Someone grabbed his leg and he shot in the dark. Two other pickets who were in the mob with Hucks chasing Perry and others, testified for the state.

STRIKE IS IN 7TH WEEK AT FURNITURE PLANT

Negro Ministers Make Offer

To Lend Moral Support

A strike of workers at the Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Co., 735 South Camilla, entered its seventh week yesterday without settlement. The company is continuing to operate.

Employees of the company, mostly negro, walked out Jan. 6 in disagreement over the firing of a steward. The union contends the company has refused to negotiate. The company holds the position the union has failed to file "nonCommunist" affidavits under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, and says it has declined negotiations on this account.

A group of five negro ministers have evinced interest in the strike, writing a letter to the company. They wrote they "stand ready to lend such moral support as we find necessary . . ." Signers of the letter were Rev. J. A. McDaniel, Rev. W. Herbert Brewster, Rev. L. A. Hamblin, Rev. J. T. Thompson and Rev. G. B. Jones.

A company petition for an injunction against the pickets is pending in Chancery Court, Part One. Chancellor Creson has limited the number of pickets.

The union involved is the United Furniture Workers of America, Local No. 282 (C. I. O.).



WESTBROOK PEGLER

Harlem Dealt Body Blow

new york age. Sat. 7-23-49 new york, 30, ny.

By Strike on Bus Lines

As the strike against local Omnibus companies rounded out its first week, thousands of Harlemites complained bitterly the fate that makes them residents of a community wherein subway stations are few and far between and wherein the most minute difference in the operation of other modes of transportation completely wrecks their schedules.

The tens of thousands of uptown residents who had depended solely on buses for transportation to and from their downtown jobs found themselves crowding into sweltering subways or altering family budgets to meet the prohibitive cost of taxicab transportation.

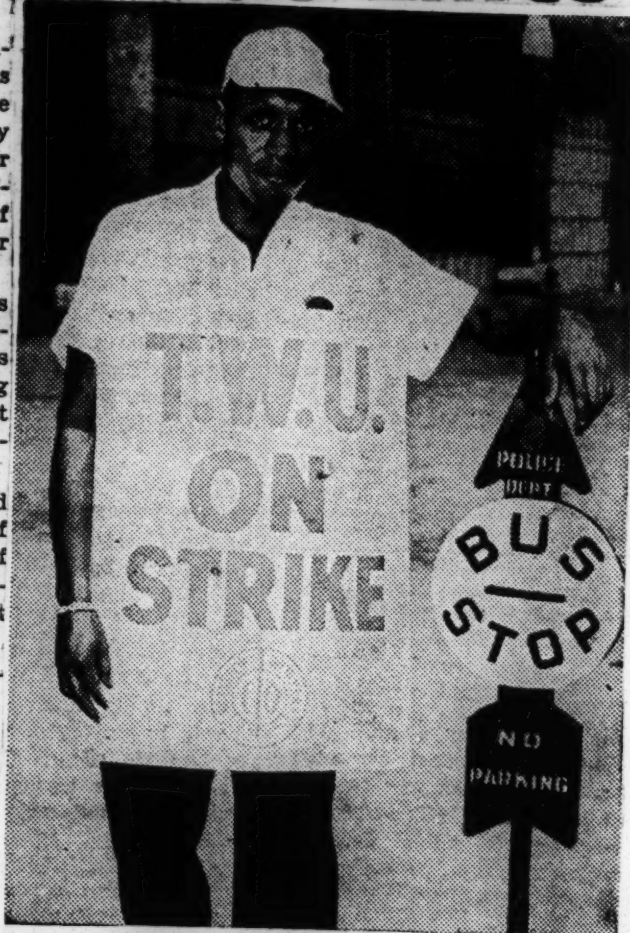
But even as Harlemites grumbled, groaned and derided the powers that be, members of the striking Transport workers Union, of whom hundreds are Negroes and Harlemites, reiterated their determination to "see it through."

Leon Grace of 2525 Seventh ave., a member of TWU Local 100 said of the strike:

"We bus workers only want what other union workers have: good hours and all the better working conditions. The company started this strike, now we'll stay out and see it through."

Cornelius Holder, a driver and also member of Local 100 states:

"This is our chance to get better working conditions, which we deserve. We know it's hard on the people, but it's got to be done."



Albert Harris—Driver—on Strike

NEGROES FIGHTING FOR RAIL GAINS

New York Times
 contests by Right and Left
 wings of Unions Waged
 Drives Intensified

By GEORGE STREATOR

Predominately Negro railroad workers were reported yesterday to be fighting on many fronts to gain bargaining rights of non-operating employees of United States and Canadian railroads.

While many contests were based on loyalties to American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations and independent unions, other organization drives and court cases sought to protect Negro operating employees on Southern railroads.

A fight in this area concerned an attempt of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, AFL, to regain control of the dining car employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the left-wing Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers' independent. A CIO union is also included in this quarrel. The control of sleeping cars in Canada was said to be the object of a drive launched here by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, of which A. Philip Randolph is president.

The control of dining car employees on railroads entering New York has had an up-and-down course, with the AFL, the CIO, the independents and "company unions" claiming control.

Chicago Leader Expelled

The entry of left-wing independents in the local labor picture followed the expulsion of Solon Bell, Negro labor leader of Chicago, from his post as director of organization for the AFL union in that city, about three years ago, on charges of aiding the Communists to "bore from within."

The headquarters of the independents is now at 310 Lenox Avenue. Mr. Bell was in charge for a while, and shared the job with Oscar Green, at that time national secretary-treasurer. Mr. Green "is no longer with us," the office secretary said.

In a telephone call from Chicago, Mr. Bell said that his union had complete control of nearly 3,000 non-operating employees of the Pennsylvania, including waiters, cooks, waiters-in-charge, chefs, pantry men, coach waiters, and lounge and grill car attendants. He was aware, he said, of a move by the AFL union to take control. In this city, Claude H. Mason,

secretary-treasurer of the Dining Car Employees Union, the Harlem combine to drive us from our jobs." local of the AFL group, said that his books showed as many waiters and cooks as the left-wing union, and that he expected to call for a show-down on the Pennsylvania.

Leaders agreed that wages for waiters on some railroads had gone above the minimum. The Chesapeake & Ohio and the Alton have asked the public not to tip, but almost everybody continues to do so, they said. A waiter with a top service record who works 240 hours a month now earns from \$205 to \$209, with occasional bonus awards, they said. A chef now receives from \$310 to \$350 a month. Second and third cooks, pantry men and dishwashers earn less.

Communism Is Disclaimed

The AFL waiters claimed the control of dining cars on all American railroads and some entering Mexico. The Canadian railroads were conceded to Canadian unions. The Alton was considered "independent but not Communist," by Mr. Mason, who added that he had not learned that this group was being "courted" by the United Transport Service Employees of Chicago, CIO. The CIO union is the bargaining agent for the waiters and cooks on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Rock Island Railroads, he said.

Conferences to improve the services of sleeping-car employees were conducted last week in several centers by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, which also announced a move to organize the sleeping car porters operating on the Canadian National Railroad, a Dominion-owned enterprise. Fifteen hundred men are involved, about 400 of whom are white, Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer, said.

The Negro brotherhood also represents the sleeping car porters on all American railroads entering Canada, 400 in number, and 1,000 men in charge of sleeping cars carried over the Canadian Pacific Railroad. A few white men operate as far as Detroit, Mr. Totten said.

The union leader said that the pullman porters have enrolled about 7,000 Negro head-end or front-end porters who have, he said, several responsibilities ranging from the duties of front-end flagmen and brakemen to personal jobs for the conductors on the majority of the Southern railroads, and Western railroads which have Southern terminals. He said that this campaign is to keep for Negroes "a few of the better railroad jobs not now controlled by the Big-Four independent brotherhoods." Mr. Totten said that Negro railroad workers have become aware of "a precarious situation where

More Building Trades Unions Taking Negroes, Parley Told

Washington, May 18 (U.P.)—Negroes are being accepted into the undermanned building trades unions to a greater degree than ever before, Samuel B. Danley of the Labor Department's Division of Labor Standards said yesterday. In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and especially in New Orleans, he said, Negroes have recently made great advances in gaining membership in construction unions. Danley spoke on the current trends in employment of Negro craftsmen before about 1000 Phelps Vocational High School students at the opening session of the National Urban League's seventeenth annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign sponsored by the Washington Urban League.

The great demand for building trades workers, he said, was breaking down discrimination against Negroes by unions, employers and established community patterns.

Danley stressed the need for intensive training and said there will be good opportunities somewhere in the Nation during the next few years for skilled Negro workers in the building, printing, machinist, radio and electronics fields.

The talks will continue at 9 p. m. Wednesday at Armstrong High School, 1st and O sts. n.w., with a discussion of Negro job opportunities here, by Victor Daly, chief of the fiscal and personnel division of the local United States Employment Service.

Labor View

BY GEORGE H. McCRAV

Politics-Rights

IT IS A VITAL necessity that Negroes understand fully that behind the struggle between so-called western democracies, led by the U. S. and the Great Britain, and the so-called Communist powers led by Soviet Russia on the other.

Frankly, I don't know what is the real reason for all the fuss and fury by which the dangerously cold

war between these powers is carried on from year to year. It seems unreasonable that the white people in this country, being as hypocritical about democracy as they are, are pouring billions of hard earned cash into Europe just for the sole purpose of preventing the westward spread of the Russian brand of phony democracy.

As for the Russians, it is hard to understand just what they are trying to achieve in Europe. The preservation and extension of democracy seems to be the least of their interests.

This much is certain—we peoples of the western world know the Russians are afraid of us, distrust us, are actually suspicious of us. And each year we become more fearful of them.

Though we don't know what lies at the basis of this mutual suspicion and fear, Negro people all over the world are beginning to feel the evil effects of it. For example, the usefulness of the World Federation of Trade Unions as a device for advancing the welfare of Negro workers in African and the West Indies has been completely destroyed. The fight over the Marshall plan has caused the British and CIO unions to withdraw from the federation and to denounce it as a tool of Moscow.

Paul Robeson provides another example. Speaking at a Communist dominated peace rally in Paris last week, he made the headlines of newspapers all over the world by declaring Negro people would not fight against the Soviet Union and that the Truman plan for the development of African would enslave millions of Negro workers in that continent.

The average Negro really doesn't believe in sharing the little he gets with anybody. He believes in a strong central government precisely because experience has demonstrated that the further things are removed from local control, the more justice we receive. The Russians will be sorely disappointed if they conclude from Robeson's statement that they will find many allies among America's Negro population.

When Mr. Robeson condemns plans for capital investment in Africa, I don't think he is thinking seriously of the interests of Negro people. The one thing which has kept that continent and the W. Indies in

economic backwardness has been the refusal of world business to invest heavily in the development of these areas. It is high time that persons like Paul Robeson thought more of the interests and needs of Negro people and less of the needs of Soviet Russia.

Porters' Chief Asks F.E.P.C., Cites Tension

Washington, May 17 (U.P.)—A depression may touch off race riots in the United States unless Congress passes fair-employment practices legislation, a Negro labor leader warned today.

The warning was contained in a statement by A. Philip Randolph, president of the A.F.L. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It was read to a House Labor subcommittee by Theodore E. Brown, research director for the union.

The committee, headed by Representative Powell (D., N. Y.), is considering F.E.P.C. legislation. Such legislation is necessary, Randolph said, to stall off "racial tensions in the area of unemployment."

"It is well-nigh axiomatic that the instinct to live in human beings, regardless of race or color, religion or national origin, is so strong that they will fight for the right to work in order to live," Randolph said.

Brotherhood Probed.

Today's hearing was devoted to learning whether the "big" railroad brotherhoods discriminate against Negro workers.

Randolph said that the brotherhoods are helping to eliminate Negro workers from the railroad industry. He said that the percentage of Negro firemen already has been reduced drastically.

"More recently, we in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are gravely concerned with the future of the Negro train porter," he said. "For more than 30 years the craft of train porters has been a craft for many of the nation's railroads."

"Recent demands by the 'lily-white' Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and numerous carriers including the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Santa Fe railroads have placed the jobs of veteran Negro employees in jeopardy."

Unions Are Accused.

The charges were made before the subcommittee last week by Charles Houston, representing the National Negro Railway Labor Executives Committee. That Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, headed by Alvanley Johnston.

Washington, May 18 (U.P.)—A depression may touch off race riots in the United States unless Congress passes fair-employment practices legislation, a Negro labor leader warned today. There also is discrimination, he said, in most other industries. This is promoting racial tension, he said. It is well-nigh axiomatic that the instinct to live in human beings, regardless of race or color, is so strong that they will fight for the right to work in order to live. He blamed "infamous" UNLESS CONGRESS remedies the situation, "it is

Negro Union Leader

Houston said the big brotherhoods have helped to keep Negro workers in menial jobs on the railroads. He specifically named the trainmen headed by A. F. Whitney; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen headed by D. B. Robertson; the Order of Railway Conductors

Says Color Wars

May Beset Nation

apparent that color wars may beset and plague our country in a recession or depression period."

The House committee is considering an administration bill for a fair employment practices act. The measure would bar unions as well as employers from discriminating against workers for reasons of race, religion or color.

Randolph's statement was read to the committee by Theodore Brown, a brotherhood official.

THE CASE OF THE CNR PORTERS AND THE BSCP

If it is to the interest of the Canadian National Railway Porters to join the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, they ought to join it. If it is not to the interest of the Canadian National Porters to join the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, they ought not to join it.

But first, what are the interests of the Canadian National Railroad Porters? They are as follows:

1. Decent wages.
2. Improved working conditions.
3. Job Security.
4. Reduction of hours of work.
5. Humane treatment.

Now, the only way for the Canadian National porters to protect their rights and interests is for them to join a labor union, pay monthly dues and whatever assessments that may be levied from time to time for the building of a strong and effective organization in their behalf.

However, there are two organizations that claim jurisdiction over the Canadian National Porters and urge them to throw their lot with each one. There is the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. There is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

What are the reasons why Canadian National Porters should join the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters? Let us enumerate them:

1. Unity of porters on Canadian Railways into one railroad union.
2. Organization in an international railway labor union.
3. Division of porter into two unions in Canada handicaps the fight for porters' rights.

As to the first reason, namely, unity of porters into one railway union. The truth and validity of this proposition is so obvious that it hardly requires an extensive discussion. However, the plan of organization is so vital and fundamental that some analysis of this idea of unity among the porters on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National may be helpful. That all the porters in Canada need one common voice to fight for their rights and express their interests seems to be a truism. In fact, it is a truism. It is axiomatic. It is hardly in the realm of discussion. If the engineers on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National are in one organization, the Brotherhood of Locomotive

*Black Worker February 1949
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Powell Attacks Rail Unions for Ban on Negroes

Declares They Undermine Democracy; Brotherhoods Admit Race Restrictions

By Jack Steele

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, charged today that the Railway Brotherhoods were not legitimate trade unions because of their refusal to accept Negro members.

The Negro Representative made his charge at a stormy hearing on fair employment practices before a House Labor subcommittee of which he is chairman after officials of two brotherhoods had admitted that Negroes were banned from membership under the constitutions of their organizations.

Representative Powell, in heated exchanges with the brotherhood officials, accused them of "undermining democracy" by barring Negroes and attempting systematically to exclude them from employment on the nation's railroads.

After noting that he had been elected with the support of the "big four" railway brotherhoods, Representative Powell told representatives of the Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen: "In my opinion you are not trade unions when you try to displace men earning their bread and butter because of the color of their skins."

Harry See, legislative representative of the trainmen, and Jonas A. McBride, vice-president of the firemen, both admitted that the constitutions of their brotherhoods limited membership to members of the "white" race.

Both insisted, however, that this did not bar Negroes from railroad employment and that the brotherhood represented Negroes in negotiations and other union affairs.

Representative Powell and Charles Houston, counsel for the Negro Railway Labor Executives Committee, brought out, however, that the brotherhoods for many years have negotiated contracts barring Negroes from some railroad jobs and limiting their employment on others on a percentage basis.

Mr. Houston denied claims of

the brotherhood representatives that such restrictive contracts were no longer in force. He said no Negroes had been hired as firemen since 1928 and that, if the present situation continued, none would be for at least ten years more.

In calling for Congressional action banning discrimination against Negro workers, A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, testified that "color wars" may result unless conditions are remedied.

Ryan Orders ILA Local to Turn In Books

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, has ordered the books of Local 968 be turned over to him for "auditing." It was learned this week. The order was contained in a letter received by Cleophas Jacobs of 350 Christopher St., Bklyn., president of the local.

Members of the File Committee of the declared that the order was an attempt to "throttle and ultimately abolish the local."

Evidence to back their charges was brought out over the weekend when petitions were brought to Staten Island and Brooklyn piers by organizers from Ryan's office. The petitions called upon Ryan to "organize and if necessary dissolve" Local 968, the latter predominately made up of Negro membership.

Members of the local have charged that the union "discriminates" in its hiring policy as far as 968 is concerned. On June 6 a demonstration was staged in Ryan's offices when members of the local staged a sit-down in ILA headquarters.

Following a breaking up of the pickets, June 7, by "loyal" members of ILA, police banned further picketing of the ILA. On Tuesday the Council picketed City Hall in protest against the police ban.

Anti-Red Struggle Overshadows UPW Confab Business

By TED COLEMAN
Courier Staff Correspondent

ESTES PARK, Col.—A guaranteed annual wage and forty hours pay for a thirty-hour week were set up as major goals by the sixth annual constitutional convention of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) which ended here last week amid rumblings of an anti-Red campaign within the union's ranks.

Convention proceedings closed as termination of contracts with the big meat-packing industries of Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Morrell loomed on the August horizon.

However, the fight against communism seemed to overshadow regular convention procedure. One of the leaders against the Reds, Andrew Pitts, president of Local 28, Swift and Company, Chicago, and presently suspended from office, told The Courier last Wednesday, "I will fight to a finish before I see our union captured by the Communist party."

Pitts, along with other officers of his local, had been suspended by the international after they were accused of "violating union rules." An administrator, appointed to guide the local union's affairs, has been opposed by the group "because he is dominated by the Communist element."

The fight hit the convention floor when Local 167 presented a resolution asking that the officers be reinstated and delegates seated at the confab. This was overruled by a counter-resolution by the credentials committee, which refused to grant the request on the basis that Local 28 distributed harmful literature.

Pitts alleges that the local has failed to get the cooperation of international officers in settling the affair.

Quite a few of the delegates present indicated that the anti-Communist drive was becoming more and more confusing to them. Ollie Webb, vice president of Indianapolis Kingan Local 117, said, "I have no comment to make about any man's main objective, a strong union with equal opportunities for all. I don't approve of any forces disrupting the unity and causing the union's program to suffer."

A Kansas City delegate declared: "It has come to the place where we have to make a choice. We realize that we can get no place without unity, and colored workers are always the first to suffer when the going gets tough. We cannot

afford to get mixed up in any dispute about political beliefs or ideologies. What we want is improvement. We cannot be fooled into supporting any movement which tends to disrupt the union and it is plain to see that the Communists have done just that."

Among other demands included in resolutions adopted during the week-long session were contract clauses providing for health and welfare benefits at the employer's expense; increased vacation and relief on the job clauses; elimination of staggered working hours; provisions for advancement of unskilled and semi-skilled workers into the skilled crafts, and an end of the "speed up."

Approximately 400 delegates attended the meeting representing a membership of approximately 200,000, which includes some 65,000 Negroes.

Meat Packers Confab Draws Many Delegates

ESTES PARK, Col.—Delegates from numerous states took part in the United Packing House Workers (UPWA-CIO) sixth annual constitutional convention here from May 31 to June 2, when the union drafted many new demands for the workers. Colored representatives attended from several major packing concerns throughout the country. Among them were:

Peter Brown, *field representative, Local 23, Brennans; Milton Gilmore, Local 23, Brennans; Leon Beverly, trustee, Local 347, Armour and Company; George Green, second vice president, Local 347, Armour and Company; Leon Johnson, director of Grievances; Cora Smith, stewardess, board member, Local 247, Swift and Company; William Love, Local 28, Swift and Company; the Rev. John Ward, chairman, Grievances, Local 28, Swift and Company; Sam Parks, secretary-treasurer, District 1; Samuel Curry, president, Local 347, Armour and Company; Sol Porter, secretary-treasurer, Local 82; De Witt Redmond, president, Local 26; Ann Alexander, women's activities, Local 347, Armour and

Company; Richard Saunders, president, Local 100, District 1.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.

Marian Simmons, recording secretary, Local 10; John Washington, vice president, Local 10; Henry H. McGraw, executive board, Local 20; John Hammond, Local 20; Frank Brown, field representative, District 4.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

John Wilson, vice president, Local 58; Harvy Hendricks, president, Local 58.

ATLANTA, GA.

John Henry Hall, organizer; Rufus Knowles, Leonard Shepherd.

NEW JERSEY

Arnold McGee, chairman of resolutions committee.

NEW YORK

Don Wilson.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Ollie Webb, vice president, Local 117, Kingans; Al Green, executive board, Local 117, Kingans.

OKLAHOMA

Ell Franklin, Local 294.

MASSACHUSETTS

Leon Halston, Local 245, Springfield; H. L. Hardy, Local 245, Springfield; W. Brown, Boston.

HAVANA, CUBA

Senor Ursinio Rojas, president of the National Federation of Sugar Workers; Senor Felix Perez Gil, research director of the National Federation of Sugar Workers.

16m 1949

American Civil Liberties Union

Baldwin Quits Civil Liberties Union Post

New York, Oct. 27 (AP).—Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will resign January 1 to "engage in specialized work in the field of international civil rights."

Baldwin, director of the union since it was formed in 1920, will continue to act for the union. He also will act for the International League for the Rights of Man, a United Nations consultative agency with which the union is affiliated.

The impending resignation was announced yesterday by John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the union's board of directors.

Holmes attributed the resignation to the "increasing concern of the union with the relation of the United States to the problems of international standards of civil liberties."

Randolph Presents Antibias Award to Green

American Federation of Labor



President A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters presents award to AFL President William Green in honor of his long fight against discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin. Occasion was a highlight of the AFL's 68th convention at St. Paul. President Lee W. Minton of Glass Bottle Blowers Association watches.

AFL Fight Against Discrimination Told to World by Voice of America

St. Paul.—The American Federation of Labor's long fight against discrimination because of race, creed, color or nationality was broadcast to the world in 21 languages by the voice of America.

President William Green said in the broadcast that the American Federation of Labor can be relied on to practice and preach brotherhood everywhere, every place, and to fight against discrimination because of race, creed, color or nationality anywhere or any place.

Mr. Green renewed this pledge of policy just after accepting a plaque from A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters International Union. The presentation was made at the 68th annual AFL convention "for distinguished service in the fight for abolition of racial discrimination in the labor movement."

American Federation of Labor

union movement, the Negro liberation movement, and the cause of the western democracies in general and the democracy of the United States in particular."

Mr. Green responded that the AFL understood early in life that it is impossible to establish the brotherhood of man until every man of character and standing, regardless of creed, color or nationality, is permitted to join and work with all other workers in the nation.

"I cannot conceive," Mr. Green said, "of the establishment of that principle and that organization anywhere or any place until those who advocate brotherhood practice brotherhood and express themselves repeatedly over and over again as opponents of discrimination because of creed, color or nationality any where, any place in the United States."

"We have grown and developed and expanded, serving in that capacity and preaching that unchallenged doctrine," he said. "We are advocating it. We stand for it. We are united. We are going to make it more effective in the future than we have in the past."

In his presentation remarks, Mr. Randolph said that division in the ranks of labor because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry weakens the labor movement and disarms it in its fight to achieve higher wage rates, improved working conditions, shorter hours of work, democracy and peace.

"You, Brother Green, have given of your talent and ability and the power and prestige of your office to help eliminate all forms of discrimination and segregation from the labor movement," Mr. Randolph said.

"The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters," Mr. Randolph said, "seeing that the powerful and menacing forces of Communism in the United States, Europe, Asia and Africa, are seeking to split or control the labor movement and minorities, white and colored, takes this occasion as a challenge and refutation to the vicious misrepresentations and violent psychological warfare being waged by totalitarian Communist Russia and her satellites against a free trade

Dock Job Scramble Only Helps Ryan

Daily Worker
NEGRO AND WHITE PICKETS

3-18-49
by Art Shields

Negro longshoremen are not just fighting for themselves when they picket the offices of "King" Joe Ryan, the president of the AFL dock workers' union.

"We're fighting for all the longshoremen in New York, white and colored, when we demand equality in hiring," said one of the Negro pickets as he walked back and forth in front of Ryan's headquarters at Eighth Ave. and 14 St. yesterday.

This picket line, which white longshoremen are reinforcing, is giving a new direction to the fight for jobs on the hungry waterfront.

The picket line was set up in front of the waterfront king's headquarters by rank and file members of Local 968 from Brooklyn last week at a time when workers were fighting workers for jobs in every part of the port.

These fights between workers have lined up white longshoremen against Negroes, with disastrous results to both groups, although the Negroes suffered most. But whites have also been fighting whites in the battles for jobs between the workers, which weaken the union.

In Jersey City, for instance, white workers were shutting down five piers in a strike last week to keep white Brooklyn longshoremen out of the Jersey side of the river. (Few Negro longshoremen are given jobs on the Jersey City docks any more.)

As a result of this strike, which lasted several days, the white Brooklyn men lost out. But the problem of unemployment on the New Jersey docks was not settled one little bit.

The majority of the New Jersey men were still getting very little work. The bulk of the jobs were still going to the "star" gangs that stood in with the boss.

The boss was still able to take his pick of the men, when two or three workers were "shaping up" for every job on the docks.

And older white men, with 20

DEMAND HIRING HALL FOR FAIR DEAL TO ALL

to 30 years of experience on the docks were still walking away without any work, like the Negro longshoremen. The older men were getting no work because of Ryan, the waterfront king, was blocking every effort to get a rotary union hiring hall, with fairness to all, and with seniority rights.

The star gangs worked, it is true, but without any job security. And the members of these gangs were not as well off as they would be with a militant union that would share the work out on a 30-hour a week basis at higher wages and with seniority rights for the older men.

JOB RIVALRY IN "VILLAGE"

Longshore locals were also competing for work on Manhattan's West Side. The jobs on a Greenwich Village pier were at stake.

A "ghost" pier in Greenwich Village, No. 45, near 8 St., had come to life after two years.

The Grace Line had leased it and ships were being loaded and unloaded again.

Officials of Ryan's own local, 791, which is located further up the river, were claiming the work. Their argument was that Local 791 had been handling the Grace ships on other parts of the "front."

Greenwich Village local 895, demanded the work for itself, however. Its men had worked on Pier 45 when the Alcoa Steamship line was leasing it before it shut down.

Pier 45 was in Village territory, the 895 men declared. And Village men had priority on that dock, they insisted.

No strike developed. But some bad feeling resulted, as a number of 791 men got key jobs on the Village pier, although the Village men got the bulk of the work.

This compromise didn't solve the unemployment issue a bit. The older white men and the Negroes, whose militant line is feared by the bosses, are still being pushed off the pier as the total number of jobs on the waterfront gets less.

And the star gangs have no security either.

FIGHT IN BROOKLYN

Bitter fighting between workers almost broke out in Brooklyn last week.

Some 200 Negro longshoremen from Local 968 marched on the Royal Netherlands Line Pier, No. 11, near Brooklyn Bridge two Wednesdays ago.

They demanded a fair share of the work on this dock, which is located near their union hall.

Other local unions usually get preference on the docks near their headquarters. But members of 968 get only one or two or NO days of work a week—and often NO work.

A group of white men on the dock began pushing the Negroes back. The Negro longshoremen resisted. Fists began flying, and cargo hooks were coming out of belts when a Negro rank and file leader mounted a truck and stopped the fight with a unity plea.

HIRING HALL NEXT

The starving Negro longshoremen then set up the picket line in front of the Lawyers Trust Building on Eighth Ave. and 14th St., where "King" Ryan has his suite. And longshoremen all over the port began thinking of fighting for work together, instead of fighting each other.

This fighting has made the demand for a union hiring hall, such as prevails on the west coast, much more acute.

FRIENDLINESS ENDS NEEDLE-TRADE BIAS

New York Times
Cultivate Workers Alongside, Union Officials Urge Red-Trouble Making Scored

By GEORGE STREATOR

Needle-trades officials recommended yesterday a policy of making friends with workers alongside as the best way to break down race prejudice in an industry. They condemned left-wing pressure groups as preying on Negroes and Puerto Ricans, who they said could advance in the industry along the same path of making friends and introducing their families to the trade.

Tracing the history of Jewish and Italian groups in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president and manager-

secretary of Local 22, said family friendships and a common cause brought Russian and Polish people into the industry "even when our minds were set on doing something else."

The familiarity of Italians with the trade gave them a foothold, and the entry of this group into the industry was along the pattern of making friends and getting a job with no particular trade.

Mr. Zimmerman was interviewed with other officials of the New York Dressmakers' Joint Board about the possibilities of migrant groups finding a place in the garment industry. The current slump in the trade has brought new worries and problems, he said, but nothing to indicate that there would be a move to drive newcomers from the industry.

Security for Puerto Ricans

He said Puerto Ricans were as secure as any others, since the union recognized no seniority in shop rank and "tolerated no race or religious prejudice."

The union leader said Communist leaders had sought to stir race prejudice in the union by an over-zealous championing of Negro workers, and cited articles in the Harlem edition of The Daily Worker that he interpreted as "the usual attempt to make trouble with the people who are assumed to be at a disadvantage."

"Union statistics would show," Mr. Zimmerman said, "that jobs were open to workers of any race who had survived the competition," admitting "that the competition is tough."

He said he believed about 10 per cent of the 28,000 members of Local 22 were Negroes and about 2,000 Puerto Ricans. He added that there were now thirty-two distinct "National" groups in Local 22.

Negro Women Active in Union

Mrs. Maidie Springer, an adjutant in labor-management disputes for the union, was cited as an example of opportunities for Negro women in union affairs. Many Negro women are active in the union, some as shop stewards who represent shop sections having few Negro workers. Mrs. Springer said her race needed more of the "mother-on-the-job means daughter-beside-her" relationship.

There are very few Negro men in the industry and most of these are pressers. The door to a job as cutter is often said to be closed to persons whose parents have not made a name in the industry.

Harry Greenberg, manager-secretary of Local 91 denied that this was a question of race.

He said that in the dress-making industry, any person who has completed more than thirty-five hours as a piece-worker during a trial period will receive a fair share of the work.

It was agreed that the graduates of the needle-trades schools usually found their way into "the gold coast," meaning the Fifth and Madison Avenue stores that "build" their dresses. The mass-production industry receives as many workers girls who left high-school with no particular trade.

pay for skilled non-American workers; and gradual equalization of pay for the semi-skilled colored workers. The council also recommended that Congress quickly adopt legislation to improve the housing facilities for both groups of workers.

AFL Asks End of Discriminatory Practices in Paying American, Other Canal Zone Work
By Sam Stavisky
Post Reporter
Miami, Fla., Feb. 7.—The American Federation of Labor called on Congress to end discriminatory pay system for Panama Canal Zone employees.

The AFL executive council, in session here, issued its statement following a long investigation of labor conditions of some 7,000 American and 25,000 other Federal employees in the Canal Zone. The non-American workers—also known as silver rate and local rate employees—are for the most part the non-American working population of Panama.

The council urged that the United States agencies operating in the Canal Zone be directed to pay equal wages for equal work "whenever done by people who are qualified by training or apprenticeship regardless of their nationality, race or color."

In support of it move to eliminate discrimination in labor standards, the AFL called on its union affiliates to go out and organize the non-American working population. Without saying it in so many words, the AFL in effect urged those of its unions drawing the color line to lift the bars in the Canal Zone.

William Green, AFL president, pointed out that it was contrary to the policy of the parent American Federation of Labor for affiliates to refuse membership to Negroes. There's been a "little" change in the attitude of those that still maintain such a ban, Green said.

The council asked for immediate increase of the minimum wage for "local rate" employees from the present 26 cents an hour to the American minimum of 40 cents an hour; immediate equalization of rates for both groups of workers.

Housing conditions for American workers are "very much deficient," and for non-Americans "far below decent standards," the council commented.

Investigation of Canal Zone conditions was made by a joint committee of the AFL and the Inter-American Confederation of Workers.

The Building Service Employees Union today asked the AFL council for aid in obtaining more flexible administrative national rent control laws.

William McFeteridge, union head, said that the way rent controls now operate serves to freeze wages for elevator operators and other building employees. McFeteridge emphasized his union was for rent controls, but that relief might be obtained through less red tape in permitting rental increases for increased operating costs.

Douglass Named President

Labor Progressives Win in Ala. Meet

MOBILE, Ala.—The Progressives won here last Saturday for economic ideas, but not the leadership of the Alabama State Federation of Labor at the three-day forty-seventh annual convention.

Sam S. Douglass of Birmingham, who endorsed oppressive labor measures, was elected president of the same city for the two-year, \$5,100 per year, plus expenses job, as full-time president of the federation. Douglass fought against the Dixie Democrats last year as a pro-Truman advocate.

Cornelius Maiden of Birmingham polled 345 votes to be re-elected, one of the two Negro vice presidents.

Jesse Thomas of Mobile defeated J. S. Johnson for vice president, 150 to 130.

TWO ELECTED

Maiden was also re-elected vice president of labor's league for political education and also placed on the Legislative Committee. George Dickerson and Mr. Thomas also won places on the Legislative Committee.

The convention came out in opposition to any vote-restricting plan, adopting also its routine resolutions. The resolution was presented by James E. Folsom and George Dixon of Mobile; Eddie W. Billups of Birmingham and James Hampton of Sheffield. The convention also adopted a resolution endorsing both the program of Governor James E. Folsom and President Harry S. Truman, including civil rights objectives.

POLITICAL DUPLICITY HIT

Isaac C. Chapman of Cincinnati, addressing the convention, de-

clared:

"Unless we have full cooperation based upon social, but economic ideas, we are not going to get very far."

In an impassioned plea, discussing the vote question, Mr. Hampton said, "The same politicians who endorse oppressive labor measures are the same ones asking you to keep the Negro down." He warned the convention that something had to be done by helping to get Negro union members registered to vote.

There were seventy-two Negro delegates at the convention.

Negro Group Invades Ryan Union Office

New York, June 6 (AP)—A group of Negroes invaded the offices of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association today and took charge of the headquarters.

Joseph P. Ryan, ILA international president, said there were 35 in the office and that 65 or 70 others were downstairs and around the building. He labeled the demonstration Communist inspired and said he had sent for police.

A spokesman for the demonstrators, who said he was speaking on instructions of Ferdinand C. Smith, deposed several months ago as international secretary of the National Maritime union, said the men were fighting "Jim Crowism."

Interunion Dispute Blamed
"We came here to stay and we'll stay until we win," the spokesman said.

Ryan said the incident was an outgrowth of a dispute between the ILA and local 968 of the union in Brooklyn.

"They are not longshoremen, they are everything," Ryan said of the demonstrators.

Ryan said the demonstrators staged the incident "because I won't knock a lot of people off the job in Brooklyn and give the jobs to their friends."

Plan 48 Hour Sitdown
Smith now is executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union

spokesman said the demonstrators intended to remain in the offices for 48 hours. They said they were members of Brooklyn local 968.

A police inspector, after a conference with Ryan, said that police had no right to reject them.

Jim Crow Deal Gets Painters In AFL Union And More Pay

MIAMI, Fla.—When a white contractor hired white painters to paint Booker T. Washington Negro High School he found himself in a jam. The longstanding Miami agreement that Negro artists should have the jobs in the Negro and white sections of town caused a clamor at the sight of the white painters.

The contractor declared he was bound by a written agreement to use AFL painters and the Negro painters belonged to a newly organized United Miami Workers local. The AFL quickly organized a local for Negro painters although it had previously refused their requests for admission to the AFL.

Since the AFL painters' scale is higher than that of the UMW the Negro painters came out on top in the dispute.



Camera Sat. 6-18-49
Petrillo Briefing—James Petrillo, center, noted leader of the American Federation of Musicians, meeting last week in San Francisco, briefs a few of the 1,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada. The conference was highlighted by Mr. Petrillo's proposal for lower wages for musicians—to a lim-

ited extent. Left to right: Paul L. Howard, secretary, Local 676, Los Angeles; R. L. Goodwin, traveling representative of the international committee; Hardin H. Long, president, Local 675, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. Petrillo, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Arradondo, Local 168, Dallas, Tex., and Robert Charles, president, Local 658, San Antonio, Tex.—Joseph Photo.

Electrical Contractor Breaks Union Race Ban In Cleveland

By SHELTON GRANGER

CLEVELAND—A short, but important chapter in labor history was written this week in Ohio's leading industrial center.

Local 33 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, has lowered its traditional bar against Negroes. Robert P. Morgan, a Negro electrical contractor, has been authorized by the union to operate as a union contractor. The journeymen in his shop now hold union cards in this formerly all-white local union.

The Cleveland Urban League has carried on a battle for more than two years in the interest of Negro building trades craftsmen. Last year, these efforts resulted in the admission of Negroes to Local 2 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.

This week's developments are considered to be even more significant in view of the preferred status of electricians in the building trades picture.

Clevelanders will remember that Morgan's attempt to get an apprenticeship in the Cleveland Trade School led to the filing by the NAACP of an unprecedented piece of legal action directed against the Cleveland Board of Education.

It was this action that exposed a subtle form of racial discrimination practiced by the School Board to the public.

Morgan has been licensed by the city as an electrical contractor for more than 20 years. He has been trying for nearly as long to secure union recognition.

The activities leading to the final step included constant negotiations between the League and union officials, a direct appeal to the union membership at one of its general membership meetings, and a final push engineered by Frank Evans, an International Vice President of the United Auto Workers, AFL.

Evans carried the question to a meeting of AFL representatives in St. Paul. By securing the cooperation of top officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, he paved the way for final negotiations with the local union. Evans' interest in this problem dates back to the thirties.

The Cleveland electricians moving into an integrated pattern could lead to a completely new policy in the trade.



ROBERT P. MORGAN

Job Future In Railroads

W. S. Sanderson, Jr. 8-5-49
Rest In Suit Against Big 4

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Charges of blatant racial discrimination by the "big four" railroad brotherhoods were made last week by Charles H. Houston, noted Washington attorney and chairman of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP. Citing employment figures over the past twenty years, Mr. Houston asserted in an address prepared for delivery at the NAACP 40th Annual Conference in Los Angeles that the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Railroad Trainmen, and the Order of Railroad Conductors "have been using every means in their power to drive the Negro train and engine service worker out of employment and create a 'racially closed shop' among the firemen, brakemen, switchmen, flagmen and yardmen." Mr. Houston declared that this attempt has already succeeded on at least one rail line and "will soon succeed on all the other railroads in the South and Southwest unless they are checked by judicial decision and the force of public opinion."

Houston pointed out that census figures for 1949 show that white men hold 99.5% of railroad conductor jobs, 94.8% of locomotive firemen, 99.4% of locomotive engineers, and 97.4% of brakemen, switchmen, flagmen and yardmen.

The Washington attorney, who was unable to attend the NAACP conference because of other legal commitments, cited several cases being carried through the courts by the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and the International Association of Railway Employees which "if won, will establish the principle that a railroad union has no right to represent a non-member minority worker unless it gives him the same chance to elect the officials who conduct the collective bargaining process, censure and remove them as possessed by the union members."

"If we win these cases," Mr. Houston said, "the Jim-Crow union membership will be nothing but an empty shell."

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Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Porters Upheld in RR Union Feud

NEW YORK—Judge Albert L. Reeves of the U.S. District Court in Kansas City, Mo., on Aug. 10, upheld the temporary restraining order won by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters which prevented the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen from displacing colored train porters on the Missouri, Kansas, Texas Railroad.

"But of course," A. Philip Randolph, president, warned, "It is quite probable that the Trainmen's Brotherhood will appeal the decision to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and in turn to the U.S. Supreme Court in an attempt to overturn it."

Mr. Randolph announced last week that porters will go on the 205-hour work month beginning Sept. 1, as a result of the union's recent agreement with the Pullman Company and a large number of railroads with which it has contracts.

Robeson Helps to Picket White House for Printers

Joins Pickets at White House

WASHINGTON

Paul Robeson, renowned singer and actor, came here last Thursday and walked in a picket line in front of the White House with employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and citizens supporting their efforts to retain their jobs.

The employees and citizens are picketing in an effort to make known the plight of some 1800 workers in the Bureau who are about to lose their jobs as printers' assistants.

The employees are asking the President to "blanket them in" their jobs the same as is done for the white plate printers."

When asked by reporters why he was on the picket line Robeson said: "For the same reason other citizens are picketing, to try to save these women's jobs."

He added that he is also picketing against segregation and discrimination in the Bureau.

He revealed that he is an honorary member of the citizens' committee headed by Mrs. Therese Robinson, who is also chairman of the Elks Civil Liberties Committee, and also of the UPW-CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee headed by Thomas Richardson.

Robeson carried a sign which stated: "Mr. Truman take Jim Crow off the American Dollar".

Just prior to Mr. Robeson's visit here, Sen. William Langer, (Rep. N. D.) ranking Republican of the Senate Civil Service Committee, and Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), member of the House Civil Service Committee, introduced resolutions calling for an investigation of firings and discriminatory practices in the Bureau.



Paul Robeson marches with employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and a Citizens Committee fighting to get 1800 printer's assistants "blanketed in" their jobs by President Truman.

PAUL ROBESON AND CHARLES HOWARD JOIN WASHINGTON PICKET LINE IN JOB FIGHT

Langer Makes Speech in Support of Position Taken By Negroes in Engraving Bureau

MARCANTONIO ALSO MAKES PLEA

(By Alice Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The fight to abolish segregation in employment at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving took on new significance last week when some nationally and internationally known personalities from various sections of the country came to Washington purposely to participate in the picket line which has now been in front of the White House for more than three weeks.

Among those who marched in the picket line were Paul Robeson, famous actor-artist of Enfield, Conn., and Charles P. Howard of Des Moines, Iowa, the keynote speaker at the 1948 National Convention of the Progressive party.

Nation-wide attention was focused on this bureau situation when Sen. William Langer (R., N. Dak.) and Cong. Vito Marcantonio (ALP., N. Y.) introduced joint resolutions in the Senate and House last week calling for an investigation of specific charges of discrimination against Negroes at the bureau.

In introducing the resolution Rep. Marcantonio called to the attention of the congressmen that 1,800 women, the majority of whom are Negroes, are being denied permanent employment in the jobs that they now hold in this agency because of arbitrary application of the war-service regulations.

These women, continued the congressman, "are being the White House because they have been denied the same treatment that has been accorded a group of white workers, the plate printers in the same agency, who secured their permanent status simply by filling out a form for the Civil Service commission."

Pointing out that he has heard for many years of the vast discrimination and jim crow in this agency, the New York representative said, "I understand that the agency's treatment of its Negro veterans of World War II is a shame and a disgrace to this nation."

In his speech on the Senate floor, Sen. Langer stated that he regretted the necessity of having to make a speech before the U. S. senators regarding discrimination against Negroes in the employ of the Federal government.

Those people who are interested in seeing the government set an example to the nation and the world in the matter of democracy had hoped that this sore spot would be eliminated by the issuance of an executive order of the President in 1948, declared the North Dakota senator. "Unfortunately this does not seem to be the case."

Now more than a year after the issuance of Executive Order 9980 setting up a Federal government, discrimination is still being practiced at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

The senator pointed out step-by-step the specific charges made by Bureau employees including the displacement of nearly 2,000 experienced printers assistance with non-experienced workers, while at the same time the white printer with war service status were blanketed into their jobs by mere-

ly filling out a form 57.

Second he explained how an announced examination for apprentice printers was called off when 30 or 40 Negro veterans were qualified to take it.

Third, he pointed out that none of the responsible supervisory, professional or clerical positions at the bureau were filled by Negroes; and none of the skilled crafts and trades jobs are occupied by Negro workers. Of more than 3,000 Negro employees at the bureau, less than 10 hold supervisory or clerical positions.

Fourth, the bureau maintains segregated work areas, segregated lockers, and segregated sanitary facilities.

"These are serious charges indeed," continued Sen. Langer.

It was pointed out that this condition at the bureau had been carried to the agency FEP board in August of last year, just a month after the President had issued the famous E. O. 9800, in October it was carried to the Civil Service FEP board. In January of this year, the problem was related to David Miles, the administrative assistant to President Truman who expressed great surprise at the conditions and assured the union that the matter would be taken up immediately but until today, eight months later nothing has been done. Last week President Thomas told the ANP White House correspondent that he had no comment to make on the situation at the bureau or the picket line.

CIO Leaders Chart War On Commies

Special to The Constitution

CLEVELAND — A far-reaching five-point program to insure mass expulsion of Communists and party-line followers next week from official posts in CIO unions was blueprinted yesterday at a secret meeting of top CIO strategists in a downtown hotel suite here.

The plan, which may mean the loss of 500,000 dues-payers to the CIO and which will cause the biggest labor upheaval in this country since John L. Lewis led 10 unions out of the AFL in 1935, is known only to a handful of CIO Pres. Philip Murray's closest advisers.

It calls for:

1—Outright expulsion next Wednesday of the huge United Electrical Workers Union, the Farm Equipment Workers, and the beligerent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

2—A grant of a charter for a new Electrical Workers Union to a 10-man committee Wednesday night.

3—A change in the CIO's constitution Tuesday to ban Reds and Fascists from holding office.

4—A still-secret campaign of vilification and abuse Thursday to force nine other leftist-throated unions to secedue or be ousted.

5—A program of wholesale mergers of dissident members of Red-run unions with anti-Commie unions to keep them in the CIO.

Murray's strategy, worked out in complete detail by a small committee of union presidents of the 40-union federation, calls for heads of right-wing unions to be tipped off Sunday night to the timetable of convention maneuvers. Murray will open the convention at the block-square Municipal Auditorium Monday by accusing the Reds of double-crossing their members in taking orders from Soviet sources.

Townsend Challenges CIO To Set Its House in Order

By ALBERT DUNMORE

(Courier Cleveland Bureau)

Racial discrimination within the ranks of the national CIO became a focal issue at the eleventh constitutional convention of the big labor organization here last week. Of striking significance was the fact that of the few Negro delegates present—less than twenty—the majority represented so-called "left wing" unions.

That one fact, alone, took much of the luster off the words of CIO President Murray when he answered allegations of racial discrimination in the CIO ranks and failed to give more than just lip service to the matter of civil rights. Admittedly, it was the left wing of the organization itself of Communist representation was successfully waged in the heated meetings. The convention also adopted one of its strongest civil rights resolutions at a stormy session in the public auditorium. It was a ten-point resolution, highlighted by a demand for revocation of President Truman's Executive Order 9835, the "loyalty" order.

TOWNSEND'S CHALLENGE

It was Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees Union and a member of the CIO executive board, who flung an adroit and tacit challenge to his huge organization's leaders. Townsend told the convention that it must make the fight against inroads made by Communists in Negro communities by bending all efforts toward the eradication of the "ugly and vicious practice of discriminating against our brother workers."

STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE

With the CIO battle line being drawn around the major issues of communism within certain CIO unions, these left wing unions found themselves fighting for their very existence, but, at the same time, occupying the position of strategic advantage on the question of racial discrimination within the CIO.

The situation brought into clear and keen focus the picture which showed that those who were leading the fight to purge the CIO of communism and exhorting Negro CIO leaders to work for eradication of communism in Negro communities, were themselves in alliance with the leaders of reactionary CIO unions which definitely have failed to grant any degree of recognition to Negroes in the CIO.

EMPHASIS ON RACE

This was emphasized by the fact that almost every Negro at the convention was sent as a representative of a CIO union tagged "left wing" and under fire from the right, while the "right" could only boast of some three or four Negro labor figures, all of whom

it was this which was credited with bringing in the recognition achieved by the Negro in upper brackets of the organization. It was recognized also that in taking an adamant stand against communism they supported many of the most reactionary individuals who hold top berths in the CIO.

President Philip Murray rose to defend the CIO against the charges and allegations, declaring, "This organization of ours is dedicated to further the cause of the Negro and to abolish discrimination. Its fight in every territory and in every section and in every state (over which the national CIO assumes jurisdiction) against discrimination is well known."

NEGRO LEADERS ACTIVE

Top-ranking Negro CIO leaders who were active in the convention's affairs included Willard Townsend, President of the United Transport Service Employees Union; Thomas Richardson of the United Public Workers, and Victoria Garvin of the United Office and Professional Workers. Mrs. Garvin clashed on Wednesday with George Baldzani, head of the CIO's "Operation Dixie." She charged that a forthright job in fighting racial discrimination in the South had not been done by the CIO, and was told by Baldzani that she did not know what she was talking about. He later apologized to her.

Baldzani is head of the United Textile Workers Union, from which came nine members of the Greenville, S. C., jury which freed the twenty-four confessed lynchers of Willie Earle early last year.

FIGHT OVER COMMUNISM

The CIO was called upon to "help

clean the Communist out of Negro communities" and Negro delegates were caught up in the bitter fight between right and left wing factions as the campaign to purge all so-called loyalty and security procedures of all agencies of the Government, and to report and recommend measures that will fully protect the democratic rights of every individual while guaranteeing the necessary measure of national security.

Roy S. Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the NAACP, was the principal speaker at the Friday night session and he urged continued close cooperation between the CIO and his own organization, both of which, he declared, had closely allied purposes.

STRONG RESOLUTION

Recognized as one of the strongest resolutions ever adopted by an organization as strong and as powerful as the CIO, it called for:

1. Passage of Federal and state fair employment practice acts.
2. Enactment of a Federal anti-lynching bill.
3. Passage of state and Federal legislation outlawing poll taxes and other restrictions on the right to vote, and abolition of segregation in the armed forces.
4. Passage of measures to ban segregation in inter-state travel.
5. Enactment of safeguards against racial discrimination in Federal appropriations for state aid.
6. Enactment of civil rights laws in all states which now do not have such laws eliminating segregation.
7. Abolition of the Wood Committee (House Un-American Committee).
8. Enactment of laws protecting aliens long resident in the United States and regularizing their status.
9. Establishment of guarantees to protect the freedom and thought of political views of government workers.
10. Revocation of Executive Order 9835.

ATTACKS LOYALTY PURGE

The CIO vigorously attacked the Federal "loyalty purge" and called

CIO Convention Kicks Out Commies, Demands Action Against Jim Crow

By CHARLES WARTMAN

CLEVELAND—Firing a broadside at the evils of race discrimination and segregation in America, the Congress of Industrial Organizations last week passed two strong resolutions aimed at destroying the foundations of race discrimination in America.

Highlighting the convention following the ouster of the United Electrical Workers was an omnibus resolution passed on Wednesday which gave the CIO Executive Board the power to expel or otherwise discipline any other unions which are guilty of violating basic CIO policy.

The passage of this resolution meant that the 10 other Communist dominated Unions which it was felt were going to be expelled along with UE, will not be handled until the close of the convention.

Approximately 25,000 Negro workers are believed to be members of these unions which include the Longshoreman's Union. The Food and Tobacco Workers, the Office and professional Workers and the Public Workers.

Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Workers, told reporters that intelligent and "right minded," Negroes are going to be used in the organization of these workers to see to it that the Negro members of these union are returned to the CIO.

One of the highlights of the Convention was the address by Roy Wilkins, acting president of the NAACP.

Wilkins declared that the NAACP and the CIO should be joined in spirit because they have many of the same aims. "We both want an America where a working man can organize and bargain—bargain means bargain—not only for meat and bread, but for that measure of equality and security and happiness which rightfully belongs to him and his as member of a democratic society in the middle of the Twentieth Century."

"We both want an America without discrimination and separation based upon race, color, religion, or national origin, where there will be equality of opportunity for all," Wilkins declared.

In a resolution entitled Civil Rights and the extension of Democracy, the CIO demanded: The passage of federal and state fair employment practice acts; (2) The enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill; (3) The passage of federal and state legislation outlawing poll taxes and other restrictions on the right to vote; (4) The abolition of segregation in the armed forces; (5) The passage of measures to ban segregation in interstate travel;

(6) The enactment of safeguards against racial discrimination in federal appropriations for state aid; (7) The enactment of civil rights laws in all states which now do not have such laws eliminating segregation.

In a second resolution which set forth the highlights of the legislative program of the CIO, the union pledged its support to secure the passage of President Truman's Civil Rights and Fair Deal program.

Willard Townsend, president of United Transport Service Workers was unanimously re-elected to the Executive Board of the CIO on Friday.

Townsend was nominated by John L. Yancey, vice president of his organization.

The 800 delegates to the Eleventh Constitutional Convention of the CIO unanimously re-elected Philip Murray president, James B. Carey, Sect.-Treasurer, and Allen Haywood, vice-president.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the UAW was re-elected vice president along with the other incumbents. Two other vice presidents were chosen when J. A. Beirne of the Communications Workers of America and James E. Fadling of the Woodworkers of America were elected.

Willard Townsend, UTSEA Prexy, Cites Gains In Dixie Drive

By LOUIS MARTIN
While the much publicized CIO drive to organize the unorganized in the South is meeting with in- different success in some quarters, there is one CIO union which is getting into high gear and getting results, according to UTSEA President, Willard Townsend. The latter is the only Negro president of an International Union in CIO.

Whites Join, Too

The United Transport Service Employees of America is reaping harvest of new memberships in the tobacco belt of Dixie among both white and Negro workers, Mr. Townsend declares.

The UTSEA which some call the "Red Caps Union," has a normal membership of around 7,000 and includes in the main red caps, train porters, airport workers and others engaged in transport services. The top union officers include John Yancey, executive vice-president and winner of the famed

Catholic Hoey Award; Eugene Frazier, Secretary - Treasurer; George L. P. Weavers, Washington Representative, and Harold Snell, assistant to President Townsend.

New Drive

In November of 1948 the UTSEA launched an organizing drive among the tobacco workers of North Carolina and neighboring states. Two new divisions were set up; one for tobacco workers and another for workers in fertilizer plants. Frank Hargrove, who was named area director, and Nebraska Jones, an international representative of the union, were charged with the direction of the organizing drive.

To date they have succeeded in organizing the R. J. Reynolds Leaf Home in Greenboro, N. C.; the Piedmont Leaf Tobacco Co. in Winston-Salem, N. C., and five fertilizer plants in the state of Florida. They have won more than 5,000 new members in the five-month drive and the organizing pace is getting faster.

The most noteworthy development in the drive, according to President Willard Townsend, is the fact that many Southern white workers are joining up and they are accepting Negro leadership without a whimper. Many of the new recruits are former members of the allegedly Communist-dominated Food and Tobacco Workers Union who are apparently disgruntled over the leadership. The UTSEA is regarded as one of the most anti-Communist unions in the South and its leadership was long

three houses blown down, the railroad station twisted to a 30 degree angle, and a freight train smashed into two boxcars which the wind had blown from one track to another.

In Texas, Springtown, 20 miles northwest of Fort Worth, suffering the greatest damage with a dozen homes and several business buildings destroyed. At El Paso a man was blown off his roof and killed.

As We See It In Winston-Salem Townsend's Raid

By Abner W. Berry

Nov. 5-16-49

WILLARD SAXBY TOWNSEND is the only Negro holding a seat on the CIO's executive committee. As president of the CIO United Transport Service Employees of America, Townsend, since 1938, has risen rapidly in the ranks of organized labor. Since the end of World War II, workers Union successfully organized 10,000 workers in the Reynolds' plant during the war. had fought the tobacco work-

turned to many chores in the cold war of the U. S. State Department and the Pentagon generals. CIO president Philip Murray has been able at the same time to cover retreats on the Negro question with the presence and oratorical blasts of Townsend. Negro and white delegates who spoke at conventions for a more vigorous policy against anti-Negro barriers in industries and unions are used to hearing the red-baiting rebuttals of Delegate Townsend.

In fact, it has been said that, except for formal reports, these rebuttals seem to be his only function as a member of the CIO's anti-discrimination committee.

NOW the gray-templed, 54-year-old Townsend has been handed a new assignment in the cold war. He has been charged with breaking—with the assistance of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.—the largest local union in the South—a union which was built in the main by Negro women workers. Townsend has gone down to Winston-Salem, N. C., where Local 22 of the CIO Food and Tobacco

workers did much more than get the best contract—after a sit-down strike—than tobacco workers ever dreamed of getting. They also supported the struggles of the French and Italian workers against their pro-Marshall Plan employers and governments. They applied the simple logic of their own lives: The Reynolds company

It seems that these workers, whom I have seen in action, represent a threat direct from Moscow to Townsend and Murray. And why? Well, they have refused to bow to the kluxish attitude of the CIO Textile Workers Union leaders, whose president, Emil Rieve, is a Murray stalwart. They have refused to accept the exclusion of Negroes from elected offices in the state, and in 1946 spearheaded a movement which elected a Negro councilman in their town for the first time since Reconstruction. They stood for their democratic rights and supported the anti-jimcrow program of Henry Wallace in the last Presidential elections.

I have not seen it recorded that Townsend, during the hard struggle for organization, had helped those courageous women who first began the fight. But Townsend, the Negro "labor leader" and cold war hireling, in the name of "organization," now is poised to kill their effort and send these workers back to economic serfdom.

Trenton Six the case against the Ingram family. They called on the Senate to reject the appointment of Tom Clark to the Supreme Court, condemning him as "Anti-Negro, Anti-labor, Anti-American."

All-Out Fight For Hiring Upgrading In White Collar Field

NEW YORK—Emphasizing the struggle for Negro rights as "key to the preservation of the rights of all Americans," the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, meeting August 13-15, launched an all-out fight for the hiring and upgrading of Negroes throughout the white collar field.

In adopting the report of the National Anti-Discrimination Committee, the UOPWA's General Executive Board selected key areas for concentration in this fight in the insurance field, the motion picture industry, specific industrial firms, social service agencies, banks and general clerical. The GEB emphasized in particular breaking down the discriminatory practices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company "which as employer, landlord, and monopoly with vast connections in the South is a major



Trenton Six the case against the Ingram family. They called on the Senate to reject the appointment of Tom Clark to the Supreme Court, condemning him as "Anti-Negro, Anti-labor, Anti-American."

Farm Equipment Unit Merges With the UE

Chicago, Oct. 28. (AP)—The CIO United Farm Equipment Workers of America (FE) announced today that the union has merged with the CIO United Electrical Workers (UE).

FE officials said 84 percent of FE members voting were in favor of joining the larger union.

Both unions are left wing units of the CIO. They are threatened with expulsion from the CIO at the CIO convention in Cleveland next week.

Right wing CIO leaders say the unions are under Communist influence.

The FE international executive board statement said the FE locals automatically have been chartered by the UE, and the FE has become the "Farm Equipment & Metal Workers Council of UE."

A year ago the CIO ordered the FE to merge with the right wing United Auto Workers, or to dissolve. The order was not obeyed.

The FE claims 55,000 members, including 40,000 in International Harvester Company plants.

The number of votes cast and how many were for and against were not made public.

Textile Workers Give \$250,000 to Strike Fund

Cleveland, Oct. 28 (AP).—The CIO Textile Workers Union has kicked in \$250,000 to support the four-week-old strike of the Nation's steelworkers.

This was learned today as arrangements were whipped into shape for next week's CIO convention.

The contribution boosted the Steelworkers' war chest from outside sources to \$350,000. The CIO United Auto Workers executive board appropriated \$100,000 to the fund earlier this week.

The Textile Workers, headed by right-wing President Emil Rieve, also reported preparing to pass the hat among the union's 350,000 members. The goal of this drive would be another \$250,000.

Prepare for Convention

Three important convention committees meanwhile were getting things ready for Monday's convention start.

The resolutions committee, un-

der the firm leadership of CIO United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther, strengthened a foreign policy statement this afternoon after earlier left-wing opposition to a milder one.

The text of the resolution was not made public. But it presumably reaffirmed the CIO's support of the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact, which left-wingers have opposed.

Reuther recessed the committee, however, without acting on the big question: What to do about an ultimatum of left-wing United Electrical Workers.

Voted to Withhold Taxes

The UE convention voted recently to withhold per capita taxes to the CIO until alleged "raids" by right-wing unions on its membership have been topped.

This hot issue is expected to lead off the expulsion of first UE and then of two other unions—

the Farm Equipment Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Up to nine other left-

wing affiliates also may be tossed out before the convention is over.

Rich Jobs at Stake, 5 Small Groups Hire Houston, Win String of Victories

Pioneers in Industry, Brakemen and Firemen Fight Lily-White Setups, Insist on Rights

By JOHN JASPER

Almost unnoted, five small colored labor unions in the South are staging the most exciting fight in history to keep jobs on railroads for their members.

Colored workers are no stranger to railroad jobs for two reasons in the railroad industry.

They were at work firing and laying track when railroading was in its infancy.

The first steam locomotive to run on U.S. tracks was called "The Best Friend of Charleston" in December, 1831, first ran a six mile stretch of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroads.

First Fireman Colored
The fireman on the first engine was a colored man.

Early railroading was a tough job. Firemen and brakemen had to have strong backs and nimble feet.

Firemen used to have to hand shovel as much as 10 tons of coal a run.

Brakemen used to have to stay outside on top of freight cars and run along the catwalk to put handbrakes on the several cars as needed.

In those days the firemen and brakemen were drawn from the common labor pool. The pay was low, the work hard, hours were long and life expectancy short. Gradually that has changed.

Now the Highest Paid
Today, railroad pay is hour for hour the highest in any field of industry. Road firemen and road brakemen earn from \$400 to \$500 a month and work about an average of 3 hours a day.

All of the physical work and most of the dirt has been taken out of the fireman's job. Cabs of the new engines are much cleaner than our automobiles.

On freight trains, the brakemen ride the caboose on the rear or in the engine on the front.

On passenger trains the rear end brakemen ride the pullman car. The only time the brakeman is exposed to the weather is when the train stops.

Railroad jobs are, therefore, extremely desirable because of high pay and easy work.

Used to Keep Whites Down
Colored persons got these rail-

roads because of high pay and easy work.

man on the Norfolk and Western in the past 40 years. The last colored fireman has retired.

There are still a few colored road brakemen left in service; but they are all old men with a minimum of 50 years' service each.

In 1910 the trainmen and conductors negotiated what is called a Washington Agreement with most of the Southeastern railroads, providing that no more colored people should be employed as baggagemen, flagmen or yard foremen.

They followed this up the next year by negotiating a similar agreement with some of the railroads in the Mississippi Valley.

Now After Porters in Dixie
Southern railroad unions even now are demanding that railroad management take away the jobs of existing colored train porters and forbid pullman porters from running as porters-in-charge.

White sleeping car conductors' unions are attempting to control the Brotherhood of Colored Sleeping Car Porters.

Census figures show how well the white AFL unions almost succeeded in excluding all colored railway workers from their jobs.

Numbers Reduced Drastically
In 1920 there were 6505 colored firemen. In 1940 they were reduced in number to 2,263.

Colored brakemen, yardmen and switchmen in 1920 totaled 8275 and dwindled by 1940 to 2,739.

If the figures were brought up-to-date, they would be much smaller due to deaths, resignations, retirements and discharges.

In fact, no colored firemen or brakemen have been hired on Class 1 railroads within the last 20 years.

The most striking feature about any gathering of colored firemen and brakemen today is the absence of young men.

How pitiable was the situation of colored workers on these railroads is shown by a letter written by three firemen and brakemen on the Frisco.

With Hats in Hand
They learned about the March 14, 1928 agreement, that no more colored firemen or brakemen would be hired. The railroad had tried to keep the agreement secret, but it leaked out and these letters followed.

They were addressed to the Frisco president and signed by three men whose service with the railroad totaled 44 years.

The letter said, "We, the undersigned wish to petition your sovereignty by asking your further privilege to meet you in a personal conference which is of a very serious nature and vital interest to us.

We feel that you are our only refuge in this most terrible calamity that has happened in the history of this your magnificent railroad."

The president of the road wrote to say he was sorry, that he appreciated their loyal service and hoped it would continue, and referred them to the vice-president.

In "Humble, Submissive" Voice Thereupon the three men wrote the vice-president on April 14, 1928:

"We, the undersigned colored brakemen are the humble and submissive voices of the colored brakemen, and wish to petition your majesty to meet you in a conference to ascertain why and what accusations you have against us and our children to cast us off at old age after serving you most faithfully for over a decade and almost half our lives."

That was the low point in the history of colored railroad workers.

But Now They Demand
Today there have been some changes made.

The railroad workers have organized, gone into the courts and now demand their rights.

Two years ago five of the smaller colored unions, the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, the Colored Trainmen of America, the Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union of New York City, the International Association of Railway Employees and the Southern Association of Colored Railroad Trainmen and Firemen of North Carolina, with their presidents formed the Colored Railway Labor executive committee.

They hired Charles Houston, attorney, of Washington, to represent them.

Right to Representation
Neither Randolph of the Sleep-Car Porters nor Townsend of the Red Caps associated with the smaller unions in their subsequent battle.

A remarkable string of victories resulted.

First, in two cases the courts declared that colored workers have a right to fair representation . . . against discriminatory contracts for white unions and damages against the union.

ings into open conventions which the colored workers may attend and where they can be heard.

Now Fighting to Vote
In two cases now in court, five unions are demanding the right to participate in the election of officers in white unions which represent them in collective bargaining negotiations.

If these cases are won, white brotherhoods might as well begin admitting colored workers because there will be little left for the white unions to keep to themselves.

A third line of attack has been against limitations on union memberships in white unions which take in colored workers but restrict them to segregated jim crow locals which are completely subordinated to the nearest white lodge.

Blow to Lily-White Unions
A Kansas court, in 1946, ruled that the white Brotherhood of Railway Carmen could not impose any limitation of union membership based on race, but must accord its colored members, therefore set-off in jim crow locals, the full and complete union membership which it offers to its white members.

The District of Columbia court in 1943, ruled that a union which will not admit workers to membership because of race is automatically disqualified to represent the workers so excluded.

The next fight in the court will be to compel labor unions to admit colored workers without distinction or discrimination or else be disqualified from representing the workers discriminated against.

To Fight Board Activities
A fourth line of attack has been to seek relief against the kangaroo judgment of the first division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

This board, as set up by Congress under the Railway Labor Act, decides grievances arising out of collective bargaining and working conditions. It is composed of 36 members, 18 from railroad management and 18 labor members coming from the unions, national in scope.

The first division had jurisdiction over the train and engine service employees and is composed of 10 members, five from the railroads and five from the labor unions.

The unions bring their complaints to the first division, asking for jobs for the colored men, and then sitting on the first division panel give themselves the decision.

They did this on the Atcheson-Topeka and Santa Fe, where the first division tried to give the Brotherhood of Railway Train-

men, white, the colored train porters jobs.

Two cases are now in court, asking that every labor representative on the first division be disqualified on the grounds of bias and prejudice.

Civil Rights at Stake
The fifth round of attack is against a racial employment ban.

Four colored brakemen and a fireman went into court in 1947, attacking the St. Louis-San Francisco agreement not to hire any more of their race.

The pitiable condition of the colored railway workers has indeed changed. They know their rights and they intend to have them.

One of the most inspiring ex-

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Social Workers Break Color Bar



The Social Service Employees Union, Local 19 of UPWA, in New York City, scored a victory in its anti-discrimination fight recently. Mrs. Patricia Garland (second from left) and Mrs. Lillian Jeters were hired as professional case workers by the United Service for New Americans which previously had employed only white case workers. Shown with Mrs. Garland are, from left: Bernard Segal, executive director of Local 19, and Miss Doris Waldron and James Chaplin, co-chairman of the USNA union committee which cracked the agency's biased hiring policy.

CIO Is Voted Out By Mining Group At T. C. I.

Union Ballot Hailed As Thumping Victory For CIO Steelworkers

By ROBERT W. KINOEY
News Staff Writer

Employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company yesterday voted the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO) off of tumultuous Red Mountain.

By a vote of 2,696 to 2,233 they decreed that they shall be represented for collective bargaining by CIO industrial unions, which means the United Steelworkers of America.

There were 10 votes for neither union; 10 were voided and 24 challenged.

It was in a smoke-filled room at the Wenonah Safety Hall of T. C. I. that representatives of the American Arbitration Association made known the results way past midnight.

THE ELECTION, agreed to by the company, the United Steelworkers of America, and the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, comes as climax to probably the most spectacular chapter in the district's labor history.

Groups of men representing both factions stood for hours around the hall while the votes were counted. Auto lights twinkled along the lonely road leading from the South Bessemer Highway into the fastness of the mountain until after 2 a.m.

Feelings had run high in the several weeks of active campaigning. Sound trucks had been employed by both sides. Airplanes equipped with loud speakers swooped down over the mountain side on the eve of the balloting.

At a Bessemer radio station Wednesday night a representative of Mine & Mill was assaulted. Earlier reports of coercion and intimidation were rife.

The factional fight dates back many months. As long as a year ago it became nosed around the district that many of the rank and file were at outs with the leadership of Mine & Mill.

AND AS LONG AS A YEAR AGO it became known that factions within Mine & Mill were casting about for another affiliation. As time passed matters grew worse. What had been an inter-union disagreement became public property. Charges were openly made of communism within mine and mill

So heated did the controversy grow, so strong the feelings that many members withdrew. They applied to the United Steelworkers of America, also a CIO union, for a charter. Steel took them into what it chose to call an industrial union.

And on the eve of the election there came word from CIO international headquarters that a vote for industrial unions meant a vote for the United Steelworkers of America; that a victory at the polls for industrial unions meant a new affiliate on the mountain for the Steelworkers.

Mine & Mill officials countered charges of seceding factions with the allegation that one CIO union was raiding another; that secessionists were "popsicle" unionists and that they were playing into the company's hands.

But the real issue was that of communism. Leaders of the Steelworkers in the Birmingham district gave their fullest support to the secessionists after application had been made to them for a charter.

THEY OPENLY BRANDED Mine & Mill leadership as Communist-dominated, and they called upon the rank and file to "clean up" Red Mountain by voting for CIO industrial unions with the assurance they would be immediately taken into the United Steelworkers of America.

The vote was close. It was large. A preponderance of the workers were represented at the polls. A large proportion of Mine & Mill membership is Negro. Steelworker leaders declare they had been misled and deliberately so. The size of their vote accounts for the closeness of the balloting.

It took hours to count the ballots cast at Wenonah, Ishkooda, Muscoda and at the smeltering plant during the day yesterday.

But the crowd remained. Most of them stood out of doors as the counting proceeded in the hall. And when Samuel Jafee, New York, member of the association's national panel of arbitrators, was ready to announce the results he said:

"This has been a heated election. We have no interest in its outcome. But I do want to tell you that we should have no demonstration. Certainly we do not want any violence. I appeal to you for order."

A CHORUS OF AMENS WENT UP, especially from the Negro section. And when the results were announced, there was no demonstration. Mine & Mill watchers said nothing. Steelworker representatives, while jubilant, withheld their demonstration until later in the morning for informal gatherings.

Said N. A. (Nick) Zonarich, international representative of the United Steelworkers, spearhead of the campaign:

"This fight has not been a fight between two labor unions. This

General

fight has been between the United Steelworkers of America and the Communist Party. This victory shows that Southern labor, white and Negro, decisively rejects the Communist Party and its ideology.

"This is only the beginning of the CIO fight to wipe out communism in the American labor movement. All credit should be given the iron ore workers in T. C. I. operations on Red Mountain for having recognized the Communist menace to the labor movement and working so vigorously to destroy it in their midst."

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers officials have protested to CIO President Philip Murray what they termed as a murderous attack on Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer.

IN A LENGTHY telegram to Mr. Murray it is charged the attack took place in Radio Station WJLD, Bessemer, on eve of the election Thursday in which Mine and Mill was ousted as bargaining representative of some 5,000 T. C. I. red ore workers.

The telegram says in addition to the attack on Travis (who the hospital reports is in satisfactory condition) that Reid Robinson, vice president; Charles Wilson, executive board member, and Graham Dolan, educational director, were threatened.

Murray was told the attack was preceded by "profane insults and threats" by Nick A. Zonarich (international representative of the United Steelworkers) and that Bob Christofferson, CIO publicity representative, participated in the attack.

The telegram demands that Mr. Murray "convene immediately a special meeting of the CIO executive board, to afford this union and other CIO affiliates an opportunity to present this case." It cited an attempt to return sanity to the CIO before these suicidal raiding tactics of your organization, other CIO affiliates and now the CIO itself—brings complete destruction to the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The message, dispatched yesterday afternoon, was signed by John Clark, international president; Reid Robinson and Orville Larson, international vice presidents.

bership and employment on grounds of race, color, creed or national origin.

They were Jonas A. McBride, vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, and Harry See, national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Also present but not yet testifying were representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

Telegraphed invitations to the heads of these unions were sent Thursday, with the threat that subpoenas would be issued if the invitations were ignored.

Basis of Invitations

Answers were sought from the union leaders to charges by Charles Houston, representing the Negro Railway Labor Executives Committee, that their unions not only barred non-whites from membership but entered into discriminatory contracts that, in effect, kept Negroes, other Americans of color and even Jews from more than token employment on the operating side of railroading.

While admitting that the first charge was correct, Mr. See declared today that percentage agreements with the railroads, requiring that at least a specified major proportion of union help shall be used, no longer were in effect.

A short while later, however, Mr. Houston, brought back to the stand, emphatically contradicted this statement. "The percentage agreements are in effect," he asserted. "That is



THE CROWD WAITS—Here is a partial view of the Red Mountain employees of T. C. I. and others awaiting results of the election Thursday to determine who shall represent them—the United Steelworkers of America, the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, or neither.

whites as members for more than half a century but insisted that the unions had taken no stand for or against fair employment practice legislation.

By CLAYTON KNOWLES
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
WASHINGTON, May 17—Representatives of two railroad untarlier before a House Education and Labor subcommittee considering the Administration bill to prohibit discrimination in union membership.

on All Except Whites

THEY ACT ON FEPC

Have Taken No Stand

Testify. While Admitting Ban

the important thing. They are written into contracts and limit outside employment to as little as 10 per cent on southern railroads."

Support for Mr. Houston's position was advanced by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in a statement presented by Theodore E. Brown, the union's research director.

Mr. Randolph asserted that the percentage of Negro firemen had been reduced from 41.4 per cent to 5 per cent by the "infamous" non-promotable agreement entered into by the Brotherhood of Enginemen and Firemen and twenty-two southeastern railroads with the help of the National Mediation Board on Feb. 8, 1941.

Threat to Porters Alleged

He also said that "recent demands by the lily-white Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and numerous carriers, including the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Santa Fe railroads," have threatened the future of the Negro train porter.

Mr. McBride said that his union, in an agreement drawn Jan. 28, 1948, had proposed that all firemen and their helpers be eligible for promotion tests for engineers and must take these tests.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. from Harlem, who heads the subcommittee, and Mr. Houston challenged the motivation for this agreement. Both said it did not mean much unless Negroes and other minority groups received equal opportunities of employment.

Mr. Powell declared that this agreement was written only after the Supreme Court in 1944 "threw out the Jim Crow agreement with the Southeastern carriers." Even then, he added, the brotherhood waited until it lost suit revolving about the decision and involving heavy damages. *Jan 5-18-49*

Mr. McBride stated that his union amended its constitution in 1947 to provide that the ban on other than whites would not apply in areas where legislation or court decisions prohibited such limitation upon membership. He asserted that the action was taken because it was "the fair thing and we are good Americans."

16m 1949

Georgia

Injunction Sought To Restrain Union

16m
Restoration Of

Seniority Rights

Asked In Suit

Unred
MACON, Ga.— (SNS) —Twenty-Negro firemen asked Federal court at Macon Monday to bar the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen and engineers from representing Negroes until discrimination in the Union is ended.

Jan. 12, 16-49
The suit also was directed at the Central of Georgia Railroad. The firemen contend the railroad entered an "illegal agreement" with the union to eliminate all Negro firemen.

Memphis
The firemen allege they were fired from the railroad because of race and that the jobs were given to white workers without seniority.

The suit, which was filed this afternoon, claims that it is impossible for Negro firemen to advance to the job of engineer.

The petition asked Federal Court to declare invalid the agreements between the railroad and the union and to issue a permanent injunction against such agreements.

The firemen asked the court to order their reinstatement to their jobs with full seniority.

In addition to asking that the union be barred from representing Negroes in collective bargaining until discrimination is stopped, the suit also seeks damages for loss of employment and wages.

CARL FLOWERS, general chairman of the union for the Central of Georgia, and local union officials were named specifically along with the railroad and the Macon Lodge of the Brotherhood. They have 20 days in which to file an answer.

16m 1949

Grand Union of Colored Laborers

Negro Union Hits *The Worker* 10-2-4 Communist Trial

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—At its last meeting the San Antonio branch of the Grand Union of Colored Laborers, 400-member-strong fraternal organization, demanded immediate freedom for the four Communist leaders jailed at the heresy trial at Foley Square. The organization also demanded that all charges against the 12 Communist leaders be dropped at once.

Henry Winston
"Instead of persecuting Communists and other progressives because of their political beliefs," the resolution adopted by the Grand Union of Colored Laborers stated, "the Department of Justice should be seeking out and prosecuting those who instigated the violence against concert-goers in Peekskill, New York, and those Klansmen and other fascist elements responsible for the daily attacks against the Negro people throughout the nation."

The resolution blasted Judge Harold Medina's rulings as "dangerous steps towards turning America into a police state." "Under similar rulings by other judges," the resolution continued, "any American could be jailed indefinitely for refusing to stool-pigeon on his fellow workers, his friends, neighbors, or family."

In a joint wire to Judge Medina, John Inman, Negro civic leader and Progressive Party chairman, and Mrs. Leonora Sweetland, chairman of the San Antonio Tenants Association, demanded immediate release for the jailed Communist leaders. The wire branded the continued imprisonment of Negro Communist leader Henry Winston, ill with a heart ailment, as a violation of all standards of decency and justice.

GEORGE S.

SCHUYLER

VIEWS and
REVIEWS

DOES NEGRO LABOR IN HARLEM NEED SAVING?

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

Pittsburgh Courier

THE sudden creation of the Harlem Trade Union Council illustrates the well-known

of the Reds when they are aiming at undermining and destroying legitimate labor organizations. The new council



George S. Schuyler

met on April 2 and among the speakers and sponsors listed were such luminaries as Ferdinand Smith, Benjamin J. Davis Jr., former Merchant Marine Captain Hugh Mulzac, Louise Thompson Patterson and Revels Cayton.

The political connections of Messrs. Smith and Davis are so well known as to need no extended commentary.

Mrs. Patterson, formerly with the International Workers Order and now with the Council on African Affairs (both declared subversive by Attorney General Tom Clark), has been closely identified with Stalinist movements since the mid-Thirties. Mr. Revels Cayton was formerly an official of the defunct National Negro Congress, which both the Department of Justice and the House Committee on Un-American Activities have given the subversive tag. A. Philip Randolph refused re-election as its head when he belatedly discovered the gun was loaded.

* * *

THIS COUNCIL announces quite naturally that it is all out to save Negro labor in Harlem from everything except Communist control, which latter is not mentioned, of course. Its four-page "news" release on the above-mentioned meeting sounded innocent enough and perhaps there was nothing about the "mass meeting" to arouse the suspicion of the critical. Indeed, President Lindsay White of the New York NAACP branch and Charles Levy, its executive secretary, availed themselves of the opportunity to pledge "the fraternal support of the New York branch of the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

In addition, Mr. Levy "invited the participants in the conference to join the NAACP." Undoubtedly they will, with results reminiscent of the "capture" of NAACP branches in Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Norfolk and elsewhere, to the consternation of my bosom friend, Walter F. White.

* * *

DOES NEGRO LABOR in Harlem need saving? Over a generation ago Frank R. Crosswaith, general organizer of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, organized the Negro Labor Committee with the backing of a score or more of legitimate labor unions. The object was educational and organizational, and the Negro Labor Committee has been doing a good job in that direction. The usual efforts were made to "capture" the committee but the Communists failed utterly. The Negro Labor Committee has offices in the Harlem Labor Center where a large number of union locals have offices and hold meetings.

Unable to make headway against the Negro Labor Committee, some of the same people who have now established the Trade Union Council, organized during the war the Negro Labor Victory Committee. This name was close enough to that of the legitimate committee to be comfortably confusing from the Communist viewpoint. It is noteworthy that the Negro Labor Victory Committee was not set up until after Hitler had attacked his erstwhile ally, Stalin. Several huge mass meetings were staged at Madison Square Garden and thousands of dollars raked in, but so far I have never seen a report of these financial efforts. I would like to know who has.

* * *

WITH THE END of World War II and the launching of the cold war on the West, the Communist party line changed and the Negro Labor Victory Committee disappeared, along with the collection, but not before it was labeled "subversive" by Attorney General Tom Clark. Now comes the Harlem Trade Union Council to take its place. Very likely branches of this outfit will appear in other Negro centers across

the country to "save" the Negro worker yet again. Party funds are running very low these days, what with the heavy "bites" on the brethren to pay for the defense of the eleven Red leaders now on trial in New York Federal Court for conspiracy to overthrow this Government by force and violence. New sources of revenue must be found and it is only logical that the colored workers should not be by-passed for this purpose, although during the war the party failed to fight for FEPC. As Ben Davis "confessed" later in the Daily Worker: "We liquidated the Communist organization entirely in the South, and preached an uneasy reliance upon the Southern bourgeoisie." Doxey Wilkerson, a leading party theoretician, also "confessed" in Political Affairs for July, 1945: "We have helped disarm the working class and the Negro people, rather than help prepare them for the hard struggles which life now thrusts to the forefront."

* * *

THANKS TO THE activities of the Negro Labor Committee there has long been in existence a Negro Labor Assembly which meets once a month and is composed of Negro and white delegates from AFL and CIO unions affiliated with the committee. As you might expect, the Harlem Trade Union Council has set up a "Harlem Workers Center" directly across the street from the Harlem Labor Center.

Obviously if these people were sincerely interested in helping Negro labor in Harlem, they would have joined the Negro Labor Committee. But, no, there must be a confusing rival organization, as close to the legitimate one as possible and with a name as nearly like it as possible.

All this is set down so that those in-the-know will savvy the latest developments on the Red front, and those who are "innocent" may know what to avoid.

The Defender Bombing

A reward of \$1,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who hurled a mustard gas bomb into the Defender press room injuring one worker was announced by the editor and publisher, John H. Sennacke, last week.

For over a year now, a group of former employees, who walked out of the Defender on orders of their downtown union boss, have tried to drive a wedge between this institution, its workers and the people of Chicago. We have been subjected to abuse, slander, threats and sabotage, but we have refused to dignify these malicious threats with an answer.

When the Defender was bombed last week there was every reason to believe that this violent act stemmed from the same source. Such tactics have been used in labor disputes before. We are going to make sure, however, that no such act will ever occur at the Defender again.

The walkout of composing room workers at the Defender followed the strike action of employees of the five Chicago daily newspapers. The dispute centered around the Taft-Hartley Act which prohibits a closed shop. Our employees walked out because they were ordered to do so by the union boss who sought to whip the daily newspapers of Chicago in line. We have been victimized by circumstances over which we had no control.

Now, over a year later, the dispute appears to be no nearer settlement than it was the day the strike was called.

We believe that all of organized labor has been given a black eye by this dispute. Further, for union members to use violence to achieve their ends is the greatest conceivable folly. The unionists, by such actions, betray their best friends.

Organized labor cannot flout the law and ignore their responsibilities and win the support of the people. Reckless and irresponsible strikes and walkouts do more injury to the cause of labor than they do to the institutions affected.

The Chicago Defender believes in the right of workers to form unions and bargain collectively. This right, however, carries with it definite responsibilities. By acts of violence the unionists are undermining their own organization and betraying their fellow-workers.

We are determined that no acts of violence or threats will destroy this pioneer

Negro Steward Is Ousted by Curranites

HOUSTON, Tex. — Another victim has been added to the list of hundreds of Negro seamen expelled from the NMU by the Curran machine in the Gulf. At the most

recent membership meeting in the port of a Houston Negro steward, Tom Harris, with a long record of union membership and devotion, was brought up on charges of "discrimination" (1) instigated by a white second cook on board the Lykes Bros. "Fred Morris." This was the first time in his long union career that Harris was ever brought before a trial committee.

The second cook claimed that Harris had spoken unfavorably of Joe Curran and had asserted that conditions were better before Curran's machine took over. It also appeared that steward Harris had dared to criticize the work of the second cook.

Harris himself was not present at the meeting, having shipped out on the assurance of Patrolman Webb that he had no cause for worry about the charges. Then Webb railroaded the charges through the meeting and caused the expulsion for 99 years of the Negro steward.

One Negro seaman rose to protest vigorously pointing out that this was a railroad job and that the Constitution itself prescribes to more than a fine in such a case, even if guilty. He was ruled out of order.

The anti-Curran and progressive forces in Houston, who had full control of the previous meeting, had failed to prepare themselves, making possible the railroading of the meeting.

Deep indignation is felt by the Negro and progressive white seamen, who see in the case a crude example of the drive being conducted by the Curran forces to get all Negroes out of key ratings, reduce them to the lowest grade jobs, and finally drive them from the industry altogether.

16m 1949

UAW - CIO

UAW Cheers Mrs. Hedgeman's Plea For Full Civil Rights

By CHARLES WARTMAN

MILWAUKEE — The importance of a joint, double-barrelled fight for civil rights and liberal labor legislation was stressed by Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the U. S. Social Security Administrator, in a key address at the UAW-CIO national convention here last week. Delegates cheered and applauded throughout her speech.

"We have had the notion we could fight at one moment against lynching; that we could fight at another moment for a 75 cent minimum wage, and at another time for health and housing; and that occasionally we could fight for Negroes. Suddenly, it is not that kind of fight any more, it is a total across-the-board battle for the American way of life; and unless we face it in that fashion, we are sunk," Mrs. Hedgeman said.

More than 125 Negro delegates and union employees participated in the deliberations of the convention which ended its sessions on Friday.

For the first time in the history of the union, southern locals sent Negro representatives to the convention. Among them were: George Halloway, Jr., of Memphis, a member of local 988 of the International Harvester Company; Cleona Jackson of local 503, Birmingham, Ala., and Herbert Artis, president of local 290, Richmond, Va.,

The presence of these delegates was accepted to a great degree as progress report on the organizational drive which the UAW started in the south more than two years ago.

The re-election of all of the top officers and the election of pro-Reuther, regional directors on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon, guaranteed the retention for the next twenty months of 19 Negroes who are employed as international representatives and departmental personnel of the union.



ON WAGE POLICY COMMITTEE—These three have been elected to represent them at the wage policy committee meetings of the United Steelworkers of America to be held in Pittsburgh this week. The committee will formulate demands on the steel industry. They are (left to right) John Marchant, John Watson, and George Elliott. Elliott is from the Ishkooda division of T. C. I., Marchant from the ore-conditioning and sintering plant and Watson from Muscoda. The T. C. I. Red Mountain ore workers voted April 21 to be represented by the United Steelworkers of America.

Murray Hints New Move in Steel Dispute

Atlanta, Ga. Construction
Mon. 10-31-49

PITTSBURGH—(AP)—A hint of some development in the stalemated month-long steel walkout came last night from United Steelworker President Philip Murray.

Murray, in Cleveland for the convention of the CIO which he also heads, called a press conference there for this afternoon. He did not indicate what might be disclosed but one steelworker official said it would be "of rather great importance."

There was some speculation the conference might deal with a proposed move to recall the presidential

LABOR ROUNDUP
Steel Fact-Finding Board.
The proposal was made by President William Colvin, Jr., of Crucible Steel Company in Pittsburgh. He directed his request to U. S. Mediation Director Cyrus S. Ching

farmers' homes as the crowning accomplishment of the noted Thomson and McDuffie citizen. The bronze tablet on a granite base, was placed by the local camo said it should accept the recommendations of the fact-finders.

The Board said companies should grant 10 cents an hour—six cents for pensions and four for insurance.

The steel companies balked at bearing the entire cost of pension-insurance programs.

Tobin debated the steel strike issues with Herman Steinkraus, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, in a radio and television program.

Steinkraus blamed the strike on Murray and his steelworkers.

The Nation, already reeling from the effects of the twin strikes in coal and steel, is threatened with another body blow of the Woodmen of the World, of which Roger W. Dunaway is Commander and J. Neal Gerald, Secretary.

The bronze tablet is on the courthouse square, facing the Atlanta-Augusta-Washington Highway, and the wording is as follows:

DETROIT—(UP)—Chrysler Motor Corporation announced last night it will halt production in all but two divisions Friday because of the steel strike. Only the Plymouth and Dodge truck divisions will continue assembly operations, a spokesman said. from United Mine Workers' Chief John L. Lewis.

With the strike of 380,000 UMW soft coal diggers going into its seventh week, Lewis threatens to extend the walkout to the 100,000 union members still working.

The colorful miners' chieftain said the working diggers, about one-fifth of the union membership, might be "called into action at any time" to help win the current mine strike.

UMW members now at work are employees in the bituminous fields west of the Mississippi, in all the anthracite (hard coal) areas and in Canada.

Lewis issued his threat Saturday night at a dinner in Scranton, Pa., honoring the late John Mitchell, an early president of the UMW.

At Morgantown, W. Va., United Mine Worker funds were being used for the relief of needy miners.

Clairton, Pa., a usually humming steel center of 21,000, called a special meeting of city council tonight to set up an emergency welfare fund for the striking steel workers.

Even as Lewis threatened to extend the coal strike, the Executive Committee of the America Retail Coal Association called on President Truman to take immediate action to end the costly walkout.

Violence again touched the coal strike.

At Rimersburg, in the Central Pennsylvania coal fields, a dynamite blast Saturday night wrecked a steam shovel at the nonunion Mack Coal Company strip (surface) mine. Damage was estimated at \$10,000.

West Virginia state police investigated a truck driver's complaint that seven shots were fired at his coal-loaded vehicle as he was taking a load of coal to his home near Elkins, W. Va.

In addition to the idle steel and coal workers, some 20,000 steelworker members employed in 16 Aluminum Company of America plants also are on strike. The Alcoa

workers want pensions and insurance, similar to the demand leveled on the steel industry.

At Cleveland Murray remained aloof to a peace proposal offered by the United Electrical Workers Union, biggest and most influential of the dozen left-wing unions facing ouster at the CIO convention which begins today.

The UE leadership offered not only an agreement between the United Electrical Workers and the CIO but between the UE and Murray's United Steelworkers and Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

by Louis Loutier

Top Salary Men

Edward R. Dudley, a New York lawyer from the legal staff of the NAACP, receives the top pay of all of Uncle Sam's colored personnel. As the United States Minister to Liberia he gets a basic salary of \$15,000 a year.

Incidentally, the United States has sixty-five embassies and legations, only one of which is headed by a colored man.

Judges on List

Herman E. Moore, a native of Jackson (Mississippi) but a Chicagoan by adoption, ranks next. As the United States District Judge for the Virgin Islands he gets \$15,500 a year.

Next to Judge Moore is Irvin C. Mollison, a native of Vicksburg (Mississippi) but also a Chicagoan by adoption. As a judge of the United States Customs Court his salary is a flat \$15,000 a year.

Armond W. Scott, as a judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, which has both civil and criminal jurisdiction, gets \$10,000 a year.

Gov. Bill Hastie of the Virgin Islands receives \$9,975 a year, which makes him grossly underpaid.

The Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, receives \$9,975 a year, but he also is the pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in Philadelphia, which puts him in a higher income bracket than most of our Government officials.

Oliver A. Thornton, a St. Louisan, gets \$6,146 a year as the First Deputy Recorder of Deeds. Clarence A. Dockens, a Philadelphian, receives \$4,400 a year as executive assistant to the Recorder of Deeds.

Howard U. Officials

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, gets \$10,000 a year; James M. Nabrit, secretary of the university, \$7,125; James B. Clarke, treasurer of the university, \$8,180; Fred Wilkinson, the registrar, \$5,905.

Charles E. Burbidge, superintendent of Freedmen's Hospital, receives \$8,479 a year. Herman A. Johnson, assistant superintendent, \$5,905; Dr. Bruce K. Bailey and Dr. Arthur H. Simmons, medical officers, get salaries totaling \$11,810. Ella J. Young, director of nurses, draws \$5,905.

Garnet Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of public schools in the District of Columbia, receives a salary between \$7,400 and \$8,700 a year. Harold Haynes, as-

sistant superintendent, is in a salary range of \$6,400 to \$7,700. Gladys Peterson as administrative assistant to Wilkinson is in a salary bracket of \$5,905 to \$6,863.

Here for AME Council

Here for the AME Bishops' Council: Bob Mance, a medico, graduate of Howard University Medical School, now practicing in Columbia (South Carolina); the Rev. W. J. Davis (the "Tornado"), pastor of Arnett AME Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. D. Bright, also a Philadelphian, and the Rev. Lutrelle G. Long, Birmingham (Alabama). *Sent 3-5-49*

Also here were the Rev. Samuel R. Higgins, president of Allen University, Columbia (South Carolina); the Rev. Joseph C. James, presiding elder of the Newberry District (South Carolina), and the Rev. Frank R. Veal, pastor of Emanuel AME Church, Charleston (South Carolina).

The Rev. Mr. Veal was assistant football coach at Howard in 1936, 1937, and 1938, under Harry Payne.

Also here was Z. Alexander Looby, a Nashville (Tennessee) lawyer, representing a group of churchmen, protesting the sentence of a reprimand imposed by the Bishops Council on Bishop John H. Clayborne, who was found not guilty by a church trial committee of various offenses.

Average Family Income: \$3,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average income of United States families was \$3,000 in 1947, the Census Bureau reported yesterday, adding that was the highest figure up to that time.

The Bureau found that income was distributed among the nation's 37,000,000 families in this fashion:

Four million had under \$1,000; six million had \$1,000 to \$2,000; eight million \$2,000-\$3,000; eight million \$3,000-\$4,000; four million \$4,000-\$5,000; three million \$5,000-\$10,000; and one million \$10,000 or more.

Thus only four million families—or slightly fewer than one out of each nine families in the nation—had in that year the \$6,000 which President Truman has suggested as the starting point for the income tax increase he has asked Congress to consider.

The suggested tax increase itself would fall on still fewer persons, of course, since in about one out of each three cases, the family income was derived from "two or more paid workers in 1947," the Bureau said.

In one fourth of the families women made 25 percent or more of the family income, the Bureau said.

More than two million families were supported entirely by female breadwinners, it added, commenting that employment of wives was one of the reasons for the relatively high incomes of many families.

Some 68,000,000 individuals—about two of each three persons over 14 years—received some income in 1947. The average was \$1,800. For men, it was \$2,200 against \$1,000 for women.

Gains in wages and salaries were recorded in all industries from 1939 to 1947, with farm wage-workers scoring the greatest relative gain, from an average of \$300 in 1939 to \$900 in 1947.

Checking Up on a Wide Variety of Subjects

Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, better known as "Tommy" to her friends, pulled a fast one Saturday by changing her name. It's now Mrs. George Norford. Mrs. Johnson, second highest paid woman in Government, draws \$8,500 annually with the U.S. Labor Department. Her new husband formerly War Department public relations officer, has just sold a play which will be produced on Broadway in September by George Kaufman and George Abbott. He was given a public relations citation by the New York School of Social Research last week.



Mrs. Johnson

Negroes' Incomes Half of Whites

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UP).—The average American family had a \$3,000 income during 1947, about 20 percent more than in 1944, the Census Bureau said today.

The Bureau estimated that 20 percent of the nation's 37,000,000 households depended partly upon women to provide income, and that more than 2,000,000 families were entirely dependent upon women.

Income of about one-third of the families was provided by two or more breadwinners.

The average income of white families was \$3,200 for the year compared with \$1,600 for non-white families, the Bureau said.

Stenogs' Salaries Average \$2 Increase

NEW YORK — Women general stenographers earned an average of \$45.50 a week here during February, 1949, as compared with \$43.50 in February of last year.

This occupation was one of 43 included in the re-study of office clerical workers' salaries just completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Top Salaries

Edward R. Dudley, a New York lawyer, on leave from the legal staff of the NAACP, receives the top pay of all of Uncle Sam's colored personnel. As the United States Minister to Liberia he receives a basic salary of \$15,000 a year. In addition, he gets considerable allowances.

Incidentally, the United States has sixty-five embassies and legations, only one of which is headed by a colored man.

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Two-Tone Wage Scale 'Disappears' In New Name For Job Classification

NORFOLK — Different rates of pay for "white laborers" and "colored laborers" were written into the contract just signed by the Virginia Ferry Corporation and the Seafarers International Union (AFL) by an "error of the person who typed the list," a ferry official told the Journal and Guide Friday.

The agreement reached through the intervention of a government conciliator stipulated, among other rates:

"White Laborers - 92c per hour."

"Colored Laborers - 68c per hour."

Asked by the Guide for comment, Ben Reese, union business agent and its principal negotiator, said he personally "does not believe in such differentials based on color," but added he did not "think this is the time to change them."

Guest Editorial

Montgomery's Wealth
by Walter Kennedy

President, First National Bank

MONTGOMERY is not a city of wealth, neither is it a slum-ridden, poverty-stricken community, but it enjoys a comfortable, complacent, middle-class position that makes it a desirable place in which to live.

Our large colored population, most of whom are low-income earners, distorts any Montgomery statistics with reference to average incomes, or average net worth, but if the white population alone is considered, Montgomery people, on the whole, are very comfortably fixed.

The predominant part of our white population enjoys a family income of from \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year, and lives in a home which, on today's market, is worth about twice the family's annual income.

While there are no authentic figures available, there are perhaps less than one and visible evidences of luxury that are per cent of our population who have in the badge and symbol of wealth in many comes in excess of \$10,000 a year, and communities.

Another characteristic of Montgomery is that there is no exclusive residential section where most of the wealthier people live. Our "well-to-do" families are well scattered over the city, with many living outside the city limits. Others, who could well afford costly homes, remain in their old family residences close in to the city, in neighborhoods that are fast becoming obsolete.



KENNEDY

While there are no authentic figures available, there are perhaps less than one and visible evidences of luxury that are per cent of our population who have in the badge and symbol of wealth in many comes in excess of \$10,000 a year, and communities. Many of our wealthy people live in their own cars, drive their own cars (which are apt to be one of the cheaper makes) and show no outward evidence that they are any better off in a material way than their neighbors. Our relatively few wealthy people are fast becoming obsolete.

★

ONE fact that is characteristic of Montgomery is that its few wealthy people do not flaunt their wealth with elaborate automobiles.

Neither are Montgomery social groups determined by the dollar mark. Our social groups are apt to include people of widely varying financial means, and wealth, or the lack of it, seems to play a relatively unimportant part in choosing one's friends. 7-6-49

One does not have to be wealthy to enjoy life to its fullest extent in Montgomery. For the family with a moderate income, it is hard to imagine a city anywhere that offers a more attractive environment than Alabama's Capital City.

Minimum Pay Bill Signed By President

Measure in Effect 90 Days From Now 1,500,000 to Get Raise

By The Associated Press

Hailing it as a "major victory" for his Administration, President Truman yesterday signed the bill increasing the national minimum wage from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour. Post

Coverage of the act is subject to interpretation of the Wage-Hour Administration and the courts. The Federal jurisdiction extends only to those activities which are found to be in interstate commerce.

The new minimum—expected to cost employers about 300 million dollars annually—does not go into effect, however, until 90 days from now. At that time an estimated 1,500,000 workers are due to have from 5 to 15 cents added to their hourly earnings.

Government officials said the pay raise in most cases will not exceed 15 cents, since they said most workers now are receiving more than the old 40 cents-an-hour minimum.

The new Fair Labor Standards Act, which was adopted just before Congress adjourned, makes various changes in the old law which went into effect just 11 years ago last Monday.

Mr. Truman expressed "regret" that the new version will take some of the 22,600,000 persons now covered off the lists. But he said "the improvements made by the new law will go far toward achieving our basic purpose of assuring minimum labor standards necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

pay rates which also will be used in figuring the amount of overtime due him when working over 40 hours a week. Post

On this point the President said the new law will "encourage the development of plans for employment on an annual basis through collective bargaining by providing greater flexibility in the overtime provisions. These plans assure stability of income for wage earners and stability of operation for employers."

In his statement, Mr. Truman summed up the new legislation as a "major victory in our fight to promote the general welfare of the people of the United States."

The President signed the measure at a White House ceremony attended by labor leaders and Government officials. Among those present were AFL President William Green, Secretary of Labor Tobin, Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, CIO President Philip Murray, who is attending a union convention in Cleveland, was represented by Jacob Potofsky head of the CIO Clothing Workers and Emil Rieve, head of the CIO Textile Workers.

Even before the President had signed the new bill into law, Rieve called on his 450,000 textile union members to "renew our campaign for an increase in the Federal minimum to \$1 an hour."

"Even that figure," he added in a statement, "can barely provide a subsistence standard of living."

The House voted to exempt 1,005,000 persons now covered, while the Senate cut that figure to about 200,000. Under the compromise, Government labor experts say it probably will take years and court actions to find just how many workers have been excluded.

The new measure specifically exempts:

1. Employees on small newspapers, including dailies, with a circulation of 4,000 copies or less in

the county of publication and adjoining counties.

2. Newspaperboys who deliver papers to the reader.

3. Sawmill and logging operations in the woods. But processing and other inside operations are not exempt.

4. Small Western Union agencies doing less than \$500 business each month and telephone switchboard operators in exchanges with less than 750 stations.

5. Employees of taxicab operators; workers engaged in the first processing of buttermilk; employees of carriers by air who are not subject to the provisions of the Railway Retirement Act; irrigation workers on non-profit projects used exclusively for the supplying and storing of water for agricultural purposes.

Among the "improvements" he cited the following:

1. Tightening of the child labor clause which he said should result "in the virtual elimination of the evil of child labor from our interstate and foreign trade and industry."

2. A provision authorizing the wage-hour administrator to bring suit on behalf of a worker for unpaid back wages. Mr. Truman said this "should greatly improve the effective enforcement of the law."

3. A "comprehensive" formula for determining worker's regular

New Wages, Classification for 180,000 U.S. Workers

WASHINGTON

The long awaited revamping of the Federal pay structure in Washington is almost ready to go.

House and Senate conferees ironed out their differences last Friday and agreed to an average increase of \$141 a year for some 180,000 workers and a re-classification of the entire pay structure.

Joint Approval Necessary

The measure will go to the President for his signature after final approval by both Houses. It is expected that there will be no hitch there.

Employees in the first four categories will get the largest per cent of raises.

Those in the classification formerly known as CAF clerical, administrative and fiscal, will now be grouped in GS or General Service grades.

Old, New Scales Listed

The present rate of pay as compared to what it will be under the new GS schedule is shown in this

Present CAF		Conferees Measure GS	
1—\$2,086 to 2,284	to \$2,498	\$2,200 to 2,450	to \$2,680
2—2,284 to 2,498	to 2,724	2,450 to 2,650	to 2,930
3—2,498 to 2,724	to 2,949	2,650 to 2,875	to 3,130
4—2,724 to 2,974	to 3,175	2,875 to 3,100	to 3,355
5—2,974 to 3,351	to 3,727	3,100 to 3,450	to 3,850
6—3,351 to 3,727	to 4,103	3,450 to 3,825	to 4,200
7—3,727 to 4,103	to 4,479	3,825 to 4,200	to 4,575
8—4,103 to 4,479	to 4,855	4,200 to 4,600	to 4,950
9—4,479 to 4,855	to 5,323	4,600 to 5,000	to 5,350
10—4,855 to 5,232	to 5,608	5,000 to 5,400	to 5,750
11—5,232 to 5,608	to 6,235	5,400 to 6,000	to 6,400
12—5,608 to 6,235	to 7,192	6,000 to 7,000	to 7,400
13—6,235 to 7,192	to 8,389	7,000 to 8,000	to 8,600
14—7,192 to 8,389	to 9,706	8,000 to 9,000	to 9,800
15—8,389 to 10,305	to 10,330	9,000 to 10,000	to 11,000

CAF-15 Raises Unsettled

The conferees still have to reach a final decision on revision upward of the grade of CAF-15 as to whether it will be raised from the present \$10,000 to \$13,000 or \$14,000.

Approximately 7,600 workers will benefit from the measure which is calculated to cost the Government about \$130,000 a year.

Under the measure CPC or Crafts, Protective and Custodial Service, employees will get a raise of about \$125 more per year.

NEW MINIMUM WAGE LAW GOES INTO EFFECT



President Truman signing the act. At his desk are Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

Truman Signs Pay Rise Bill; Drive for \$1 Minimum Starts

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The new minimum wage of 75 cents an hour became law in a White House ceremony today, and immediately the textile workers started a campaign for a new national minimum of \$1 an hour.

Officials of the Labor Department and unions, as well as members of Congress, were on hand this morning when President Tru-

man signed the bill raising the minimum from forty cents. Mr. Truman gave them souvenir pens used in signing the bill. The new law becomes effective in ninety days. "The enactment of the Fair La-

bor Standards Amendments of 1949 is a major victory in our fight to promote the general welfare of the people of the United States," Mr. Truman said, in a statement in which he reviewed the major provisions in seven points.

He expressed regret that some workers previously covered by the minimum wage law were deprived of protection under the new law, and that other groups were not added. Improvements under the new bill, however, said Mr. Truman, would go far to assure minimum standards needed for the general well-being of workers.

About 1,500,000 workers are expected to benefit from the increase, which on a national basis is expected to cost employers about \$300,000,000 annually. About half of this sum will go to employees in the South and the Southwest, according to William R. McComb, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division in the Labor Department. He also estimated that the average increase would be between 5 and 15 cents an hour.

Mr. Truman said in his statement that a provision of the new law would "result in the virtual elimination" of child labor evils. He also saw in the law a sign of progress toward an annual wage.

Among those present at the signing were Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor; Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Jacob Potofsky and Emil Rieve of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, representing Philip Murray, President of the CIO, who was in Cleveland.

Others at the ceremony were Michael J. Galvin, Under-Secretary of Labor; Mr. McComb; William S. Tyson, Solicitor of the Labor Department; James Green, president of the Shipbuilders Union; Albert J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists; and W. D. Johnston, vice president of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Move for \$1 Minimum Renewed

It was Mr. Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, which asserts that it has 450,000 members, who gave new impetus to a movement seeking the \$1 minimum.

"Already the passage of the act," he said, "has reduced industrial strife in substandard industries, as employers have agreed to workers' demands for wage increases which the act would have called for. We can expect this trend to continue."

"It is extremely unfortunate that Congress, when raising the minimum, reduced the coverage of the law, removing from its protection some of those workers who needed it most. The labor movement cannot accept this as a final action and must continue to fight for the restoration of the law's coverage to those who have been

removed, and its further extension to seamen, some types of food processing and industrial farming. "At the same time we must renew our campaign for an increase in the Federal minimum to \$1 an hour. Even that figure can barely provide a subsistence standard of living."

STATEMENT BY TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's statement today on signing the minimum wage bill:

I have today signed H. R. 5856, the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949, the major effect of which is to raise the minimum wage under the original 1938 act, as previously amended, from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour.

It is particularly gratifying to me to sign this bill during the week which marks the eleventh anniversary of the effective date of the original Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. This act has proved to be wise and progressive remedial legislation for the welfare not only of our wage-earners but of our whole economy.

Upon its effective date, ninety days after its enactment, this amendatory act will

1. Require every employer to pay to each of his employees who is engaged in commerce, or in the production of goods for commerce, wages at a rate of not less than 75 cents an hour. This provision will mean direct wage increases for approximately 1,500,000 of our wage-earners, amounting in most cases to from 5 to 15 cents an hour.

2. Require every employer to refrain from employing any oppressive child labor in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. This provision should result in the virtual elimination of the evil of child labor from our interstate and foreign trade and industry.

3. Enable employees to recover unpaid back wages owed them under the act in suits brought by the administrator on their written request. This should greatly improve the effective enforcement of the law and reduce the amount of unpaid wages owing to employees.

4. Provide a comprehensive definition of the term "regular rate" which is used in the act as the basis for computing the overtime pay an employee must receive when he works more than forty hours per week. This provision will enable employers and employees to calculate with greater certainty the types of payments that must, and those that need not, be taken into account in determining an employee's regular rate.

5. Encourage the development of plans for employment on an annual basis through collective bargaining by providing greater

flexibility in the overtime provisions. These plans assure stability of income for wage-earners and stability of operation for employers. 6. Bring within the coverage of the 75-cent minimum wage employees of airlines and those employed in fish and seafood canneries. This is a step in the direction of broadening the act to bring within its scope more groups of workers. 7. Preserve and strengthen restrictions on industrial homework toward achieving our basic pur-

The New York Times (by Bruce Hoertel)

10-27-49

New York

Truman 10-27-49

Truman 10-27-49

South's Living Standards Low Despite Progress

BY SIGRID ARNE
WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Even the tremendous payoffs and production of the war and postwar years have not yet served to raise the income of the South much in relation to the rest of the nation. When the states are listed in the order of their per capita income, Southern states are in 13 of the 15 bottom positions.

Yet there has been Southern progress to this extent: in 1929 six of the Southern states had per capita income that was less than half the average for the whole country. In 1947 only one state was below that level.

Reasons for the slow progress the South is making in the effort to bring its living up to standard of the rest of the nation are discussed in a report just issued by the National Planning Association. N.P.A. is a non-governmental, non-profit, non-political agency here which studies national problems, enlisting the aid of national leaders. This study of the South was done by a long list of industrial and labor leaders, economists and agriculturists. *See 6-22-49/670*

By periods they found this happened to Southern income:

From 1929 to 1932 Southern income payments fell more sharply than elsewhere, probably because of the big drop in cotton and tobacco prices.

But between 1933 and 1939 the South led in recovery. By 1939 Southern incomes, even though they were lower than in other parts of the nation, had snapped back to only 5 per cent below 1929. The rest of the nation was still lagging 16 per cent behind.

From 1940 to 1944 the South continued in the lead, in a slow upward climb on its old record. Cotton and tobacco prices were up. The federal government spent huge sums in the area during the war.

From 1944 to 1947 the Southern trend reversed. The federal government cut its Southern payrolls more rapidly than elsewhere. Prices of tobacco and cotton did not jump as much as the prices of grain and livestock. The "war" manufacturing plants in the South cut their payrolls more than in other parts of the country. *See 6-22-49*

HOWEVER, MANUFACTURING has continued its slow gain in the South. N. P. A. researchers think "it is a fair probability that within a few years manufacturing income will be larger than farm income in the South."

The study points out that the South's total income would be

helped if more and better farm machinery could increase the productivity of each worker. That would, of course, mean many farm workers would have to hunt for jobs elsewhere. That "elsewhere" should be more Southern factories, the report says.

But even in the South's factories there is need for a change. The N. P. A. report says because of the character of the products turned out in many Southern manufacturing plants they, also, contribute to the relatively low income of Southerners.

For example, men who work in Southern pulp and paper mills don't add as much in value to the raw materials as do the men who work in the huge heavy machinery factories of the North. So the Southern pulp mill worker gets less for his day's work than the skilled machinists of the North.

Dixie Payrolls Likely To Jump By \$150 Million
See 6-22-49/670

New Minimum Wage To Affect 570,000 In Southern States
See 6-22-49

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—(AP)—Payrolls in the South are likely to be increased by as much as \$150,000,000 a year because of the new 75-cent minimum wage act.

This became clear today from talks with Wage-Hour Administration officials. They estimated that at least half the 1,500,000 workers who are expected to get raises because their pay now is below 75 cents an hour are in the South and Southwest.

President Truman is expected to sign the 75-cent minimum act Wednesday. It was passed by Congress after several years of discussions and urgings by labor leaders. The present minimum, fixed in 1938, is 40 cents an hour.

To Affect 570,000

The Wage-Hour Administration estimated that approximately 570,000 workers in eight Southern states are eligible for pay boosts under the new law. These states are Tennessee, Vir-

ginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

The administration estimated an additional 270,000 workers stand to get pay boosts from five Southwestern states.

Thus 840,000 workers in the two areas, or more than half the national total of 1,500,000, are estimated to be eligible for pay boosts under the new law. It requires payment of the minimum to workers employed by firms engaged in interstate commerce, if their work is "directly essential" to production of interstate commerce.

To Average 5-15 Cents

William R. McComb, wage-hour administrator, has estimated that the direct wage increases caused by the law for workers now getting less than the 75-cent hourly level will average between five and 15 cents an hour.

However, wage-hour officials believe it is likely that the larger wage increases will go to Southern workers.

So a rough calculation can be made. Assuming the workers involved are averaging 35 hours of work a week and they will get about 10 cents an hour on the average to bring their wage to the 75-cent level, it means such a worker would get \$3.50 a week additional.

Multiplying the \$3.50 figure by the 840,000 number estimated to be due for a raise, the additional payroll figure of around \$3,000,000 a week is obtained. On a yearly basis this works out to roughly \$150,000,000.

Industries Affected

Wage-Hour Administration officials said industries of the South and Southwest now having the greatest proportion of workers making less than 75 cents are logging, sawmilling, textiles, including manufacturing of cotton work shirts and pants, fertilizer, wood furniture manufacture, cottonseed oil processing, wholesaling and commercial warehousing.

These are the industries where most of the mandatory wage increases can be expected.

New Wage Bill Won't Help Tan Workers in Industries Processing Farm Goods

Appo - Amendment, Dec. 11 - 5 - 49

Truman Cites Improvements but Regrets Omission of Industrialized Farm Help

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Expressing regret that some workers had been removed from coverage by the minimum wage law, President Truman, on Oct. 26, signed the bill increasing the minimum wage from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour.

Under the law as amended, various estimates of the numbers of workers removed from coverage have been made by members of Congress.

But the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department said last Friday it had made no estimate because it was not exactly certain as to the meaning of the language in the bill.

Colored Workers Hit

It was generally agreed, however, that colored workers employed in industries processing agricultural commodities were the hardest hit.

Mr. Truman also expressed regret that coverage was not extended to groups of workers, including those on large industrialized farms, who needed the protection of the minimum wage law.

He summed up its benefits by saying:

"But the improvements made by the new act will go far toward achieving our basic purpose of assuring minimum labor standards necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

Improvements Listed

The new law, which becomes effective in 90 days, Mr. Truman explained, means direct wage increases for about 1,500,000 wage earners, amounting in most cases to from five to 15 cents.

Other "improvements" he cited included:

Tightening of the child labor law, thus virtually eliminating the evil of child labor from interstate and foreign commerce.

Can Sue for Unpaid Wages

Authorization of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour law to sue for unpaid back wages owed employees under the act on their request.

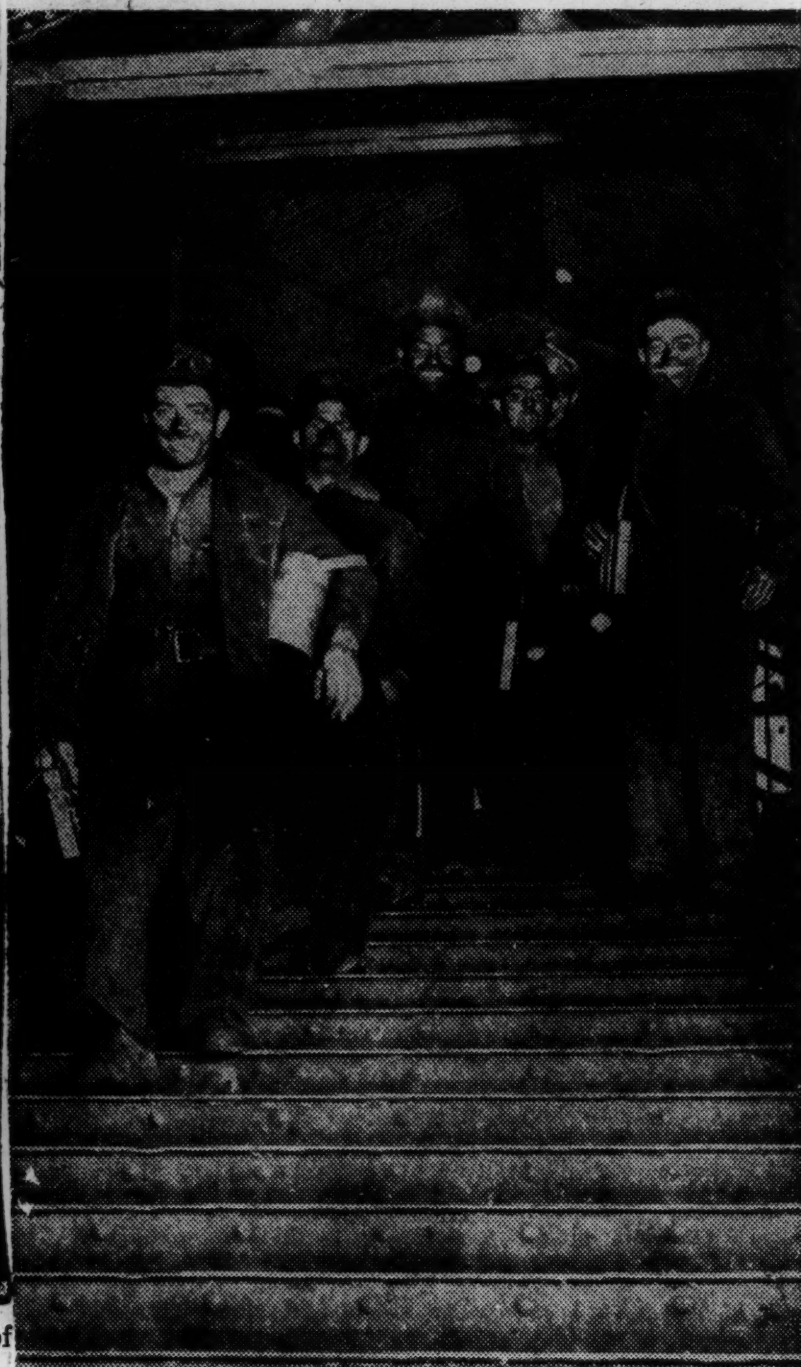
Encouragement of the development of plans for employment on

an annual basis through collective bargaining, which will insure stability of income for wage earners and stability of operations for employers. Extend coverage to employees of airlines and those employed in fish and seafood canneries; and strengthening of restrictions on industrial homework to protect minimum wage.

Lamps Important in Miners' Dangerous Underground Job After Working in the Mines All Day



Individual lamps light up the darkness in which the coal diggers work. Above, a group of miners are shown in one of the rooms where lamps are kept.



Colored coal miners form about 35% of the total in the Pocahontas field near Bluefield, W. Va. A typical group of miners is shown above coming off shift after work.—Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior

WHO PROFITS IN COAL FIELD?

**Miners Get \$1 a Ton,
But Public Pays \$21**

By O. S. McCollum

POCAHONTAS, W. Va. — Although coal may sell for \$12 to \$21 a ton when the consumer gets it, the coal miner will average just about \$1 a ton for digging and loading it, one coal loader comments.

The coal miner doesn't like for the public to feel that he is responsible for a boost of 50c or more a ton to with the lioned-maned leader who can announce that the consumer when he gets a few more cents on the all or part of 500,000 workers won't report any day and tonnage rate. *Sept. 10-22-49* be better than 95% right. *Average Knowledge* At the same time, he is going to press for higher

wages and pensions for his dangerous trade because he is certain that he must earn all he will ever get.

With winter coming on and John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers out on strike, a large segment of the public is raising a hue and cry against the union chief.

Many persons are asking why the miners put up with the lioned-maned leader who can announce that all or part of 500,000 workers won't report any day and be better than 95% right.

Average Knowledge

The average man knows nothing about coal except that it comes in a truck, produces heat, and that you need to wash your hands if you pick it up.

He may not be overly violent in his criticism of Lewis although the bin is almost empty and his wife is singing "Baby It's Cold Outside."

However, he is likely to wonder why miners strike so much and defy U. S. judges who tell them to get back to their driftmouths and pits.

During the past summer, I vacationed in a Southwest Virginia area where bituminous coal is the biggest factor in the lives of all the people.

Coal even determines whether a soda jerk, haberdasher, grocer, railroad worker or even a prostitute can look forward to steady income.

Although my principal interest was resting during my vacation, I did seek to get some of the answers from mine workers and operators.

I was only a half hour from Bluefield, W. Va., headquarters of the Pocahontas Operators' Association, whose members operate holdings of 335,000 acres in the Pocahontas field in Tazewell County, Va., and Mercer and McDowell, and part of Wyoming, in West Virginia.

35 Million Tons

In this field the operators produce an average of 35,000,000 tons a year, which is approximately 8% of the nation's 430,000,000 annual bituminous coal mined or 5.8% of the country's total production, if you want to toss in the 57,000,000 tons of anthracite.

They have 62 mines and 24,000 workers.

In addition to the sidings and yards used by regular railroads for hauling coal from the area, the Pocahontas field has 884 miles of underground narrow gauge lines, and 27,000 mine cars and 700 little electric locomotives.

Their mines and miners, perhaps, represent the average in the industry.

Mining Big Business

You won't bump into a mine owner every time you go around one of the innumerable curves in the Pocahontas field, for mining is big business, often linked with steel mill ownership. Most of its capital is invested by men and women in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other great industrial and financial centers.

The man who answered the questions I wanted to know from the operators was W. E. Koepler, secretary of the Pocahontas Operators' Association, who has been the contact man for the operators for more than three decades.

He contends that the mine workers are victims of a labor czar and a group of professional organizers, meaning, of course, Lewis and his regional and district lieutenants.

Koepler maintains that the miners work about 265 days a year when they could work 300 at average earnings of \$70.25 for a 37-hour week.

Sees \$500 Boost Possible

He also insists that they could boost their annual earnings about \$500 a year if they just decided they are going to produce coal whenever the operators invite them to do so.

He waxes enthusiastic when he tells you that the mine industry is probably the only one in which a man can earn a month's rent in one day and have a few cents left over.

Then, of course, he is referring to more than 50% of the men who live in company-owned houses.

He cites as averages that outside workers (about 25% of the total) earn \$1.57 an hour and that inside men get \$1.75 an hour.

A. V. Sproles, general superintendent for Pocahontas Fuel Company, one of the biggest operating concerns, said that he could name a number of young miners who dig enough coal to earn \$800 a month, and mine workers noted some exceptional men who have earned \$600 a month under favorable conditions.

However, the average coal digger digs out and loads 16 to 20 tons a day, and his earnings are about 35% less than those favored by greater resolve, stronger backs and tunnels where the going is easier.

Calls Lewis Dictator

Koepler maintains that Lewis and his aides hold a dictatorship over the mine workers and that the "union has done nothing to improve economic conditions of miners, or even to improve safety conditions."

The association secretary and

other operators' executives assert that miners may be inclined to spend more freely than they should and often fail to prepare for old age, although Koepler says that there is growing evidence of saving and home ownership.

400 Homes Bought

Koepler noted that colored mine workers, who make up about 35% of the total in the Pocahontas field, acquired some 400 homes in Bluefield last year.

Except for those reserved for executives, and homes in newer coal towns, company-owned houses are not examples of modern convenience and comfort. Even in the newer towns, outdoor toilets are the rule, and most construction is cheap and in need of improvement.

Koepler puts the blame for that on Lewis, noting that the coal companies have been blocked from raising rents more than \$1 a month per unit since the first days of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

Now, he said, the companies have decided to do as little repairing as possible because they can't afford it, and they are selling land to all miners who want to build their own homes.

New towns will be built and managed by non-mining companies, he said.

More and more company stores will be sold to other interests, he says, because they, like housing, bring the operators little profit.

In the larger coal towns, other companies have long operated stores in competition with the operators' stores.

Calls It Unprofitable

Koepler says that although the coal companies operate scores of buses to haul many miners 40 miles or more to work from their homes, they make no profit on the operation.

In the future Pocahontas operators will run more buses because they are opening new diggings as old ones peter out and they prefer to provide more transportation than to build new houses.

Nowhere in the Pocahontas field is there a public housing project, and facilities for sports and recreation are just about as conspicuous for their absence.

There are less than a half dozen adequate baseball fields in the area, while tennis courts, swimming pools, playgrounds and libraries are still rarities.

Miners State Side

The mine workers, who reach for their lamps or hang them up whenever John L. Lewis gives the word, have different answers for many of these questions.

First, they contend that a miner's job is no bed of roses under any circumstances and that they usually get criticized as being tools of Lewis and unconcerned about the

general public welfare when they really are just trying to protect and advance themselves.

Lewis, they say, is just doing what they have asked him to do in their local meetings, districts and national conventions.

They contend that while Lewis and his top aides may be classified as professional labor leaders, the high command rose from the ranks of the coal miners.

Men like Ed Mitchell, president of the Pocahontas local, told me that the union and Lewis saved them from conditions in the early thirties when miners who had been working two or three days a week and earning \$12 to \$15 a week were told that they would need to clean up slate free of charge before they could get coal to load on tonnage basis.

Conditions Unfavorable

They maintain that tippie workers, who dump, sort, clean and load coal into railroad cars, the motormen, brakemen, diggers and loaders, track and maintenance men work under unfavorable conditions at best.

Lucky, they say, is the man who can work long enough to claim the \$100 maximum pension won for them by their union without being injured seriously one or more times.

Laid Off 22 Days

A half dozen miners picked at random told me that in January and February this year they were idle 22 days because one company offered them no work. This was cited as not unusual.

They also talked about wages, asserting that \$12.76 a day is not princely earning for a tippie worker, or \$16.48 for a coal cutting machine operator, \$14.25 for a motorman because these men must have skill and work under dangerous conditions.

\$1.80 a Day for 2 Items

As for the coal loaders who do piecework, they asserted that while these men no longer have to buy tools, they must spend an average of \$1 a day for power to blast out coal, and must buy expensive safety clothing and sometimes pay 80 cents a day for transportation.

They also contended that outside workers employed in company stores and offices begin at 65 cents an hour and rise to 88 cents an hour, while a store butcher's limit is \$1.21 an hour.

One white local president said that a blasting powder salesman earned 95 cents an hour.

Willing to Pay

Mitchell, who is colored, and other mine workers, told me that while some men can earn a month's rent in a day, they wanted the modern improvements and repairs and were willing to pay for them.

One miner said that he was so tired of using outhouses in zero weather that he was willing to

pay \$20 or \$25 more rent a month for a modern bathroom, kitchen sink and hot water heater.

However, all said that they were unwilling to agree to any rent increases until they got the improvements.

All the mine workers I interviewed told me that the company stores sell only for cash when there is no work, regardless of whether the stoppage is due to the union or operators, and whether the miner has money due him in the offices.

No Worker, No House

They also said that when a man has lost his health, is permanently disabled or dead, his family must vacate a company house regardless of ability to pay the rent unless it can produce another mine worker to assume the obligation.

One miner told me that he noted that workmen who did not trade at company stores usually found themselves first to be laid off when work is scarce.

Generally throughout the Pocahontas field, the miners I talked with said that one of the greatest achievements of the United Mine Workers had been building interracial good will.

Locals Mixed

They pointed out that all locals are mixed, electing colored officers is the usual thing, and that having colored presidents is not exceptional.

Now, it is not rare to see a colored check weighman (he checks weight of loaded mine cars and gives loaders credit) employed by a local. The companies also have their weighmen.

Gradually there are more colored motormen, and a few section foremen, but store, carpentry and machine shop jobs are held exclusively by white workers except for janitors and some helpers. Colored women employees of coal companies are rarities.

Cites Opportunities

Koepler told me in Bluefield that the operators will employ any colored person for any job which he can fill, and said that he knew there were at least one colored mine superintendent in the field, a number of foremen and some mining engineers.

Mitchell and others said that they were not aware of equal opportunities for colored workers, and added that there was less prejudice on the West Virginia operations than on the Virginia side.

In summarizing the general attitude of mine workers, one coal loader told me that they know that the man who works miles from the entrance labors under dangerous slate, dodges high powered trolley explosion, and hopes there will be no

The rigid position of the mine

workers I talked with is due in part to the fact that all men in the non-union fields (Pocahontas and the majority of others) were forced to sign a yellow dog contract until the enactment of the Wagner Labor Act in the 30's. The yellow dog stipulation was that a man was not a union member and would resign or be fired if he joined one.